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# A
# DICTIONARY
# KASHMIRI AND ENGLISH

## WORDS COMMENCING WITH VOWELS

**ᵃ.** This vowel (*a-mātrā*), which also occurs in Pᵃshtō and other languages of the North-West Frontier, is pronounced as an extremely short **a**. It never begins a word. In the Nāgarī and Śāradā characters it is not represented at all, the consonants between which it occurs being compounded into one character. Thus, the word **tsᵃh,** thou, is written च़ह्, literatim **ts-h,** as if with no vowel. In the printed text of the *Kaśmīra-śabdâmṛta* it is represented by *virāma,* thus च्ह्. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar,* thus چَھ.

This vowel occurs under two sets of circumstances. In the first it is an original vowel, inherent in the word in which it occurs, and in such cases it modifies the vowel of the preceding syllable, if any, and if that vowel is liable to modification. Thus, **a** followed by ᵃ becomes **ạ**, **ā** becomes **ö**, **ē** becomes **ī**, **ō** becomes **ū**, and so on. Examples will be found under the respective vowels. In the second set of circumstances ᵃ is not original, but is merely a helping vowel inserted between the members of an original compound consonant to make the pronunciation more easy (what Sanskrit grammarians call *svarabhakti*). In such a case a preceding vowel is not modified. Thus the Sanskrit word शस्त्र *śastra,* iron, becomes in Kāshmīrī शस्त्र्, شَستَر, **shĕstᵃr,** and the Arabic word جَلْد, *jald,* active, becomes जल्द् **jald,** or जलद् **jalᵃd,** quickly. As in the latter case, the insertion of this ᵃ is often optional and depends upon the personal equation of the speaker.

Every final **a** in the language is pronounced very shortly, as if it were ᵃ, but this distinction is not marked in writing, nor is the preceding vowel affected by it.

**ȧ.** This vowel bears the same relation to ᵃ that **ȧ** does to **a** (see **ȧ**). When ᵃ is followed by ⁱ it becomes ᵃ̇. Like the ᵃ it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *zabar.* Thus, from ॳन्दर, اَندَر, **ạndᵃra,** from inside, we have ॳन्दरि, اَندَر, **ạndᵃrⁱ.** It is sounded like an extremely short **ȧ**.

**a 1.** This is the usual short *a* of Hindī and other Indian languages, sounded like the *a* in 'America'. It is represented by ॳ in Nāgarī, and by *zabar* in the Persian character. When followed by ᵃ it becomes **ạ**, when followed by ⁱ it becomes **ȧ**, when followed by ᵘ it becomes **o**, and when followed by ᵘ̈ it becomes **ü**.

When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it becomes **yĕ,** and when it immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ĕ,** and so also does **a** when it follows **ñ** or **sh.** Thus, यमिस् **yĕmis,** not **yamis,** बिय **biyĕ,** not **biya,** while पोथ्य **pōthya,** books, becomes **pōthĕ,** म्याञ **myāña,** mine (fem. plur.), becomes **myāñĕ,** and निश **nisha,** near, becomes **nishĕ.** Similarly, also sometimes after **c, ch,** and **j,** as explained under the article **ĕ.**

Similarly, when **wa** immediately follows another consonant it becomes **ŏ.** Thus, **dwad,** milk, becomes **dŏd.**

The vowel **a** at the end of a word is always pronounced as ᵃ; but, the rule being universal, it is not customary to indicate the fact in writing.

In monosyllabic words ending in an aspirated consonant **a** has the sound of the *a* in 'hat', as in **krakh,** a noise.

**a 2.** An interjectional suffix used by a woman when addressing a man or woman who is a familiar or a junior. Thus, **hatabā kāk-a,** O father (familiarly), **hatau Gana** (for **Gana + a**), O Gana. When a woman addresses a man or a woman by his or her proper name we may use **-a bāyĕ** or **-a bāyau.** Thus, **hatabā Mahādēv-a bāyĕ, hatabā Mahādēv-a bayau,** or **hatau Mahādēv-a bāyau,** O Mahādēv. This cannot be used with words which are not proper names. We cannot say **hatabā kāk-a bāyĕ,** O father.

**a 3, ā 1, ay.** Three forms of a suffix added to verbs, after the pronominal suffixes, if any, and giving

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For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

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**sapăd$^{i}$** + **ā** becomes **sapadyā**, did
(masc.) become? **bŏvĕ** + **ā** becomes **bŏvyā**, did
they (fem.) become? **chĕh** + **ā** becomes **chyā**, is she? and **chuh** + **ā** becomes **chwā**, is he?; but **kor$^{u}$** + **ā** becomes **kor$^{u}$ā**, pronounced **korā**, was he made? and **kür$^{ü}$** + **ā** becomes **kür$^{ü}$ā**, pronounced **kürā**, was she made? After a final **a** the termination and the suffix (with the exception noted below) together become **ā**; thus, **kara** + **a** becomes **karā**, shall I make?

The rules for the use of these suffixes are somewhat complicated and are not always strictly followed. The following is the most usual custom:—

In the first person, or when immediately following a suffix of the first person, **a** is employed with the singular and **ā** with the plural. Thus, **chus-a**, am I (masc.)? **chĕs-a**, am I (fem.)? **chu-m-a**, is there to me? **chyā (chih + ā** or **chĕh + ā)**, are we (masc. and fem.)?

In the second person singular and plural, or when immediately following a pronominal suffix of the second person, the usual form employed is **a**. Thus, **chukh-a**, art thou (masc.)? **chĕkh-a**, art thou (fem.)? **chu-y-a** (pronounced **chuyĕ**, see **ĕ**), is there to thee? In the plural, contrary to the rule just stated about final **a**, the final **a** of the termination is elided, so that we have **chiw-a** for **chiwa + a**, are you (masc.)? **chĕw-a**, are you (fem.)? The suffix **ā** can also be used with the second person, but is not polite.

In the third person **ā** is alone employed. Thus, **chwā (chuh + ā)**, is he? **chyā (chĕh + ā)**, is she? or **(chih + ā)**, are they (masc.)? or **(chĕh + ā)**, are they (fem.)? Occasionally we find **a** used with the feminine, as in **sapüz$^{ü}$a**, did she become?

In the feminine it is usual to substitute **ay** (or, after a vowel, **y**) for **a** or **ā** if a woman is addressed. Thus, **karān chĕs-ay**, am I making? (a woman is addressing a woman). If she were addressing a man she would say **karān chĕs-a**. Similarly, **karān chy-ĕy** (for **karān chĕh + ay**), do we make? if a woman is addressing a woman, but **karān chy-ā** if a man is addressed. In the second person **a** may be substituted for **ay**, so that we have **karān chĕkh-ay**, or **karān chĕkh-a**, art thou making? (in which either a man or a woman is addressing a woman). Similarly, in the second person plural we have **karān chĕwa-y** or **karān chĕw-a**, are you (fem.) making? For the third person we have **karān chy-ĕy (karān chĕh + ay)**, is she making, or are they (fem.) making? (a man or a woman is addressing a woman).

Similar negative interrogatives are **nā** and **nay**.

**ạ**. The peculiar Kāshmīrī modified **a**, represented in the Nāgarī character by ॲ and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, ॲद्रुन्, اَدَرُن, **ạd$^{a}$run**, to be moist. The sound of this letter, which is not uncommon, has nothing corresponding to it in English. It is something between the ordinary *a* and the *ŏ* in 'hot', but is exactly equivalent to neither.

This **ạ** usually arises from the influence of a following $^{a}$. Thus, **chuh kalān**, he is dumb, but **chuh kạl$^{a}$rāwān**, he makes dumb.

**ȧ**. This letter represents the sound which **a** takes when it is followed by $^{i}$. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ॲ, and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, ॲसि, اَس, **ȧs$^{i}$**, we. The sound of this letter is that of a short **ai**. Thus **ȧs$^{i}$** sounds something like **a$^{i}$s$^{i}$**.

**ā 2**; for **ā 1** see **a 3**. This is the ordinary **ā** of other Indian languages, and has the sound of *a* in 'father'. It is represented in Nāgarī by आ and in the Persian character by *alif*. Thus, काठ, کاتھ, **kāṭh**, wood. This is a very unstable letter. When followed by **i** or **ī** it often becomes **ö**, and when followed by **u** it often becomes **ô**. Thus, **mālis**, to a father, becomes **mölis**; the Arabic *qā'im* becomes **köim**, established; **tayārī** becomes **tayörī**, readiness, and **ṭhākur** becomes **ṭhôkur**, an idol. Before the *mātrā*-vowels similar changes occur. Thus, before $^{a}$, $^{i}$, $^{o}$, or $^{ü}$ it becomes **ö**, as in **kōṅ$^{a}$rāwān**, to make one-eyed (from **kānun**, to have one eye); **möl$^{i}$** (base **māl-**), fathers; **abög$^{o}$r$^{u}$**, not divided (from **bāg**, division); **brör$^{ü}$** (base **brār-**), a cat; and before $^{u}$ it becomes **ô**, as in **myôn$^{u}$** (base **myān-**), my. Sometimes the **ā** becomes **ö**, even when no **i** or **u** follows, as in **pönts**, five; **ös**, a face.

**ai 1**. This is the **ai** of Hindī, pronounced like the *y* in 'my'. At the end of a word it is often written **ay**, as in **rŏpai** or **rŏpay**, a rupee. It is represented in Nāgarī by ऐ, and in Persian by *zabar* or *zēr* followed by *yē*. Thus, ऐठ्, اَیتھ or اِیتھ, **aiṭh**, eight. When not final, **ai** is often optionally pronounced as **ö**, as in **aiṭh** or **öṭh**, eight. Before $^{i}$ or $^{ü}$, **ai** becomes **ū**. Thus, from the base **kait-**, how many? we have pl. dir. masc. **kūt$^{i}$**, sing. dir. fem. **kūts$^{ü}$**. Before $^{u}$ it becomes **ū**, as in sing. dir. masc. **kūt$^{u}$**.

For words beginning with ĕ, i, ī, see under yĕ, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

**ai 2.** ऐ, conj. if. See **ay.**

**ai 3.** ऐ, interj. O! W. 101. **ai Khudāyĕ** or **ai Khudāyō,** O God! ib.; **ai hākh,** O cabbage! K.Pr. 4.

**au** is properly pronounced as in Hindī, but is usually hardly distinguishable from, and is freely interchangeable with, **ō.** Thus, कर्योन् or कर्यौन्, کریون, **karyōn** or **karyaun,** he did. Before *mātrā*-vowels it is treated exactly like **ō.**

$^{ĕ}$. This *mātrā*-vowel bears the same relation to $^{a}$ that **ĕ** does to **a.** That is to say, when $^{a}$ follows **ñ** it becomes $^{ĕ}$. Thus, वंञ्‌रावुन्, بَنیَراوُن or بَنیِراوُن, **bạñ$^{ĕ}$rāwun,** to cause to be. It is pronounced as a very short *e*, like the second *e* in 'ceremony'.

**ĕ.** When **ya** follows a consonant, or when **a** follows **ñ** or **sh,** it becomes **ĕ,** which is represented by य or ञ in Nāgarī and by *zēr* in the Persian character. Thus, व्यथ्, وِتھ, **vĕth,** the River Jehlam; म्याञ, میانِه, **myāñĕ,** my (fem. plur.); ब्यञ, بینِه, **bĕñĕ,** a sister. This letter is commonly pronounced like the *e* in 'met', but some Kāshmīrīs, especially Hindūs, put a slight *y*-sound in front of it, as if we said 'm$^{y}$et'. Before $^{i}$, **ĕ** is unchanged in pronunciation, but is written in the Nāgarī character as modified. Thus, ट्यंठि **tĕṭh$^{i}$,** bitter (pl. masc.). Before $^{u}$ it becomes **yo,** as in ट्यंठु **ṭyoṭh$^{u}$,** bitter (sing. masc.). Before $^{ü}$ it becomes modified to **ĕ̆** (see below), as in ट्यंठ़ **ṭĕ̆ṭh$^{ü}$,** bitter (sing. fem.), pronounced almost **ṭ$^{y}$üṭh.** Before $^{a}$ it becomes **ẹ̆** (see below).

When **ĕ** (i.e. **ya**) follows **ts, tsh,** or **z,** the **y** is generally dropped, and **ĕ** becomes **a.** Thus **dits + ya** is not **ditsĕ,** but **ditsa.** The same also often occurs after **s.** The rules for this will be found in the grammars, under the head of the conjugation of verbs.

In the foregoing cases we actually find **a** used where we should expect **ĕ** after **ts, tsh,** or **z.** We have seen that after **ñ** an **a** is pronounced as **ĕ.** This is because the sound of **y** is inherent in **ñ,** which is pronounced as **ny.** The letter **ña** is therefore naturally pronounced as **nyĕ.** This change is universal. Kāshmīrīs also maintain that the sound of **y** is inherent in the four letters **c, ch, j,** and **sh.** In other words, they say that **c** is the same as **cy, ch** as **chy, j** as **jy,** and **sh** as **shy,** and they write them indifferently च, च्य; छ, छ्य; ज, ज्य; and श, श्य respectively. It thus follows that when **ĕ** follows any one of these three letters the **y** of the **ya** is usually, but not necessarily, omitted, so that **cĕ** is written च्य **cya** or च **ca**; **chĕ** is written छ्य **chya** or छ **cha**; **jĕ,** ज्य **jya** or ज **ja**; and **shĕ,** श्य **shĕ** or श **sha.** In other words, both च and च्य are pronounced as **cĕ,** and so on for the others. In the case of श, as in the case of ञ, the pronunciation of **a** as **ĕ** is universal, and hence, in this dictionary, श is always transliterated **shĕ,** not **sha.** Here, in contrast to the foregoing, we have a change of spelling, but no change of sound.

Moreover, owing to the constant confusion between **i** and **ĕ, ci** is often written च (i.e. **ca** for **cĕ**) or च्य **cĕ,** and, conversely, we even find चि **ci** written instead of च **ca** or च्य **cĕ.** Similarly, the postposition **nisha** (or, better, **nishĕ**) निश, from, is often written in the Roman character **nishi,** and its real sound is nearer **nishĕ** than anything else. So on, for the others.

We have seen that **ya** only becomes **ĕ** when it follows a consonant in the same word. When **ya** is initial or follows a vowel it is pronounced **yĕ,** and will be so transliterated. Thus, यमिस्, یِمِس, **yĕmis** (not **yamis**), to whom; बिय, بیِه, **biyĕ,** also.

The letter **ĕ** is quite often interchanged with **i,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

**ẹ̆.** This vowel bears the same relation to **ĕ** that **ạ** bears to **a.** That is to say, **ĕ** becomes **ẹ̆** in cases in which **a** would become **ạ.** Its pronunciation is hardly affected. It is represented in Nāgarī by putting the mark ' over the corresponding sign for **ĕ,** and in the Persian character by *zēr.* Thus, from the व्यठुन, وِٹھُن, **vĕṭhun,** to be fat, we get व्यंठ्‌रुन्, وِٹھرُن, **vẹ̆ṭh$^{a}$run,** to make fat, in which the **ĕ** has been modified to **ẹ̆** owing to the influence of the following *a-mātrā.*

**ĕ̆.** This is the modified form of **ĕ** before $^{ü}$. It has a sound lying between **i** and **ü,** with a slight *y*-sound preceding, as in **ṭĕ̆ṭh$^{ü}$,** above, under **ĕ.**

**ē.** This is the long *ē* of Hindī, pronounced like the *a* in 'mate'. It is represented by ए in Nāgarī, and by *yē* in the Persian character. Thus, मेल्, میل, **mēl,** unite. This sound cannot commence a word. In such a position **ē** always becomes **yē.** Thus, **ēr,** wool, becomes **yēr.** In the Nāgarī character an initial **ē** is optionally written, thus एर् or येर्, but the word is always pronounced **yēr,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character has always یير.

When **ē** is followed by $^{a}$, $^{i}$, or $^{ü}$ it becomes **ī.** Thus, from **tēzun,** to be sharp, we have **tīz$^{a}$rāwun,** to make sharp; from the base **khēt-** we have **khīt$^{i}$,** a field (pl. nom. **khētĕ**); and from the base **sēr-** we have **sīr$^{ü}$,** a brick (pl. nom. **sērĕ**). When **ē** is followed by $^{u}$ it becomes **yū.** Thus, from **phērun,** to revolve, we have for the past participle, masc. sing. **phyūr$^{u}$,** plur. **phīr$^{i}$**; fem. sing. **phīr$^{ü}$,** plur. **phērĕ.**

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

The letter **ē** is quite often interchanged with **ī**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

**$^{i}$.** This is the *i-mātrā* of the Kāshmīrī alphabet. It has the sound of a very slightly pronounced **i**, and it also affects the pronunciation of the vowels of the preceding syllable, as explained under the head of each vowel. It is represented in Nāgarī by ि, and in the Persian character by *zēr*. Thus, म्यांनि, میانِ, **myön$^{i}$**, my (masc. pl.).

**i.** This is the ordinary *i* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pin'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ि and in the Persian by *zēr*. Thus, निश्, نِشِہ, **nishĕ,** near. When followed by $^{a}$, $^{i}$, or $^{ü}$ it is not perceptibly changed, but before $^{u}$ it becomes **yu.** Thus **kit$^{u}$** becomes **kyut$^{u}$**. In the Nāgarī character we meet both कितु and क्युतु, but the pronunciation is always that of the latter, and that spelling will be followed in this dictionary.

The sound of **i** cannot commence a word. In such a position **i** always becomes **yi.** Thus, **ih,** this, becomes **yih.** In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written इह or यिह, but the word is always pronounced **yih,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِہ.

The letter **i** is quite often interchanged with **ĕ,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

**ī.** This is the ordinary long *ī* of Hindī, pronounced like the *i* in 'pique'. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ी and in the Persian by *yē* preceded by *zēr*. Thus, शीन्, شِین, **shīn,** snow. When followed by $^{a}$, $^{i}$, or $^{ü}$ it is not changed, but before $^{u}$ it becomes **yū.** Thus, from the base **nīl-** we have **nyūl$^{u}$**, blue. This sometimes occurs before an ordinary **u**; thus, the genitive of **bīma,** a policy of insurance, is **byūmuk$^{u}$.**

The sound of **ī** cannot commence a word. In such a position **ī** always become **yī.** Thus, **īran,** an anvil, becomes **yīran.** In the Nāgarī character it is optionally written ईरन् or यीरन्, but the word is always pronounced **yīran,** and will be so written in this dictionary. The Persian character always has یِیرَن.

The letter **ī** is quite often interchanged with **ē,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

**$^{o}$.** This bears the same relation to $^{a}$ that **o** does to **a.** When $^{a}$ is followed by $^{u}$ it becomes $^{o}$. Like $^{a}$ it is omitted in the Nāgarī character. In the Persian character it is represented by *pēsh*. Thus, from the root द्न् **d$^{a}$n,** shake out, we have the past participle द्ंनु, دُن, **d$^{o}$n$^{u}$.**

**ŏ.** When **wa** follows a consonant it becomes **ŏ,** which is represented by व in Nāgarī and by *pēsh* in Persian. Thus, द्वद्, دُد, **dŏd,** milk. This letter has the sound of *o* in 'hot'. Some pronounce this with a very faint *w*-sound preceding the **ŏ**; thus, **d$^{w}$ŏd.** When followed by $^{a}$ or $^{i}$ the pronunciation of **ŏ** remains unaffected. When followed by $^{u}$ or $^{ü}$ it becomes modified to **ọ̆** or **ö̆** respectively.

The letter **ŏ** is quite often interchanged with **u,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

**ọ̆.** This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by $^{u}$. It is pronounced nearly the same as **o.** Thus, ग्वनु, گُن, **gọ̆n$^{u}$**, a stack, is pronounced **gon.** This word cannot be transliterated **gon$^{u}$**, as it is spelt with व in the Nāgarī character.

**ö̆.** This is the modified form which **ŏ** takes when followed by $^{ü}$. It is pronounced nearly the same as **ü,** but tending towards a short **ö.** Thus, छ्वपू, چھُپ, **tshö̆p$^{ü}$**, silent (fem.), has a sound which lies between **tshüp** and **tshöp.**

**o.** This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by $^{u}$. It is nearly the same as that of the first *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ॴ and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, वंडु, بُڈ, **boḍ$^{u}$**, great. We sometimes meet this letter when **a** is followed by an ordinary **u,** as in **ogun$^{u}$** for **agun$^{u}$** (also used) fire. When, in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason, the $^{u}$ or **u** disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **o** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a,** which is then, as before, subject to further changes. Thus, the dative singular of **boḍ$^{u}$** is **baḍis,** the agent singular is **bàḍ$^{i}$**, and the direct feminine singular is **büḍ$^{ü}$.** Similarly, the dative singular of **ogun** is **ạg$^{a}$nas.**

**ō 1.** This is the long *ō* of Hindī, pronounced like the second *o* in 'promote'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ओ and in the Persian character by *wāw*. Thus, पोश्, پوش, **pōsh,** a flower. When **ō** is followed by any *mātrā*-vowel it becomes **ū.** Thus, from **pōṭhun,** to be fat, we have **pūṭh$^{a}$rāwun,** to make fat; from the base **bōl-** we have **būl$^{i}$**, speech, but dat. sing. **bōlĕ**; from **bōzun,** to hear, we have the past participle **būz$^{u}$** (masc.) and **būz$^{ü}$** (fem.).

Unlike **u** and **ū,** the letter **ō** can commence a word, e.g. **ōra-kani,** thence.

The letter **ō** is quite often interchanged with **ū,** both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

**ō 2** ओ । अस्तु, adv. yes. **ō-tu** ओ-तु । आं तु, adv. yes but, yes with a reservation.

**ô.** This letter bears the same relation to **ā** that **o** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by $^{u}$ (or in some cases by **u**, see **ā**). It has the sound of a prolonged broad **ō**, nearly the equivalent to that of the *o* in 'glory'. Like **ō** it is represented in Nāgarī by ओ, and in Persian by *wāw*. Thus, from the base **māl-** with $^{u}$ added, we have मोलु, موٗل, **môl$^{u}$**, a father.

**ö.** This letter bears nearly the same relation to **ā** that **ü** does to **a**. It is the form that **ā** takes when followed by $^{i}$ or $^{\ddot{u}}$. As explained under **ā**, it also often takes this form when followed by an ordinary **i**, or even when in a monosyllable and not followed by any *mātrā*-vowel. It is sounded something like a much prolonged German *ö*. It is represented in Nāgarī by आं and in the Persian character by آ. Thus, मांलि, مآل, **möl$^{i}$**, fathers; आंस, آس, **ös**, face.

$^{u}$. This is the *u-mātrā* vowel. At the end of a syllable it is silent, but when followed by a consonant in the same syllable it becomes an ordinary **u**. Thus, **kor$^{u}$**, pronounced **kor**; **kor$^{u}$-thas**, pronounced **korthas**, and **kor$^{u}$n**, pronounced **korun**. Under most circumstances it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing $^{a}$ to $^{o}$, **a** to **o**, **ā** to **ô**, **ĕ** to **yo**, **i** to **yu**, **ī** to **yū**, and **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **u** or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. It is represented, when final, in Nāgarī by ॣ, and is usually omitted in the Persian character. Thus, कांरु, کر, **kor$^{u}$**, done; बंडु, بڈ, **boḍ$^{u}$**, great. When medial, it is represented as an ordinary **u**. Thus, कांरुन्, کُرُن, **korun**, he did.

**u.** This is the regular *u* of Hindī, pronounced like the *u* in 'full'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ु and in the Persian character by *pēsh*. Thus, कुस, کُس, **kus**, who? This vowel is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

The sound of **u** cannot commence a word. In such a position **u** always becomes **wu**. Thus, **uḍar**, a plateau, becomes **wuḍar**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt उडर or वुडर, but the word is always pronounced **wuḍar**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always وُڈر.

The letter **u** is quite often interchanged with **ŏ**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two sounds.

**ū.** This is the long *ū* of Hindī, pronounced like the *ū* in 'rule'. It is represented in Nāgarī by ू, and in the Persian character by *wāw* preceded by *pēsh*. Thus, चूर, چوٗر, **ṭsūr**, a thief. Like **u**, this **ū** is not affected by any *mātrā*-vowel.

As in the case of **u**, the sound of **ū** cannot commence a word. In such a position it becomes **wū**. Thus, **ū̃ṭh**, a camel, becomes **wū̃ṭh**. In the Nāgarī character it is optionally spelt ऊँठ् or वूँठ्, but the word is always pronounced **wū̃ṭh**, and will be so written in this dictionary. In the Persian character it is always ووٗنٹھ.

The letter **ū** is quite often interchanged with **ō**, both in speaking and in writing. Most Kāshmīrīs seem to be unable to distinguish between the two so[illegible]

$^{\ddot{u}}$. This is the *ü-mātrā* vowel. At the end [illegible] syllable, like $^{u}$, it is silent; and when followed by a consonant in the same syllable, it is pronounced as a very short German *ü*. Thus, **kür$^{\ddot{u}}$**, pronounced **kür**; **kür$^{\ddot{u}}$-thas**, pronounced **kürthas**; **kür$^{\ddot{u}}$n**, pronounced **kür$^{\ddot{u}}$n**, with the second syllable short; and **gāṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$**, pronounced **gāṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$j**. Under most circumstances, when original, it affects the pronunciation of the vowel of the preceding syllable, e.g. changing $^{a}$ to $^{\ddot{u}}$, **a** to **ü**, **ā** to **ö**, **ĕ** to **ĕ̈**, **ē** to **ī**, **ō** to **ū**. A preceding **i**, **ī**, **u**, or **ū**, however, it leaves unchanged. When $^{a}$ is changed to $^{\ddot{u}}$, under the influence of a following $^{\ddot{u}}$, this new, secondary, $^{\ddot{u}}$ does not, in its turn, affect a preceding vowel. Thus, **gāṭ$^{a}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$** becomes **gāṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$**, not **göṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$**. It is represented in Nāgarī by ॢ, and, when final, is generally omitted in the Persian character. When not final it is sometimes represented by *zabar* and sometimes by *zēr*. Thus, कांरॢ, کر, **kür$^{\ddot{u}}$**; बंडॢ, بڈ, **büḍ$^{u}$**, कांरॢन्, کَرن or کِرن, **kür$^{\ddot{u}}$n**.

**ü.** This is the sound which **a** takes when followed by $^{\ddot{u}}$. It is nearly the same as the short German *ü*. It is represented in Nāgarī by अं and in the Persian character by *zabar*. Thus, बंडॢ, بَڈ, **büḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, great (fem.). When in the process of declension or conjugation or for any other reason the $^{\ddot{u}}$ disappears, the *raison d'être* for the **ü** disappears also, and it reverts to the original **a**, as explained under the head of **o**, q.v.

**ǖ.** This letter, which is peculiar to the Kāshmīrī, is pronounced something like a long-drawn German *ü*. It is represented in the Nāgarī character by ॣं, and in the Persian usually by *yē*, as in सूंत्य्, سیٚت, **sǖty**, with. The vowel often represents the diphthong **ai**, followed by $^{i}$ or $^{\ddot{u}}$. Thus, from the base **kait-** we have a fem. sing. **kǖṭs$^{\ddot{u}}$**, how much? and a pl. masc. dir. **kǖt$^{i}$**.

For words beginning with **ē**, **i**, **ī**, see under **yē**, **yi**, **yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u**, **ū**, see under **wu**, **wū** respectively.

**āb** आव् آب । जलम् m. water. This word is generally employed by Musalmāns. **-dāna** -दान । प्रारब्धम् m. water and grain, livelihood; lot, fate, destiny. **—dyun$^{u}$** —द्युनु । उत्साहदानम् m. inf. to encourage, embolden. **-gīna** -गीन m. a bottle, phial (El.). **-shahār** -शहार् । चित्रविशेषः m. the name of a certain pattern employed by engravers on metal. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । हस्तक्षेपारम्भः m. inf. to bring in the hand, to put the hand into somebody's work in order to get control over him.

**āba-ḍul$^{u}$** आव-डुलु m. a water-jar; the name of a certain ceremony performed at weddings, in which the village barber pours out a jar of water (L. 269). **-khŏd** -खॊद् m. a water-hole, a pool (El.). **-khŏr** or **-khōr** -खॊर्, -खोर् । कमण्डलुः m. a kind of drinking vessel, made of metal. **-nör$^{ü}$** -नांरू । जलकमण्डलुः f. a kind of drinking vessel with a spout, generally of earthenware. **-tāb** -ताव् । स्वेच्छावधानम्, विमर्शशक्तिः m. being in possession of one's senses, composure, imperturbability.

**aib** or **öb** ऐव्, आंव् عیب । दोषः m. a fault, defect.

**abad** अवद् । अर्बुदसंख्या card. m. ten crores, a hundred millions (Śiv. 58).

**abīd 1** अवीद् । भेदराहित्यम् m. absence of difference, identity.

**abīd 2** अवीद् । ब्रह्मचारिभिक्षा f. a present given by the relations at the *upanayana* ceremony to the young Brāhmaṇ about to be invested, as a contribution towards the *guru's* fee and other expenses; a compliment (El.). **—tshunün$^{ü}$** —छुनंञू । भिक्षादानम् f.inf. to make such a present.

**abīdi-thāl** अवीदि-थाल् । भिक्षापात्रम् m. a collecting dish for such presents. **-vēla** -वेल । भिक्षावसरः m. the time appointed for such collection.

**abọd$^{u}$** अवांदु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **abŏz$^{ü}$** अवांज़ू), wanting in wisdom, foolish.

**abọḍ$^{u}$** अवांडु । अनिमग्नः, अनिमज्जनस्वभावश्च adj. (f. **abŏḍ$^{ü}$** अवांडू), not sunk, unsinkable (as a boat, etc.).

**ābād** آباد adj. c.g. populated, populous (Gr.M.).

**ā̃b-ḍā̃b** आँव्-डाँव् । अपथ्यसेवनम् m. giving unwholesome food or drugs to an invalid.

**abaḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** अवंड्रु । अनङ्गारपाकः पूपः adj. (f. **abaḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** अवंड्रू), not completely cooked, of a cake (m. or f.) cooked in a frying-pan, and not subsequently toasted over charcoal.

**aba-ḍūs** अव-डूंस । अन्तःशून्यः m. a bundle made up of bark and straw, and put in the middle of a road to induce people to pick it up, and then to make fun of them. Cf. **ḍūs**.

**abūgun** अवूगुन् । अनुपभोगः m. unenjoyment, non-possession.

**abagôr$^{u}$** अवगोरु । अम्रक्षितः adj. (f. **abagör$^{ü}$** अवगांरू), not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

**abög$^{o}$r$^{u}$** अवांग्रु । अविभक्तः adj. (f. **abög$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** अवांग्रू), not divided, held in common (as joint-family property).

**öb$^{i}$hath** आंविहथ् । मुखाज्जलोद्भवः f. watering of the mouth, flow of water in the mouth, salivation.

**aibij** ऐवंजू ? f. a certain plant (*Rumex*) which is picked and dried for winter use and much valued as a potherb (L. p. 72). Cf. **obul$^{u}$**.

**obuj$^{i}$** अंवुजि । शाकविशेषः f. (cf. **obul$^{u}$** अंवुलु), a certain wild plant growing in dry ground in the beginning of spring, the leaves of which have a sour taste. Used as an astringent medicine (**abuj**, L. p. 75).

**abakh-wārĕñ** अवख्-वार्यञ् । अशिक्षितः adj. c.g. ignorant, clumsy, muddling.

**abal** अवल् । निर्बलः adj. c.g. without strength, weak. **-won$^{u}$**, f. **-wüñ$^{ü}$** -वंनु, -वंञू । अवृद्धीभूतः not at its full strength (of a disease, hatred, etc.) and hence easily subjugated.

**abala-won$^{u}$**, f. **-wüñ$^{ü}$** अवल-वंनु, -वंञू । आरम्भावस्थः, असंभवस्वास्थ्यः just under manhood or womanhood, a child nearly arrived at puberty; weakened by illness or the like.

**obul$^{u}$** अंवुलु । शाकभेदः m. (cf. **obuj$^{i}$**), a certain plant growing in damp soil, with a long-shaped leaf sour to the taste; *Rumex acutus* (El.). Cf. **aibij**.

**aibalad** or **öbalad** ऐवलद्, आंवलद् । दोषयुतः adj. c.g. faulty.

**ạb$^{a}$lakh** अंव्लख् । अदमितः adj. c.g. untamed (of animals); uncivilized (of men).

**abimān** अविमान् । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity.

**aba-mọṇḍ$^{u}$** अव-म्वण्डु । तण्डुल-पुरोडाशः a thick round flat cake, made of parched rice-flour and baked in an oven.

**abĕñ$^{ü}$**, see **abyonn$^{u}$**.

**abĕñĕr** अब्यञर् । अभिन्नता m. absence of difference, identity.

**abạnz$^{o}$r$^{u}$** अवंज़्रु । अविभक्तः, अविक्रीतः adj. (f. **-nz$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -ज़्रू), (of an inheritance) not divided, not sold for a division of the proceeds.

**obur 1** or **ạb$^{a}$r 1** अंवुर्, अंव्र् । अभ्रकम् m. mica, talc.

**obura-chhal** अंवुर-छल् । अभ्रकखण्डम् f. a piece of mica. **-dör$^{ü}$** -दांरू । अभ्रकात्मकपक्षद्वारम् f. a side-door ornamented with mica, usually the door of a winter bathroom **-han 1, hanā 1** -हन्, -हना । अभ्रकलवः f. a small piece of mica or a pinch of powdered mica. **-kā̃gür$^{ü}$** -काँगरू । अभ्रकहसन्तिका f. a portable brazier (‘*kāngrī*’) ornamented with mica. **-mŏcĕr** -म्वच्यर् । अभ्रकस्थौल्यम् m. thinness like that of a leaf of mica. **-mọṇḍ$^{u}$ 1** -म्वडु । अतिस्थूलमभ्रकम् m. a thick lump of mica not easily split into leaves. **-mŏṇḍ**$^{ü}$ -ंवडू । अभ्रकमूलम f. a thick slab of mica as it issues from the mine. **-māyĕ** -माय । अभ्रकलेप: m. a starch mixed with mica applied by washermen to clothes in order to give them a 'finish'. **-mŏy 1, -mŏyā 1** -म्वय्, -म्वया । अल्पाभ्रकम् f. a little mica. **-tilim** -तिलिम् । अभ्रकखण्ड: f. a small strip of mica. **-warukh** -वरुख् । अभ्रकपत्रम् m. a leaf of mica. **-watun** -वतुन् । सुदीर्घमभ्रकम् m. a long strip of mica. **-zôl**$^{u}$ -ज़ोलु । अभ्रकजालकम् m. a pattern formed in strips, or particles, of mica.

**obur 2** or **ạb**$^{a}$**r 2** अंबुर्, अंब्‌र् ابر । मेघ: m. a cloud.

**obura - obur**$^{ü}$ अंबुर - अंबुरू । निरन्तरमेघजालम् f. clouds overcasting the sky. **-gacĕr** -गच्यर् । -मालिन्यम् m. darkness caused by clouds. **-gāsh** -गाश् । -प्रकाश: m. illumination given by white clouds (e.g. a road lightened at night by them). **-gaṭa** -गट । मेघान्धकार: f. darkness (at night) caused by clouds. **-goṭ**$^{u}$ -गंटु । मेघान्धकार: m. darkness (in the daytime) caused by clouds. **-han 2** or **hanā 2** -हन्, हना । -लेश: f. very thin or slight cloud. **-lambukh** -लंबुख् । अतिदीर्घस्थूलमेघ: m. a long, heavy, terrifying cloud. **-māl** -माल् । -माला f. clouds scattered in lines, like a garland. **-mŏṇḍ**$^{u}$ **2** -ंवडु । अतिपृथुलमेघसंघात:, m. a large heavy rain-cloud. **-mŏy 2** or **-mŏyā 2** -म्वय्, -म्वया । -लव: f. a slight cloud, a few clouds. **-ring** -रिंग् । अतिसूक्ष्ममेघ: f. a very light or slight cloud. **-ʦroṭ**$^{u}$ -च्रंटु । मेघखण्ड:, m. an isolated circular patch of thick cloud in a clear sky. **-ʦhāy** छ़ाय् । -च्छाया f. the shade cast by a cloud. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । -जालम् m. a network of light clouds (prognosticating neither absence of heat nor of rain).

**ạb**$^{a}$**ras tal** अंब्‌रस् तल् under a cloud (YZ. 165, 288).

**ā̃bri-bā̃ri** आँब्रि - बाँब्रि । अतिसत्वरम् adv., with extreme haste, hurriedly.

**abrok**$^{u}$ अब्रंकु । अनाहत: adj. (f. **abrüc**$^{ü}$ अब्रंचू), that which has not been crushed, or which is so hard that it has not been bitten in two.

**ạb**$^{a}$**run** अंब्‌रुन् । मेघाविर्भाव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạb**$^{o}$**r**$^{u}$ अंब्‌रु; 2 p.p. **ạb**$^{a}$**ryōv** अंब्‌र्योव्), to cloud up.

**ạb**$^{a}$**rāwun** अंब्‌रावुन् । मेघाविर्भाव: conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ạb**$^{a}$**rôw**$^{u}$ अंब्‌रोवु 2 p.p. **ạb**$^{a}$**rāvyōv** अंब्‌राव्योव्), the same as **ạb**$^{a}$**run**, q.v.

**abas** अबस् عبث । अयोग्यम् m. vanity, an absurdity, profitlessness; an impropriety. As adv., in vain, uselessly (Śiv. 590).

**abōsē** अबोसे । ऊर्ध्वक्षेपणम् m. throwing up in the air (as a ball, etc.).

**abös**$^{i}$ अबांसि f. a certain plant, the Marvel of Peru, *Mirabilis jalapa* (Persian *gul-ĕ 'abbās*). Its seeds are used medicinally as an astringent (**abási,** L. p. 75). **-pōsh** -पोष् । पुष्पविशेष: m. the flower of this plant. **-ranga** -रंग । पाटलराग: adj. c.g. having the colour of the *Mirabilis jalapa*, light red.

**abasi-abasi** अबसि-अबसि । वारंवारम् adv. again and again, or on each limb (u. w. vbs. signifying 'to beat' and the like).

**abasun** अबसुन् । सूत्रवेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abos**$^{u}$ अबंसु; 2 p.p. **abasyōv** अबस्योव्), to twist thread, cord, or rope.

**abasun**$^{u}$ अबसुनु । तन्तुवेष्टनयन्त्रम् m. a machine for twisting ropes.

**abāsun** अबासुन् । अभासनम् m. invisibility.

**abasāwun** अबसावुन् । वेष्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **abasôw**$^{u}$ अबसोवु), i.q. **abasun,** q.v.

**abāsawun**$^{u}$ अबासवुनु । अभासमान: adj. (f. **-wüñ**$^{ü}$ -वंञू), invisible.

**abāshun** अबाशुन् । अनुच्चारणम् m. not speaking, silence.

**abi-tabi** अबि-तबि । अङ्गीकृतानङ्गीकार: adv. with indecision, irresolutely, hesitatingly, shilly-shally.

**abāw 1** अबाव् । अभाव: m. non-existence of anything (whether it has previously existed or not); rarity, difficulty of obtainment; impossibility.

**abāw 2** अबाव् । अनादर: m. want of respect, disrespect.

**abāwath** अबावथ् । असंभव: f. the same as **abāw 1,** q.v.

**abāwoz**$^{u}$ अबावंज़ु । अरोचक: adj. (f. **-wüz**$^{ü}$ -वंज़ू), not nice, not dainty, not pleasing (of food).

**abyūch**$^{u}$ अब्यूछ़ु । भिक्षां विना adv. (u. w. vbs. of receiving or of giving) without asking, unsolicited.

**abyonn**$^{u}$, **abyon**$^{u}$ अब्यंन्नु । अभिन्न: adj. (f. **abĕñ**$^{ü}$ अब्यंञू), not different, identical.

**ȧb**$^{i}$**yör**$^{ü}$ अंबियांरू । अतिवर्षणसमय: f. a time of excessive rain or snow, so great as to make the roads impassable.

**abyās** अब्यास् । अभ्यास: m. habitual practice, repeated exercise; application (cf. Gr.M.).

**abŏz**$^{ü}$ अब्वंज़ू, see **abọ̆d**$^{u}$.

**aboz**$^{u}$ अबंज़ु । स्नेहादावपक्क: adj. (f. **abüz**$^{ü}$ अबंज़ू), first cooked in water, and afterwards not fried in oil, *ghī*, or the like.

**abuz**$^{u}$ अबुज़ु । अभर्जित: adj. (f. **abuz**$^{ü}$ अबुज़ू), (of grain) not parched, raw.

**abāzun** अबाज़ुन् । अपात्रम् m. a worthless fellow, one without virtue, wealth, or knowledge, owing to his habits being opposed to good conduct.

**abazyun**$^{u}$ अबज़्युनु । स्नेहपाकरहित: adj. (f. **-ziñ**$^{ü}$ -ज़िञू), the same as **aboz**$^{u}$, q.v.

**abizĕth** अबिज़्यथ् । मुहूर्तविशेष: m. the constellation or lunar asterism known in Sanskrit as *abhijit*; the name of a certain *muhūrta* or period of forty-eight minutes commencing twenty-four minutes before and ending twenty-four minutes after midday; (popularly) a certain *yōga*, or conjunction, occurring every day, but known only to professed students of the *yōga* philosophy, during which any work can be performed by simply calling it to mind; hence, if any work is accomplished immediately on its being undertaken, it is compared to work done in such a *yōga*.

**acĕ अच्य**, see **üṭ**$^{ü}$.

**ā̃cĕ आँच्य**, see **ō̃ṭ**$^{ü}$.

**ȧch$^{i}$ 1 अंछि । अचि** f. an eye (of men or animals).

**achĕ-dör**$^{ü}$ **अछ्य-दांरू । पाञ्चालिका** f. a child's doll.

**ȧch$^{i}$-dôd**$^{u}$ **अंछि-दोद । नेत्ररोगः** m. disease of the eye. **-död$^{i}$-püṭ**$^{ü}$ **-दांदि-पंटू । नत्ररोगपटिका** f. a bandage for a sore eye. **-död$^{i}$lad -दांदिलद । नेत्ररोगी** adj. c.g. afflicted with eye disease. **—dĩñ**$^{ü}$ **—दिञ्जू । दुर्दृष्टिदानम्** f. to cast the evil eye upon anyone. **-dara -दर । नेत्रनिर्निमेषत्वम्** m. the condition or state of having unwinking eyes. **-daras lagañĕ -दरस् लगञ । नेत्रयोर्निमेषरोधभावः** f. pl. inf. to be in a state of having unwinking eyes (as when at the point of death, or when insensible). **-gūl**$^{u}$ **-गूलु । अचिगोलकम्** m. the eyeball. **-gāsh -गाश् । नेत्रप्रकाशः** m. the light of the eye; hence, met., a darling son; a darling. **-har -हर् । नेत्रानेत्रि युद्धम्** f. warfare of the eyes, interchange of menacing or spiteful glances. **—kaḍüñ**$^{ü}$ **—कडंञू** f.inf., to pluck out the eyes (K.Pr. 175). **-kaḍa ȧchh$^{i}$-kaḍ -कड अंछि-कड् । नेत्रकर्षाकर्षि** adv. as it were tearing each other's eyes out (of the attitude of opponents in a quarrel). **-khō̃khur -खोँखुर । अचिकुहरम्** m. (pl. nom. **-khō̃khar -खोँखर्**), the socket of the eye. **-kôn**$^{u}$ **-कोनू । अच्णा काणः** adj. (f. **-köñ**$^{ü}$ **-कांञू**), one-eyed. **-kôn**$^{u}$ **pȧch$^{i}$-kôn**$^{u}$ **-कोनु पंछि-कोनु । भोजनाद्यर्थे विषमदृष्टिः** m. unfairness in distributing food at a meal (as if the distribution were one-eyed). **—kūrüñ**$^{ü}$ **— कूरंञू । नेत्रनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to pluck out the eye (as a punishment, or in a quarrel). **-kiṭur**$^{u}$ **-किटुरु । अचिकण्टकः** m. a thorn in the eye; an ulcer in the eyeball; any hated person or thing. **-kyon**$^{u}$ **-क्यंनु । क्लिन्ननेत्रः** adj. (f. **-kĕñ**$^{ü}$ **-क्यंञू**), having watery or running eyes. **—lagüñ**$^{ü}$ **—लगंञू** f. inf. to be closed (of the eyes), to sleep, doze; to be turned up (of the eyes); to gaze upon anyone. Cf. K.Pr. 102. **-lāgay -लागय् । नेत्रयुद्धम्** f. a combat of the eyes (in which the eyes are the only weapons employed). **-lāl -लाल् । कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye. **-myul**$^{u}$ **-म्युलु । नेत्रसंयोगः** m. meeting of the eyes, mutual glances, intimacy. **-mēlüñ**$^{ü}$ **-मेलंञू । नेत्रसंयोगः** f. id. **-nō̃ṭh -नाँट । नेत्रेण संज्ञापनम् ।** f. (pl. **-nō̃ṭa -नाँट**), a wink, a sign with the eyes; pl. mutual warnings conveyed by the eyes. **-nyuk**$^{u}$ **-न्युकु । सूक्ष्मनेत्रः** adj. (f. **-nic**$^{ü}$ **-निचू**), having small eyes. **-phŏkh -फ़ुख । अचिप्रेरणम्** m. an intimation or warning by the eye. **-phērañĕ -फेरञ । अचिस्वभाववैपरीत्यम्** f.pl. change of character from good to bad (lit. changes of eye). **-phōrañĕ -फोरञ । नेत्रस्फुरणम्** f.pl. throbbing or twitching of the eyeball or eyelid. In the case of a man throbbing of the right eye is a sign of luck; in the case of a woman, of the left eye. **-phaṭañĕ -फटञ । अचिस्फुटनम्** f.pl. bursting or extrusion of the eyeballs from disease; intent gazing along the road in expectation of the coming of a beloved, whose arrival is delayed. **-phāṭawañĕ -फाटवञ । समीक्ष्यमाणप्रियादेरलाभः** f.pl. fruitless gazing along the road for a beloved who comes not. **-phyor**$^{u}$ **-फ्यंरु । अचिविन्दुः** m. a spot on the eyelid, either permanent and naturally, or temporary, whether caused by disease (e.g. a sty) or not. **-phyur**$^{u}$ **-फ्युरु । अचिपरिवर्तनम्** m. turning up the eyes, hence haughtiness shown to those to whom reverence is due, begotten by the sudden acquisition of wealth; arrogance. **-pūr**$^{u}$ **-पूरु । अचिपूर्णता** m. filling of the eyes, hence perfect prosperity (commonly used in blessings or good wishes). Cf. K.Pr. 84. **-parda -पर्द । नेत्राच्छादनम्** m. an eyelid; any veil for shading the eye; a film over the eye (as in cataract). **-prānth -प्रान्थ् । अपाङ्गः** f. (sg. dat. **-prönʦ**$^{ü}$ **-प्रांङ्छू**), the outer corner of the eye. **-rāwañĕ -रावञ । नेत्रनाशः** f.pl. eye-losses, hence the mutual conduct of two persons who were once friends, but have now quarrelled. **-rāwarañĕ -रावरञ । नेत्रनाशनम्** f.pl. an action or other cause which leads to friends quarrelling. **-ṭhyur**$^{u}$ **-ठ्युरु । अचिविस्फोटः** m. an ulcer on the eyeball. **-tȧl$^{i}$ yun**$^{u}$ **-तंलि युनु । नेत्रतृप्तिसंपत्तिः** m.inf. to be satisfied, to be surprised at a pleasant but unexpected discovery. **-tȧl$^{i}$ yiwawun**$^{u}$ **-तंलि यिववुनु । नेत्रसंतोषकारकं वस्तु** adj. (f. **-wüñ**$^{ü}$ **-वंञू**), causing satisfaction. **-tĕmbañĕ -त्यम्बञ । नेत्रचपलता** f.pl. eager lookings of the eyes, covetousness. **-tĕmbar -त्यम्बर् । तिमिररोगः** m.pl. cataract (the disease). **-tĕmbor**$^{u}$ **-त्यम्बंरु । तिमिररोगी** adj. (f. **-tĕmbür**$^{ü}$ **-त्यम्बंरू**), afflicted with cataract. **-ṭör$^{i}$ -टांरि । नेत्रपटले** m.pl. the eyelids. **-trŏparañĕ -त्रुपरञ । अचिनिरोधः** f.pl. the tight shutting of the eyes caused by possession by a demon, or by the pain of smallpox or the like. **-tōvarüñ**$^{ü}$ **-तोवरंञू** f.inf. to put on a terrifying look, to look fierce (K.Pr. 26). **-ṭī̃ṭh -टीँठ् । अचिनिमेषः ।** f. winking of the eyes. **-ʦĕmbor**$^{u}$ **-च़्यम्बंरु । अशोभननेत्रः** adj. (f. **-ʦĕmbür**$^{ü}$ **च़्यम्बंरू**), possessing ugly eyes, which are small, dull, round, and without eyelashes (cf. **ʦĕmbur**$^{u}$). **-ʦör$^{i}$ -च़ांरि । नेत्राधारास्थिवृत्ते** m.pl. the bony part of the eye-sockets. **-waʦhar -वछ़र् । अचिविकासः** m. the wide opening of the eyes; liberality, a charitable disposition. **-watsha ta gāshĕ-ratsha** -वछ त गाश्-रछ । अचिविकासे निष्प्रकाशता f.pl. eyes with no light in them even when wide open, as one blind from birth. **-vyoṭh**$^{u}$ -व्य॑ठु । स्थूलनेत्र: adj. (f. **-vĕṭh**$^{ü}$ -व्य॑ठू), large-eyed. **—yun**$^{u}$ —युनु । नेत्रतृप्ति: m.inf., to be satisfied; (lit.) to enter into (and fill) the eyes. **-yiwawun**$^{u}$ -यिववुनु । अचितृप्तिकारि वस्तु adj. (f. **-wüñ**$^{ü}$ -व॑ञू), that which satisfies.

**achĕn-bŏchĕ** अछ्यन्-बुछ्य । नेत्र-बुभुचा f. eye-hunger, a fictitious desire begotten at the sight of food when, owing to illness, etc., one is unable to eat. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । अचिवन्ध: f.pl. arrogance, being puffed up, putting on side, treating persons deserving respect with contempt on account of one's own promotion, etc. **-pacĕ-phyur**$^{u}$ -पच्य-फ्युरु । नेत्रयो: पट (स्वभाव) वैपरीत्यम् m. change of character (for the worse). **-trēsh** -त्रेश् । नेत्रतृष्णा f. eye-thirst; desire for any particular object looked at, a greedy eye; the same as **achĕn-bŏchĕ**.

**ȧch**$^{i}$ **2** अ॑छि, see **och**$^{u}$.

**āchi** आछि, etc., see **ôch**$^{u}$.

**ō̃ch** आँछ् । परिणाम: । m. a result, consequence.

**och**$^{u}$ अ॑छु । शृङ्गाटकभ्राष्ट्रविशेष: m. a kind of perforated frying-pan for parching *singārā* nuts.

**ȧch**$^{i}$**-gôr**$^{u}$ अ॑छि-गोरु । भर्जितशृङ्गाटकफलं m. parched *singārā* nuts.

**ôch**$^{u}$ ओछु । तृणपादुकोर्ध्वरज्जव: m. the string of the grass sandals commonly worn in Kashmir. **āchi gatshun** आछि गछुन् । दीनताप्राप्ति: m.inf. to be reduced to poverty; **āchi gômot**$^{u}$ आछि गोम॑तु । प्राप्तदैन्य: perf. part. (f. **—gömüts**$^{ü}$ —गा॑म॑चू), reduced to poverty.

**achibal,** see **achawal.**

**ȧch**$^{i}$**dāh** अ॑छिदाह् اژدها । अजगर: m. a boa-constrictor.

**achŏkov**$^{u}$ अछ्कोवु । अनवगाहित: adj. (f. **-küv**$^{ü}$ -क॑वू), unwashed, dirty (of clothes, etc.).

**achol**$^{u}$ अछ॑लु । अचालित: adj. (f. **achüj**$^{ü}$ अछ॑जू), dirty, unwashed (of clothes). **achali-buthi** अछलि-बुथि । मुखचालनं विना adv. without having washed the mouth (as before eating, etc.).

**achul**$^{u}$ अछुलु । आवरणकोशाद्निष्कासित: adj. (f. **achul**$^{ü}$ अछुलू), unshelled, unhusked (of peas, beans, and the like).

**achọmb**$^{u}$ अछ्॑म्बु । अमर्दित: adj. (f. **achŏmb**$^{ü}$ अछ्॑म्बू), unshaken out (of grain when threshed by beating the stalks).

**achọn**$^{u}$ अछ्॑नु । अन्यून: adj. (f. **achŏñ**$^{ü}$ अछ्॑ञू), not reduced, complete.

**achôn**$^{u}$ अछोनु । अनुत्पूत: adj. (f. **achöñ**$^{ü}$ अछा॑ञू), not sifted, unsifted, unstrained (of flour, etc.).

**achin-tray** अछिन्-त्रय् । अचततृतीया तिथि: f. the name of a festival occurring on the third of the light half of the month of Vaiśākha (Wahĕkh), and held in commemoration of Śēṣa-nāga, the great world-serpent. Kāshmīrīs believe that it is on this date that snakes get their eyesight.

**acha-pōsh** अछपोष् । पुष्पविशेष: m. a certain plant growing in barren soil and flowering in the early spring. Its flower is described as small-petalled, white, and very sweet-scented.

**āchar** आछर् । आश्चर्यम् adj. c.g. wonderful, strange.

**āchor**$^{u}$ आछ॑रु । अशिचित: adj. (f. **āch**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ आछ्॑रू), untaught, untrained (of a child or animal).

**achur** अछुर् । अचरम् m. (pl. nom. **achar** अछर्, cf. **apor**$^{u}$), a letter of the alphabet. **achar-bọch**$^{u}$ अछर्-ब॑छु । अचरबुभुचित: m. hungry for letters, one who, after much study, forgets letters, or who at the time of writing misspells a word. **achara pat achara** अछर पत् अछर, adv. literatim.

**achar-wāl** अछर्-वाल् । अत्यल्पम् m. a very small quantity (used with verbs of giving or taking).

**achirwāl** अछिर्वाल् । पच्म m. the eyelashes (**achawāl,** L. 460). **achirwāl-ṭūs**$^{i}$ अछिर्वाल्-टूसि । पच्मचापल्येन भयदानम् m.pl. the motion of the eyelashes, when threatening anyone or when frowning.

**achīṭh** अछीठ् । दुर्दृष्टि: adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **achīṭas** अछीटस्), possessing the evil eye, jealous.

**achôv**$^{u}$ 1 अछोवु । अनुपभुक्त: adj. (f. **achöv**$^{ü}$ अछा॑वू), unused, never used, not used (on account of loss, death, etc.).

**achôv**$^{u}$ 2 अछोवु । असम्यक्पक्क: adj. (f. **achöv**$^{ü}$ अछा॑वू), not well cooked, partly cooked, badly cooked.

**achawal** अछवल् । अचवालाख्यं स्थानम् m. the name of a place in Kashmir, in Kōṭahārā pargana, much visited on account of its natural beauty. The spring at Achawal is the largest in Kashmir. The bath, reservoir, and garden were constructed by the emperor Shāh Jahān, after whom the place to this day is called by the Musalmāns 'Sāhibābād' (El.). Vulgarly pronounced **achibal** (K.Pr. 230).

**achyuv**$^{u}$ अछ्युवु । निर्मद: adj. (f. **achiv**$^{ü}$ अछिवू), not passionate (of human beings or animals).

**ō̃c**$^{i}$**kār** आँ॑चिकार् । अङ्गीकार: m. assent, agreement, promise.

**acukôv**$^{u}$ अचुकोवु । असिद्धान्तितमूल्यादि: adj. (f. **-köv**$^{ü}$ -का॑वू), of undetermined value; (of a tale or statement) not proven.

**ā̃cār** आँचार् । सन्धितम् m. pickles. **-noṭ**$^{u}$ -न॑टु । सन्धितकुम्भ: m. a pickle jar (cf. K.Pr. 12).

**acôr**$^{u}$ अचोरु । बलाद्बद्ध: adj. (f. **acör**$^{ü}$ अचा॑रू), not tightly tied, not tightly strung (e.g. a rope bed).

**acôv$^{u}$** अचोवु । अपायितः adj. (f. **acöv$^{ü}$** अचा॑वू), (of a calf) not yet allowed to drink (from its mother); (of a cow) not yet milked.

**acyūr$^{u}$** अच्यूरु । अनिष्पीडितः adj. (f. **acīr$^{ü}$** अचीरू), not wrung out (of wet clothes and the like).

**aḍ** अड् । अर्धम् m. a half; often signifying a portion, not exactly a half, and hence (in compounds) incomplete, imperfect; with the suff. **āh** of the indefinite article, **aḍāh**, a half (cf. K.Pr. 103). **-aḍ 1** -अड् । अर्धमर्धम् m.sg. halves, equal parts (u. w. vbs. of making, dividing, etc.). **-aḍ 2** -अड् । अर्धार्धशः adv. half-and-half, in halves. **-buḍa** -वुड । अर्धवृद्धः adj. c.g. nearly old, getting on in years (of animate creatures). **-dŏb$^{a}$ri** -द्व॑व्रि । अर्धशो भूनिक्षेपम् adv. half-hidden (of treasure buried in the ground). **-digar** -दिगर् m. the time of sunset, sunset (K.Pr. 177). **-dū̃ʦhari** -दूँछ़रि । अर्धशः पृथक्पृथक्करणेन adv. half sorted out (of a collection of things); half carded (of cotton, wool, etc.). **-han** -हन् f. dim. of **aḍ**, a little half, the half of a small quantity, or about half (K.Pr. 153). **-khôr$^{u}$ 1** -खोरु । अर्धखारीमितः adj. (fem. **-khör$^{ü}$** -खा॑रू), weighing half a **khār** or **kharwār** (about 48 seers). **-khôr$^{u}$ 2** -खोरु । अत्यसमर्थः adj. (f. **-khör$^{ü}$** -खा॑रू), half raised; hence very powerless, very weak (naturally or by disease), very puny. **-khūr$^{u}$** -खूरु । नित्यभयशीलः adj. (**-khūr$^{ü}$** -खूरू), half or imperfectly afraid; hence timid. **-khashĕ** -खश । अर्धकर्तनेन adv. half-slaughtered, half-executed; hence at the point of death (of a criminal under execution). **-khĕw** -ख्यव् । अङ्गहीनः adj. c.g. having emaciated limbs; wanting a limb, maimed (by accident) or having lost a limb through disease or from birth. Lit. half-devoured. **-kôj$^{u}$** -कोजु m. a certain time; half-way to the morning meal, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176). **-lābur$^{u}$** -लावुरु । अर्धप्रवणः adj. (f. **-läbür$^{ü}$** -लाव॑रू), half sloping; hence moderately uneven, up and down. Cf. **aḍa-lābur$^{u}$** below. **-mahanyuv$^{u}$** -महन्युवु । अर्धपुरुषः m. half a man (of a man whose body is lean from illness or undeveloped, or of a woman who exhibits the qualities or virtues of a man). **-mŏla** -म्वल । अर्धमूल्येन adv. at half price. **-mŏñjĕ** -म्वंज्य । किञ्चिन्न्यूनमूल्येन adv. at a reduced price, very cheaply. **-nañĕr** -नञर् । अर्धप्राकाश्यम् m. half-light (as of an obscured sun or moon); the half-telling of a secret. **-rāth** -राथ् । रात्र्यर्धम्, अर्धरात्रम् m. and f. (sg. dat. m. **-rātan**, f. **-röʦ$^{ü}$**), m. half a night; f. midnight (cf. K.Pr. 176). Cf. **ajĕ röʦ$^{ü}$** under **oḍ$^{u}$**. **-rātan** -रातन् । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight. **-rātan-bög$^{i}$** -रातन्-वा॑गि or **-rātan-bögin** -रातन्-वा॑गिन् । प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. **-rātas** -रातस् । अर्धरात्रे adv. at midnight. **-rātas-bög$^{i}$** -रातस्-वा॑गि or **-rātas-bögin** -रातस्-वा॑गिन् । प्रायोर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. **-shĕhol$^{u}$** -शह॑लु । मध्याह्नोत्तरदैवसतृतीयभागः m. (in the hot season) the cool of the afternoon, when the shadows are lengthening and a breeze springs up. Cf. **aḍa-shĕhol$^{u}$** below. **-shĕhalĕn** -शहल्यन् । अपराह्णकाले adv. in the cool of the afternoon. **-shĕhalĕn-bög$^{i}$** -शहल्यन्-वा॑गि or **-shĕhalĕn-bögin** -शहल्यन्-वा॑गिन् । प्रायो ग्रैष्मे पराह्णे adv. about the time of the cool of the afternoon. **-sôr$^{u}$** -सोरु । अर्धसमुच्चितः adj. (f. **-sör$^{ü}$** -सा॑रू), half collected (of things gradually brought from one place and deposited in another). Cf. **aḍa-sôr$^{u}$** below. **-sārĕ-maḍ-sārĕ** -सार्य-मड्-सार्य । नातिभारा नातिलघ्व्यः f.pl. a collection of things purchased (such as fish, etc.), each of which is not very large or very small, averaging about half a seer. **-ʦāri** -च़ारि । अर्धपाकादेव adv. merely in a half-cooked condition. **-wara** -वर । अर्धवृद्धः adj. c.g. half-old, oldish, middle-aged (of human beings).

**aḍa-ôm$^{u}$** अड-ओमु । अर्धामः adj. (f. **-öm$^{ü}$** -आमू), half-raw, half-cooked (usually of fruit cakes and the like). **-brok$^{u}$** -व्र॑कु । अर्धकुट्टितः adj. (f. **-brüc$^{ü}$** -व्र॑चू), half-disintegrated, of tough food in the process of chewing or of things being ground on a stone or pounded in a mortar. In women's abuse also applied to another woman. **-buz$^{u}$** -वुज़ु । अर्धभर्जितः adj. (f. **-buz$^{ü}$** -वुज़ू), half-roasted or half-parched, imperfectly roasted or parched. **-chôn$^{u}$** -छोनु । अर्धोत्पवनः adj. (f. **-chöñ$^{ü}$** -छा॑ञू), half or imperfectly sifted (of meal, flour, etc.). **-chot$^{u}$** -छ॑तु । अर्धशुक्लः adj. (f. **-chüʦ$^{ü}$** -छुच़ू), half-white, white here and there, partly white (e.g. a cow); of a dirty-white colour, not of a pure white. **-chôv$^{u}$ 1** -छोवु । अर्धपरिपाकवान् adj. (f. **-chöv$^{ü}$** -छा॑वू), half-cooked, imperfectly cooked. **-chôv$^{u}$ 2** -छोवु । अर्धोपभुक्तः adj. (f. **-chöv$^{ü}$** -छा॑वू), half-used, of something lost or spoilt before it is used up or worn out. **-cyūr$^{u}$** -च्यूरु । अर्धनिष्पीडितः adj. (f. **-cīr$^{ü}$** -चीरू), half or improperly squeezed, not properly wrung out (as wet clothes); not thoroughly split (as a beam of wood, by a saw). **-dod$^{u}$** -द॑दु । अर्धदग्धः adj. (f. **-düz$^{ü}$** -द॑ज़ू), half-burnt, not entirely consumed; half-burnt, burnt only in parts. **-dŏdor$^{u}$** -द्वद॑रु । अर्धजीर्णः adj. (f. **-dŏdür$^{ü}$** -द्वद॑रू), half-decayed; half-worm-eaten. **-dog$^{u}$** -द॑गु । अर्धघातितः adj. (f. **-düj$^{ü}$ 1** -द॑जू), half or imperfectly pounded on a stone or in a mortar (of grain and the like). **-ḍokh$^{u}$** -ड॑खु । अर्धाधारः adj. (f. **-ḍüch$^{ü}$** -ड॑कू), having half or an imperfect support (of some article which would overbalance without a support or which is on an uneven surface); something which is not securely resting against another firm object. **-dol$^{u}$ -द॑लु । अर्धदलितः** adj. (f. **-düj$^{ü}$ 2 -द॑जू**), half or imperfectly crushed or husked (of grain in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) imperfectly smoothed down by working with an adze or the like. **-ḍong$^{u}$ -ड॑गु । असम्यक्स्थिरः** m. ground which is not perfectly level, and on which it is hence not safe to deposit anything round, or that overbalances easily. **-ḍyū̃g$^{u}$ -ड्यूँगु । असम्यक्स्थिरः** adj. (f. **-ḍī̃j$^{ü}$ -डीँजू**), insecure (commonly of an unsteady base or support). **-ḍyol$^{u}$ -ड्य॑लु । अर्धशिथिलः** adj. (f. **-ḍĕ̈j$^{ü}$ -ड्य॑जू**), half loose, not properly steady (of something requiring a support); not properly bound (of a parcel or of a book, etc.). **-ḍyong$^{u}$ -ड्य॑गु । अर्धासीनः** adj. (f. **-ḍĕ̈nj$^{ü}$ -ड्य॑ंजू**), not securely based, resting insecurely on its base, or resting on an insecure or unsteady basis or foundation. **-g$^{o}$h$^{u}$ -ग्हु । असम्यग्घृष्टः** adj. (f. **-g$^{ü}$sh$^{ü}$ -ग॑शू**), imperfectly ground, not in a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); imperfectly polished or worn smooth. **-gor$^{u}$ -ग॑रु । अर्धघट्टितः** adj. (f. **-gür$^{ü}$ -ग॑रू**), half-made, imperfectly made, badly put together (e.g. a wooden or copper vessel, a pillar, or an ornament). **-gos$^{u}$ -ग॑सु । अर्धस्निग्धीकृतः, असम्यक्पेशलीकृतः** adj. (f. **-güs$^{ü}$ -ग॑सू**), not smoothly polished. **-gashĕl -गशल् । अर्धगलितः** adj. e.g. half-melted, half-worn (of the impression on a coin or the like). **-họ̆kh$^{u}$ -ह॑खु । अर्धशुष्कः** adj. (f. **-hŏ̈ch$^{ü}$ -ह॑छू**), half-dry (of fruit, etc., under the sun, or of a lake, river, etc.). **-hol$^{u}$ -ह॑लु । अर्धकुटिलः** adj. (f. **-hüj$^{ü}$ -ह॑जू**), slightly crooked (either of a thing or of a man's nature). **-họ̆t$^{u}$ -ह॑तु । अर्धविस्रः** adj. (f. **-hŏ̈ts$^{ü}$ -ह॑चू**), half-decayed, tainted, 'high' (of cooked food, fruit, etc.). **-kāchur$^{u}$ -काछुरु । अर्धकुट्टितः** adj. (f. **-kāchir$^{ü}$ -काछिरू**), half or imperfectly husked (of grain in a mortar, etc.). **-khām -खाम् । अर्धापक्वः** adj. e.g. half-raw, imperfectly cooked. **-kol$^{u}$ -क॑लु । अर्धास्फुटवाक्** adj. (f. **-küj$^{ü}$ -क॑जू**), imperfectly speaking, not speaking clearly, mumbling with the mouth half opened. **-kāñĕl -काञल् । अर्धपार्श्वयुतः** adj. e.g. half lying on one side, almost confined to bed, feeble, weak. **-kôr$^{u}$ -कोरु । अर्धक्वथितः** adj. (f. **-kör$^{ü}$ -का॑रू**), half or imperfectly boiled (of milk, *ghī*, melted butter, etc.). **-kôs$^{u}$ -कोसु । अर्धमुण्डितः** adj. (f. **-kös$^{ü}$ -का॑सू**), half or imperfectly shaved; shaved on one side and not on the other. **-köshur$^{u}$ -का॑शुरु । अर्धकाश्मीरिकः ।** adj. (f. **-köshir$^{ü}$ -का॑शिरू**), half Kāshmīrī (born in Kāshmīr and brought up elsewhere); of articles, made elsewhere of Kāshmīrī stuff; of language, Kāshmīrī mixed with foreign expressions; of cloth, etc., made partly of Kāshmīrī thread. **-kāyur$^{u}$ -कायुरु** or **-kāyir$^{u}$ -कायिरु । असमर्थः** adj. (f. **-kāyir$^{ü}$ -कायिरू**), half a pine-tree. The wood of this tree is very soft and easy to pierce; hence, weak, powerless, unresisting. **-lābur$^{u}$ -लाबुरु । अर्धप्रवणः** adj. (f. **-lābür$^{ü}$ -लाब॑रू**), half-rising, (of uneven ground) elevated here and depressed there. Cf. **aḍ-lābur$^{u}$** above. **-lĕdor$^{u}$ -ल्यद॑रु । अर्धपीतः** adj. (f. **-lĕdür$^{ü}$ -ल्यद॑रू**), slightly yellow (of the complexion); partly yellow, yellow in one place and not in another. **-lyok$^{u}$ -ल्य॑कु । विकलः** adj. (f. **-lĕ̈c$^{ü}$ -ल्य॑चू**), incomplete, imperfect, not completed (Gr.Gr. 162). **-lĕ̈c$^{ü}$ köm$^{ü}$ -ल्य॑चू का॑मू । विकला क्रिया** f. a work which is left incomplete. **-mani -मनि** half a maund of anything, hence a large quantity, a lot, as in K.Pr. 169. **-monḍ$^{u}$ 1 -म॑ण्डु । अर्धमासरः** adj. (f. **-münḍ$^{ü}$ -म॑ण्डू**), half gruel-water; any grain boiled in water, from which the water and scum are not poured off, the whole being served together. **-monḍ$^{u}$ bata -म्व॑ण्डु बत । अनिष्कृष्टविस्रावौदनम्** m. boiled rice so served, in a soft slimy state. **-monḍ$^{u}$ 2 -म॑ण्डु । अर्धमर्दितः** adj. (f. **-munḍ$^{ü}$ -म॑ण्डू**), not properly rubbed (of woollen clothes in the wash). **-môr$^{u}$ -मोरु । अर्धमारितः** adj. (f. **-mör$^{ü}$ -मा॑रू**), half-killed, half-dead. **-mūr$^{u}$ -मूरु । अर्धनिष्कृष्टत्वक्कः** adj. (f. **-mūr$^{ü}$ -मूरू**), half-husked (of grain, etc.), half-shelled (of peas, etc.). **-nyūl$^{u}$ -न्यूलु । अर्धहरितः** adj. (f. **-nīj$^{ü}$ -नीजू**), half blue or green; (of grass, etc.) not thoroughly dried. **-phol$^{u}$ -फ॑लु । अर्धजीर्णः** adj. (f. **-phüj$^{ü}$ -फ॑जू**), half worn out, neither entirely new nor too old for wear (generally of clothes). **-phọ̆l$^{u}$ -फ॑लु । -अर्धविकसितः** adj. (f. **-phŏ̈j$^{ü}$ -फ॑जू**), half-expanded (of flowers); half-blown; half-opened in the morning (of flowers that close at night and open in the day). **-phoṭ$^{u}$ -फ॑टु । अर्धोद्भिन्नः, अपूर्णायुः** adj. (f. **-phüṭ$^{ü}$ -फ॑टू**), half-split (of wood); incompletely sprung from the earth (of a seedling); half-expanded (of rice, etc., being boiled); not completely plunged in water, etc.; not having reached full age, before one's time (of a man, tree, etc., dying or the like). **-phyôr$^{u}$ -फ्योरु । असम्यङ्निष्कृष्टरसः** adj. (f. **-phyör$^{ü}$ -फ्या॑रू**), half-strained; that from which the cooking water has not been thoroughly strained (of grain, vegetables, etc.); unstrained generally. **-paj$^{o}$r$^{u}$ -प॑ज॑रु । अर्धस्यूतः** adj. (f. **-paj$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -प॑ज॑रू**), half hemmed and felled; (of clothes) hemmed together, but not finally felled. **-pôk$^{u}$ -पोकु । अर्धपाकः** adj. (f. **-pöc$^{ü}$ -पा॑चू**), incompletely cooked. **-pop$^{u}$ -प॑पु । अर्धपक्वः** adj. (f. **-püp$^{ü}$ -प॑पू**), half-ripe (of fruit, grain, etc.). **-pron$^{u}$ -प्र॑नु । अर्धशुक्लः** adj. (f. **-prüñ$^{ü}$ -प्र॑ञू**), imperfectly white (e.g. dirty clothes), imperfectly clear (e.g. water). **-prôn$^{u}$ -प्रोनु । अर्धप्रत्नः** adj. (f. **-prŏ̈ñ$^{ü}$ -प्रा॑ञू**), half-old, neither new (or young) nor old. **-shĕhol$^{u}$ -शह॑लु । अर्धशीतलः** adj.

(f. **-shĕhüjü** -शहंजू), half-cooled (of something tangible that has been hot). Cf. **aḍ-shĕholᵘ** above. **-shūrᵘ** -शूरु । अर्धसंस्कृतः adj. (f. **-shīrü** -शीरू), half or imperfectly repaired. **-sôrᵘ** -सोरु । अर्धशः क्रमेणानीयैकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **-sörü** -सांरू), half-collected, not properly collected (usually of harvest bundles not properly stacked); half-felt, half-touched. Cf. **aḍ-sôrᵘ** above. **-sūrᵘ** -सूरु । अर्धावसितः adj. (pl. dat. **-sōrĕn** -सोर्यन्, f. sg. nom. **-sūrü** -सूरू, dat. **-sōrĕ** -सोर्य), nearly spent, nearly exhausted, nearly used up. **-sôvᵘ** -सोवु । अर्धशायितः adj. (f. **-sövü** -सांवू), (of a living creature) half caused to lie down, half put to sleep; (of a post or the like) half thrown down on the ground. **-syonᵘ** -स्यंनु । अर्धकोमलीभूतः adj. (f. **-sĕñü** -स्यंञ्जू), half-softened, half tender (of vegetables, etc., in cooking); insufficiently salted or spiced (of the same). **-syonᵘ maḍa-syonᵘ** -स्यंनु मड-स्यंनु । असम्यगुपस्कृतः adj. (f. **-sĕñü maḍa-sĕñü** -स्यंञ्जू मड-स्यंञ्जू), the same. **-syuvᵘ** -स्युवु । अर्धसेवितः adj. (f. **-sivü** -सिवू), (in cooking) half or imperfectly boiled or stewed; (of birds, monkeys, or the like) half-domesticated, half-tamed. **-tholᵘ** -थंलु । अर्धच्छिन्नशाखः adj. (f. **-thüjü** -थंजू), having branches half or imperfectly trimmed (of trees, creepers, etc.). **-trukᵘ** -त्रुकु । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. **-trucü** -त्रुचू), half-gnawed, half-chewed (of food, or of damage done by mice, etc.). **-trọshᵘ** -त्वंशु । अर्धकर्कशः adj. (f. **-tröshü** -त्वंशू), half-hard, hence (of parched grain) requiring chewing but eatable; (of climbing plants and the like) partly dry, partly withered. **-tôvᵘ** -तोवु । अर्धतापितः adj. (f. **-tövü** -तांवू), half or imperfectly heated (either in the sun or by fire), of grain or of metal vessels, etc. **-ʦomᵘ** -च़ंमु । अर्धशुष्कः adj. (f. **-ʦümü** -च़मू), half-dry, withered but not quite dry (of something which was once green and fresh). **-ʦôpᵘ** -च़ोपु । अर्धभक्षितः adj. (f. **-ʦöpü** -च़ांपू), half-chewed, half-eaten (of something so tough that it cannot be swallowed, or of something, such as sugar-cane, which is chewed and then ejected from the mouth). **-ʦôrᵘ** -च़ोरु । अर्धचयनः adj. (f. **-ʦörü** -च़ांरू), half-selected, hence not properly sorted, imperfectly sifted (of grain and the like). **-ʦôshᵘ** -च़ोशु । अर्धकषायः adj. (f. **-ʦöshü** -च़ांशू), half or partly astringent in taste; half bitter-salt (as sea-water). **-ʦoṭᵘ** -च़ंटु । अर्धायुष्कः adj. (f. **-ʦüṭü** -चंटू), half-cut, hence (of a human being, tree, etc.) living only half his or its time, cut off before his time, dying in the prime of life. **-ʦyūṭᵘ** -च़्यूटु । अर्धकुट्टनः adj. (f. **-ʦīṭᵘ** -च़ीटू), half or imperfectly pounded to powder (in a mortar or the like). **-wahôrᵘ** -वहोरु । अर्धोद्घाटितः adj. (f. **-wahörü** -वहांरू), half or imperfectly spread out (as clothes, straw, etc., to be dried in the sun). **-wūnᵘ** -वूनु । अर्धवयनः adj. (f. **-wūñü** -वूञ्जू), half, imperfectly, or badly woven. **-vĕñorᵘ** -व्यञ्जरु । अर्धपृथक्कृतः adj. (f. **-vĕñürü** -व्यञ्जंरू), half or imperfectly separated (especially of grass or vegetables from the husk or shell). **-wushonᵘ** -वुषंनु । कवोष्णः adj. (f. **-wushüñü** -वुषंञ्जू), half-warm, luke-warm (either by nature or from the application of heat). **-wothᵘ** -वंथु । अर्धोद्घाटः adj. (f. **-wüʦhü** -वंछू), half-open (of a door, etc.). **-wuṭhᵘ** -वुठु । अर्धवेष्टितः adj. (f. **-wuṭhü** -वुठू), half or imperfectly twisted (of ropes, etc.). **-vĕʦhonᵘ** -व्यछंनु । अर्धविवरणः adj. (f. **-vĕʦhüñü** -व्यछंञ्जू), half-separated; (of cotton) half or imperfectly teased out; (of literary compositions) half corrected or half explained. **-wŏzolᵘ** -व़ज़ंलु । अर्धरक्तः adj. (f. **-wŏzüjü** -व़ज़ंजू), half red, light red; partly red, red in parts. **-zāmotᵘ** -ज़ामंतु । अर्धोत्पन्नाङ्कुरः adj. (f. **-zāmüʦü** -ज़ामंचू), (of seeds, etc.) half-sprouted, imperfectly sprouted. **-zumotᵘ** -ज़ुमंतु । अर्धजीर्णः adj. (f. **-zumüʦü** -ज़ुमंचू), half worn out; (of animate beings) thin, lean; (of plants) half-dry, half-withered; (of creepers) half-dry, easily broken, flaccid; (of clothes, etc.) worn thin, easily torn. **-zôvᵘ** -ज़ोवु । अर्धोत्पन्नः adj. (f. **-zövü** -ज़ांवू), half-born; (of plants) half or improperly sprouted; (of milk) not properly or entirely curdled; (of a portable brazier or *kā̃güṛü*) not showing signs of fire, half-lighted.

**ada** अद् । ततः adv. then, thereafter, thereupon, therefore (both of time and of causality). Very common with interrogatives, in which case its use closely resembles that of the Hindī *tō*, as in the following. **-kōr** -कोर् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? as if we were to say, "if it's not there, then where is it?" i.e. "it's nowhere". **-kōr-kun** -कोर्-कुन् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे, the same as **ada-kōr**. **-kōra-kani** -कोर-कनि । तर्हि कस्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. then whence? **-kus** -कुस् । तर्हि कः m.an. (f.an. **-kŏssa** -क्वस्स, inan. **-kyāh** -क्याह्), adj. pron. then who? then what? hence, then there is no one, or nothing; (inanimate) what else, of course. **-kus-sanā** -कुस्-सना । तर्हि कः ननु, the same as **ada-kus**. **-kus ta ada-kas** -कुस् त अद-कस् । तर्हि कः कस्मै, then who, and then to whom? i.e. there is no one (to give), and therefore no one to whom to give (or no one need expect anything). **-kati** -कति । तर्हि कुत्र, or **-kati-sanā** -कति-सना । तर्हि कुत्र स्वित् adv. then where? (used after a verb signifying 'to put', etc.). **-kotᵘ** -कंतु । तर्हि कुत्र, or **-kotᵘ-kun** -कंतु-कुन् । तर्हि कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. then where? then in what direction? **-kūtᵘ** -कूतु । तर्हि कियान् (f. **-kǖʦü** -कूंचू), or **-kūtᵘ-sanā** -कूतु-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? **-kǖtⁱ** -कूंति । तर्हि कति m.pl. (f. **-kǖʦa** -कूंच़ or **-kaiʦa** -कैच़), or **-kǖtⁱ-sanā** -कूंति-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु, then how many? **-kĕtha** -क्यथ । तर्हि कथम्, or **-kĕtha-sanā** -क्यथ-सना । तर्हि कथं ननु, or **-kĕtha-pöṭhⁱ** -क्यथ-पा॑ठि । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण, or **-kĕtha-pöṭhⁱ-sanā** -क्यथ-पा॑ठि-सना । तर्हि केन प्रकारेण ननु adv. then how? then in what manner? **-kōtāh** -कोताह् । तर्हि कियान् (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैच़ाह्), or **-kōtāh-sanā** -कोताह्-सना । तर्हि कियान् ननु adj. then how much? **-kaityāh** -कैत्याह् । तर्हि कियन्तः (f. **-kaitsāh** -कैच़ाह्), or **-kaityāh-sanā** -कैत्याह्-सना । तर्हि कियन्तो ननु adj. then how many? **-kǖtyunᵘ** -कू॑त्युनु । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः (मूल्यः) (f. **-kǖtiñᵘ̈** -कु॑तिञू), or **-kǖtyunᵘ-sanā** -कू॑त्युनु-सना । तर्हि कियत्संख्याकः adj. then consisting of how many? then of what price? **-kawa** -कव । तर्हि कुतः, or **-kawa-sanā** -कव-सना । तर्हि कुतो नाम, or **-kawa-kani** -कव-कनि । तर्हि केन कारणेन, or **-kawa-kani-sanā** -कव-कनि-सना । तर्हि केन कारणेन स्वित् adv. then for what reason? then why? **-kyāh-ō** -क्याहो । तर्हि किं भोः adv. then what, sir? i.e. here it is, do you want anything else? what else? of course. **-kyuthᵘ** -क्युथु । तर्हि कीदृशः (f. **-kitsᵘ̈** -किच़ू), or **-kyuthᵘ-sanā** -क्युथु-सना । तर्हि कीदृक् ननु adj. then of what kind?

**ada** is also frequently employed with verbs expressing propriety or necessity, and is then equivalent to the Hindī *tō*. Thus, **ada gotshᵘ totᵘ gatshunᵘ** अद् गं॑छु तं॑तु गछुनु । तर्हि योग्यं तत्र गन्तव्यमासीत्, then it is proper to go there, in that case you should go there. —**lagi tati bihunᵘ** —लगि तति विहुनु । ततः संगतं तत्रासितव्यं, then (in that case) it is proper to settle there. —**pazi tati dapunᵘ** —पज़ि तति दपुनु । ततो योग्यं तत्र वक्तव्यम्, then (in that case) it is proper to tell (it) there.

**ada** combined with vocative particles often expresses simply 'yes', and with an interrogative adverb simply 'no', in the sense of agreeing or refusing to do something that one has been asked to do. Thus, **adā** (**ada + a**) अदा । अस्तु adv. yes (addressed to an inferior). **adō** (**ada + ō**) अदो । अस्तु adv. yes, that's right (addressed to an inferior who is at a distance). **ada-bā** अद-वा । अस्तु भोः adv. yes (in addressing a male of equal rank). **-biñᵘ̈** -विञू । अस्तु भोः adv. good, yes (in addressing a female of equal rank). **-kaṭi** -कति । नहि adv. then where? hence, in the sense of a negative, 'no.' **-sö** -सा॑ । अस्तु भोः adv. good; yes, sir (respectfully addressed to a male). **-kyā** -क्या । अस्तु adv. good, yes (addressed to a person present), of course. **-kyā-bā** -क्या-वा । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (addressed by a woman to a man, or by a man to an equal). **-kyā-biñᵘ̈** -क्या-विञू । तर्हि किम् अयि adv. good, yes (addressed by a man to a woman of equal rank). **-kyā-sö** -क्या-सा॑ । तर्हि किं भोः adv. good, yes (used respectfully by a man). **aday** अदय् । अस्तु adv. good; yes (used in answer to an inferior or younger woman).

**aḍa 2** अड । अस्थीनि (for **aḍa 1** see **aḍ**), f.pl. bones, especially those of the forearm and of the shin. **-sūr** -सूर् । अस्थिभस्म m. bone-ashes; a severe beating, which (metaphorically) reduces the bones to powder. **-trakorᵘ** -त्रक॑रु । कठोरास्थिमान् adj. (f. **-trakürᵘ̈** -त्रक॑रू), having hard or strong bones (especially those of the forearm and shin); (of a woman) one whose forearm or shin-bones are so hard that they do not easily allow bracelets, etc., to be put upon them.

**aḍā** अडा, see **aḍ**.

**ādau-a** आदौ-अ । अकारः m. the name of the letter **a**.

**ādĕ** or **ādyĕ** आद्य adj. e.g. first, primeval (Śiv. 7).

**ādi** आदि, a beginning, in **ādi-kāran** आदि-कारन् । मूलकारण m. a first cause.

**oḍᵘ** अ॑डु । अर्धः adj. (sg. dat. **aḍis** अडिस्; f. nom. **üḍᵘ̈** अ॑डू, sg. dat. **ajĕ** अज्य), half, halved; a part. **oḍu-y** अ॑डुय्, only half, hence incomplete, as in **pūthⁱ chĕh üḍᵘ̈-y** पूथि छ्यह् अ॑डूय्, the book is quite incomplete. **aḍi-pöri** अडि-पा॑रि । अतिसमीपम adv. (u. w. a vb. signifying arrival, etc.), lit. at half a side or direction; hence, very near. **üḍᵘ̈-hār** अ॑डू-हार् । अर्धा काकिणी f. half a cowry; a thing of the size or value of half a cowry. **-müñᵘ̈** -मं॑ञू । अर्धाढकम् f. a certain measure of weight, half a *müñᵘ̈*; a thing weighing half a *müñᵘ̈*. A *müñᵘ̈* of 30 *pals* is equivalent to a seer and a half. An *üḍᵘ̈-müñᵘ̈* is therefore three-quarters of a seer or 15 *pals*, equivalent to 60 *tōlās*. It approximates 1⅓ English pounds.

**ajĕ hāri-hondᵘ** अज्य हारि-हं॑न्दु । अर्धकाकिणीमूल्यः (gen. of **üḍᵘ̈-hār**, above), of half a cowry, worth only half a cowry, worth nothing, contemptible. —**rötsᵘ̈** —रा॑च़ू । अर्धरात्रे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍᵘ̈ rāth** अ॑डू राथ्, cf. **aḍ-rāth** अड्-राथ under **aḍ**), at midnight. —**rötsᵘ̈-bögⁱ** —रा॑च़ू-वा॑गि, or —**rötsᵘ̈-bögin** —रा॑च़ू-वा॑गिन् । प्रायोऽर्धरात्रकाले adv. at about midnight. —**wati** —वति । अर्धपथे adv. (sg. dat. of **üḍᵘ̈ wath** अ॑डू वथ्, half a road), at half-way (to or from a place) (after a verb of resting, etc.). —**wati-pĕṭh** —वति-प्यठ् । अर्धमार्गपृष्ठे at half-way, having reached half-way (he did so and so), e.g. **ajĕ wati-pĕṭh trôwun bôrᵘ** अज्य वति-प्यठ् त्रोवुन् वोरु, half-way (on the journey) he threw away his load. **ajiy wati** अजिय् वति । अर्धपथ एव adv. (for **ajĕ + y wati** अज्य + य् वति), even at half-way, exactly half-way.

**ödⁱ** आ॑दि or **ödidⁱ** आ॑दिदि, **ödith** आ॑दिथ् । अद्य व्यतीते काले adv. to-day in past time, in the part of to-day that has already expired. **-nan** -नन्, **-nas** -नस् ।

**अद्यतनदिनयातकाले**, adv. the same as **öd$^{i}$**. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ । अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालादारभ्य** adv. (continued, etc.) from the expired part of to-day. **-shutun -शुतुन् । अद्यतनव्यतीतकालात्प्रभृति** adv. the same as **öd$^{i}$-pĕṭha. ödi-y आ॑दि-य् । अद्यैव गतकाले** adv. in the part that has expired of this very day. **ödyuk$^{u}$ आ॑द्युकु । अद्यतनदिनव्यतीतकालीनः** adj. (f. **ödic$^{ü}$ आ॑दिचू**), of, or belonging to, the expired part of to-day.

**ō̆d$^{i}$ आ॑ँदि । आन्ध्यम्** f. a dust-storm; blindness caused by a dust-storm, darkness; the metaphorical blindness caused by terror, error, or the like.

**öḍic$^{ü}$ आ॑डिचू, öḍikis आ॑डिकिस्**, see **öḍyuk$^{u}$**.

**aḍḍa अड्डु । संघातस्थानम्** m. a shed or place where men and cattle assemble, or where articles are collected for sale; a stand, a station, a meeting-place; a lounging-place for idlers.

**adod$^{u}$ अद॑दु । अदग्धः** adj. (f. **adüz$^{ü}$ अद॑ज़ू**), not burnt (whether this is a defect or a perfection).

**ödid$^{i}$ आ॑दिदि । अद्यतनदिनयातकाले** adv., i.q. **öd$^{i}$**, q.v.

**adog$^{u}$ अद॑गु । अहतः, अनाहतः** adj. (f. **adüj$^{ü}$ 1 अद॑जू**), not struck, not hit (by a blow of the fist or a hurled missile); not pounded (on a stone or in a mortar) (of spices, food, etc.).

**adọ̆g$^{u}$ अद्द॑गु । अनवखण्डितः** adj. (f. **adŏ̈j$^{ü}$ अद्द॑जू**), not husked (as of paddy in a mortar).

**ȧd$^{i}$-hyol$^{u}$ अ॑दि-ह्य॑लु । अर्धपणः** m. a square coin of the value of half a pice; the Hindi *adhēlā*. Formerly in Kashmir articles of small value were purchased with cowries. Twelve cowries were called a **bahāgañ वहागञ्**; twenty-five were called a **pū̃tshuh पूँछुहु**; fifty or half a hundred were called **ȧd$^{i}$-hyol$^{u}$ अ॑दि-ह्य॑लु**; a hundred was called a **hath हथ्**, and was considered the equivalent of one pice. In the rural parts of the country a pice is still called **hath**. Cf. **bahāgañ,** and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

**aḍij$^{ü}$ अडिजू । अस्थि** f. a bone (cf. K.Pr. 173, 226). This is the general term, cf. **aḍa** and **aḍyul$^{u}$**. It is the feminine form of the latter. **āḍiji-khō̃khur अडिजि-खॉँखुर् । अस्थिपञ्जरः** m. a skeleton; a main bone of a complete skeleton. **-panzul$^{u}$ -पंज़ुलु । अस्थिपाञ्चलिका** m. a skeleton; a living skeleton (of one who is very lean). **-trangur$^{u}$ -त्रंगुरु । अस्थिसमूहः** m. a string of connected bones (compared to a knotted string, or a rosary).

**adŏ̈j$^{ü}$ अद्द॑जू**, see **adọ̆g$^{u}$**.

**adüj$^{ü}$ अद॑जू**, see **adog$^{u}$** and **adol$^{u}$.**

**aḍokh$^{u}$ अड॑खु । आधाररहितः** adj. (f. **aḍüch$^{ü}$ अड॑छू**), having no support, of an article which will overbalance or roll away unless it has a support.

**ādikār आदिकार् । अधिकारः** m. power, capability; office, rank, position (Śiv. 36).

**adiköri अदिका॑री । अधिकारी** m. a person in charge of anything or having power over it (Gr.M.).

**ạd$^{a}$l अ॑दल् عدل । विचारः** m. justice, a just decision (used principally by old-fashioned people of the rural parts or by women).

**ödil عادل** adj. e.g. just, upright, sincere (Gr.M.).

**adol$^{u}$ अद॑लु । अविदीर्णः** adj. (f. **adüj$^{ü}$ 2 अद॑जू**), not torn, not shredded (of spices, such as ginger in a mortar); not crushed (as of paddy, etc., in a mortar); (in carpentry, of a board) not smoothed (with an adze, the native substitute for a plane).

**aḍôl$^{u}$ अडोलु । अपरिवर्तितः** adj. (f. **aḍöj$^{ü}$ अडा॑जू**), not removed, that of which the position is not changed, not put aside; not cleansed (of barley, etc., by a winnowing sieve); not removed (of a disagreeable form).

**ōḍāla ओडाल । उपेक्षा** f. disregard, contempt, disdain.

**adal-badal अदल्-बदल्, adal-wadal अदल्-वदल्,** or **adal-ta-wadal अदल्-त-वदल् । परिवर्तनम्** m. exchange, interchange, substitution; as adj. e.g., confused, of a contrary disposition, K.Pr. 2, 102. **—dyun$^{u}$ —द्युनु । परिवर्त्य दानम्** m.inf. to exchange. **—wanun —वनुन् । असत्यसंभाषणम्** m.inf. to make an incorrect statement in conversation; to give incorrect instruction.

**aḍilis अडिल्लिस्** etc., see **aḍyul$^{u}$**.

**adālȧt$^{i}$ अदाल॑ति । न्यायाध्यक्षः** m. one who presides in a court of justice; a judge.

**adālath अदालथ् عدالت । न्यायः, तद्गृहं च** f. (sg. abl. **adālüts$^{ü}$ अदाल॑च़ू**), justice, the decision in a law case; a court of justice (the building).

**adal-wadal अदल्-वदल् । खलीकारेण ताडनम्** f. abusive language, attacking abusively. See also **adal-badal.**

**adam अदम् । अधमः** adj. e.g. low, mean, vile.

**adom$^{u}$ अद॑मु । अध्मापितः** adj. (f. **adüm$^{ü}$ अद॑मू**), not given enough air (of a furnace supplied with air by a bellows).

**aḍam-zaḍ अडम्-ज़ड् । अत्यल्पमात्रम्** adv. very little, used regarding the partial return of something deposited.

**ādan 1 आदन् । अवधिः** m. a period, time, term, limit of time.

**ādan 2 आदन्**, in **ādanuk$^{u}$** (**आदनुकु । आदिगर्भजः**) m. (f. **ādanüc$^{ü}$ आदन॑चू**), a first-born child of a woman. **-bôj$^{u}$ -बोज़ु । बालभ्राता** m. a brother-friend (used of two men who from childhood have grown up together as brothers, but are not brothers by blood). **-yār -यार् । बालसखा** m. one who has been a friend from childhood.

**adīn अदीन् । अधीनः** adj. e.g. depending on, subject to, under another's power; poverty-stricken.

**aḍun** अडुन् । कृशता, अभियोगः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aḍyōv** अड्योव्), to become half; hence, to become lean or wasted (from sickness or old age); to persevere, be intent on the attainment of some difficult object.

**adūn$^{u}$** अदूनु । अविवृतः adj. (f. **adūñ$^{ü}$** अदूञू), not carded (of cotton, wool, etc.).

**aḍ$^{a}$nāw** अंद्नाव् (= ادنا) । अतिनीचः adj. c.g. vile, mean, of vile occupation.

**āḍĕñ** आड्यञ् । ग्रामः f. the name of a well-known village about 30 miles west of Śrīnagar.

**aḍiñ-gaḍiñ** अडिञ्-गडिञ् । सामग्री f. goods and chattels.

**adöñ$^{a}$ru-y** अदांञ्रुय् । चिन्तनं विनैव adv. even without thought, without taking any consideration whatever (u. w. vbs. of taking and the like).

**adop$^{u}$** अदंपु । विना कथनं विनाज्ञां वा adv. without speaking; without giving any order.

**ador$^{u}$** अदंरु । अध्रुवः adj. (f. **adür$^{ü}$** अदंरू), not firm, not steadfast; not firmly fixed; not strong, weak; (of rain) not incessant.

**aḍor$^{u}$** अडंरु । निर्भयः adj. (f. **aḍür$^{ü}$** अडंरू), not fearing, without fear, brave.

**adôr$^{u}$ 1** अदोरु । निर्धैर्यः adj. (f. **adör$^{ü}$** अदांरू), without fortitude in adversity.

**adôr$^{u}$ 2** अदोरु । अधृतः adj. (f. **adör$^{ü}$** अदांरू), not put, not placed (of any material thing, or of confidence, belief, etc.); not given on loan.

**ādar** आदर् । आदरः m. honour, respect. **-bāv** -वाव् । सत्कारः m. respect shown by an inferior to a superior. **-satkār** -सत्कार् । संमाननम् m. honour, respect.

**ādār** आदार् । आधारः m. a support, prop; a stop to prevent a ball rolling away.

**āḍür$^{ü}$** आडंरू । जीर्णोष्णीषः f. an untidy or worn-out turban.

**odur$^{u}$** अंदुरु । आर्द्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **adaris,** ag. **aḍ$^{a}$r$^{i}$,** abl. **adari,** pl. nom. **aḍ$^{a}$r$^{i}$,** dat. **adarĕn ;** f. **üd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** अंदंरू, dat. **aḍ$^{a}$rĕ,** and so on), moist, wet, damp (either naturally or by the application of water). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-zĕn-hyuh$^{u}$** ज़्यन्-ह्युहु । आर्द्रतरः adj. (f. **üd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-zĕn-hish$^{ü}$** अंदंरू-ज़्यन्-हिशू), very wet (of mud and the like). **üd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-khal** अंदंरू-खल् । अतिक्लेशादिविधानम् f. extreme insult, giving extreme dishonour, or (with reference to an inanimate object) consigning to destruction. **üd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-züṭ$^{ü}$** अंदंरू-ज़ंटू । आर्द्रं जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डम् f. a wet rag; an old rag used for wiping off sweat, for mopping up liquids, or the like. **aḍ$^{a}$ri-kani** अंदरि-कनि । आर्द्रद्रव्यार्थम् (sg. dat. of **üd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$**), "for the moist articles," an expression used with reference to the price of sweetmeats sent by Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇs as presents for their married daughters on various festivals.

**ödür$^{ü}$ 1** आंदंरू । आर्द्रकम् f. green ginger.

**ödür$^{ü}$ 2** आंदंरू । आर्द्रानक्षत्रम् f. the name of one of the lunar mansions or asterisms.

**öḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-böḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** आंड्रू-वांड्रू । विपरीतमिश्रणम् f. a wrong mixing, a wrong uniting.

**adrakh** अद्रख् । आर्द्रकम् m. (sg. dat. **adrakas**), green ginger (*Zingiber officinale*). **-mŏnḍ$^{ü}$** -म्वंडू । आर्द्रक-मूलम् f. a cake flavoured with ginger, the lumpy root of the ginger plant.

**aḍ$^{a}$run** अंद्रुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **aḍ$^{a}$ryōv** अंद्र्योंव्), to become moist (of something which has been dry).

**öḍ$^{a}$ran** आंड्रन् । मिश्रणा, आरम्भः f. a mixing, mingling; a commencement (of a work or of making something).

**öḍ$^{a}$run** आंड्रुन् । संमिश्रणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** आंडंरु), to mix up together, to heap up; to commence, begin the making of anything. **öḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** आंड्रु-मंतु । संमिश्रितः, आरब्धः perf. part. (f. **öḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** आंडंरू-मंचू), mixed, mingled; commenced.

**aḍ$^{a}$rĕr** अंद्र्यर् or **aḍ$^{a}$rēr** अंद्रेर् । आर्द्रत्वम् m. dampness, moistness, wetness.

**aḍ$^{a}$rāwun** अंद्रावुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **aḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** ; 2 p.p. **aḍ$^{a}$rāvyōv** अंड्राव्योव्), to make moist or wet.

**öḍ$^{a}$rāwun** आंड्रावुन् । मिश्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** आंड्रोवु), to mix (as flour with water); to set a person to work; to commence. **öḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** आंड्रोवु-मंतु । मिश्रितः perf. part. (**öḍ$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** आंड्रांवू-मंचू), mixed (of flour, etc., with liquids); set to work; commenced.

**ādath** आदथ् عادت । अभ्यासः m. (sg. dat. **ādatas**), custom, habit, practice (cf. K.Pr. 88; 138).

**ödith** आंदिथ् । अद्य गतकाले adv., i.q. **öd$^{i}$**, q.v.

**aḍāv 1** अडाव् । द्वेषः m. hatred, malice, desire to injure.

**aḍāv 2** अडाव् । छेदनिर्माणार्थमाधारः m. the wooden beams which support a large log when being sawn asunder (cf. **ara 1**).

**aḍuv$^{u}$** अडुवु । असंमार्जनः adj. (f. **aḍuv$^{ü}$** अडुवू), not swept, not cleared (of a seat or the like).

**āḍavĕñ** आडव्यञ् । पुरगणविशेषः f. the name of a well-known pargana in the Marāz part of Kashmir, commonly called 'Adavin'. See RT.Tr. ii, 471.

**ad-wôy$^{u}$** अद्-वोयु or **ad-wöy$^{i}$** अद्-वांयि । पिष्टाद्यापणिकः m. a broker in wheat and other grains. His wife is **ad-wöy$^{i}$-bāy** अद्-वांयि-वाय्.

**ad-wal** अद्-वल् । द्विघटकमानम् m. the weight of 2 *tōlās* (about 1 ounce); literally half a *wal*, Skr. *pala*, which was equivalent to 4 *dhaṭakas*.

**adwaith** अद्वैथ् । ब्रह्मज्ञानम् m. (sg. dat. **adwaitas** अद्वैतस्), the *advaita* or monistic Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 26).

**ādyĕ आद्य**, see **ādĕ**.

**ādy आद्य्** । **आदि** m. a beginning, commencement (Gr.M.).

**aday अद्य्**, see **ada.**

**adŏy 1 अद्वय्** । **भेदरहितः** adj. c.g. not distinct, not different (both of opinions and of things).

**adŏy 2 अद्वय्** । **ज्ञानम** m. knowledge.

**öḍyuk$^{u}$ आंड्युकु** । **अर्धविभागपणः** subst. m. and adj. (f. **öḍic$^{ü}$ आंडिचू**), subst. an agreement to maintain another's horse or cow for half the profits of its labour and for half its offspring; adj. of an animal so kept. **öḍiki-dar -आंडिकि-दर्** । **अर्धार्धविभजनपणकारकः** m. one who gives a horse or cow on such terms to another for maintenance.

**aḍyul$^{u}$ अड्युलु** । **महास्थि** m. (m. form of **aḍij$^{ü}$ अडिजू** q.v., cf. also **aḍa अड**), a large bone, such as that of the leg; generally used of the bone of limb rather than of the trunk; according to El., the rounded head of a bone.

**aḍyūṭh$^{u}$ अड्यूठु** । **अप्रेक्षितम्** adv. without seeing, without looking.

**adyāy अद्याय्** । **अध्यायः** m. a chapter or section of a book.

**adüz$^{ü}$ अदंज़ू**, see **adod$^{u}$**.

**öḍ$^{ü}$-zöḍ$^{ü}$ आंडू-ज़ांडू** । **ताडनभर्त्सनादि** f. quarrelling, including hitting each other and mutual abuse.

**āfīn** افیون f. the opium poppy, *Papaver somniferum*, L. 330.

**afsōs, afsūs** افسوس interj. alas! W. 101; **afsōs lārun,** to become vexed, K.Pr. 153; **yih chhuh boḍ$^{u}$ afsūs,** this is a great pity (Gr.M.).

**āftāb** آفتاب m. the sun. Sg. dat. YZ. 176.

**ag अग्** । **काष्ठान्तरग्रन्थिः** m. a knot in wood; the knot in a tree. Cf. L. 461. **aga-zyun$^{u}$ अग-ज़्युनु** । **अतिग्रन्थिमदिन्धनम्** m. firewood in which there are many knots.

**āg आग्** in **āg-bāg आग्-वाग्** । **कार्यपरिचयः, विस्तारः** m. checking, careful examination. Cf. **ôg$^{u}$-bôg$^{u}$ ओगु-वोगु**.

**āga आग** آغا । **स्वामी** m. a master, lord, chief; cf. K.Pr. 25. **-bāy -वाय्** । **स्वामिस्त्री** f. a master's wife, a mistress; cf. K.Pr. 263.

**og$^{u}$ 1 अंगु** in **agi lagun अगि लगुन्** । **अग्नाविव स्वनाशार्थं शत्रुमहामाररोगादिसंमुखीभवनम्** m.inf. to go forward with the object of self-destruction to meet a calamity (as if walking into fire), such as an approaching enemy, or to deliberately expose oneself to infection in an epidemic.

**og$^{u}$ 2 अंगु** in **og$^{u}$-dŏh अंगु-द्वह्** । **प्रतिपत्** m. the first day of a lunar fortnight.

**ôg$^{u}$-bôg$^{u}$ ओगु-वोगु** । **कार्यानुमितिकरणम्** m. the same as **āg-bāg**; see under **āg** above.

**agād अगाद्** । **अतिगम्भीरः** adj. c.g. fathomless, very deep (of water); hence also, profound, earnest (of character). **agādi gatshun अगादि गछुन्** । **अत्यनुवृत्तिः** m.inf. to persevere steadily, to persist till one has gained one's object; (**निष्कारणं क्रोधाविष्कारः**) to display causeless wrath against one who is without fault.

**āgah आगह्** (= آگاه), adj. c.g. aware, acquainted (with), cognizant (of), apprised (of); compassionate (El.).

**ag$^{o}$h$^{u}$ अगंहु** । **अघर्षितः** adj. (f. **ag$^{ü}$sh$^{ü}$ अगंशू**), not ground, not reduced to a fine powder (of sandal-wood, *kuṅkuma*, and the like); not polished or worn smooth.

**agal अगल्** । **ग्रन्थियुता समित्** adj. c.g. knotty (of wood). **-magal -मगल्** । **शोभनाऽशोभनम** adj. c.g. dirtied (said of something itself pretty, but mixed up with foreign matter, such as straw or mud).

**agôl$^{u}$ अगोलु** । **अनाश्रितः** adj. (f. **agöj$^{ü}$ अगांजू**), not molten, not melted, still unmelted, not reduced to a liquid form (usually of metals exposed to heat).

**agāl-magāl अगाल्-मगाल्** । **सत्यासत्यरूपः** adj. c.g. the same as **agal-magal,** q.v., dirtied, etc.; used specially of incorrect writing full of mistakes. Paṇḍits apply the term to copies of MSS. made by Kāyasths, which require much correction.

**ag$^{a}$n अग्न्**, **ag$^{a}$na अग्न**, see **ogun.**

**agan अगन्** । **खण्डगुणः, एकगुणो वा** m. onefold; a fractional part, or at most one, of anything. **aganas-dŏgan अगनस्-द्वगन्** । **एकगुणत्वे द्विगुणम्** adv. twice the right amount (usually employed with verbs of giving or bringing).

**ā̃gun आँगुन्** । **अङ्गनम्** m. (sg. dat. **ā̃ganas आँगनस्**, and so on), the *anganā* or courtyard of a house; cf. L. 459, **anguṇ**.

**ogun अंगुन्** । **अग्निः** m. (sg. dat. **ag$^{a}$nas अग्नस्** or **agnas अग्नस्** (Śiv. 124), abl. **ag$^{a}$na अग्न** or **agna अग्न**, pl. nom. **ag$^{a}$n अग्न्**, and so on), fire, generally applied to flaming fire (as e.g. in K.Pr. 40).

**ag$^{a}$na-kŏnḍ अग्न-क्वण्ड्** । **अग्निकुण्डम्** m. a hole or enclosed space for the consecrated fire at a sacrifice. **-kuṭh$^{u}$ -कुठु** । **अग्निकोष्ठः, मुहूर्तभेदः** m. the name of a particular *muhūrta*, or moment, fixed for sacrificial purposes. **-mŏkh -म्वख्** m. having Agni (the god of fire) in the mouth; a title of the god Śiva; voc. **hē ag$^{a}$na-mŏkha,** Śiv. 378. **-manan -मनन्** । **अग्निकुण्डविशेषः** f. a movable receptacle for consecrated fire, for use in a domestic fire-sacrifice. **-pĕnḍav -प्यण्डव्** or **-pĕnḍ$^{ü}$ प्यंण्डू** । **अग्निवेदिः** f. a sacrificial altar, or piece of ground used as such. **-pröpyun$^{u}$ -प्रांप्युनु** । **अग्निनैवेद्यम्** m. the share of sacrificial food taken by the officiating priest. **-ṭyok$^{u}$ -ट्यंकु** । **अग्नितिलकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis ट्यकिस्**), a mark made on the forehead with ashes of a fire-sacrifice. **-waṭ$^{a}$r -वंतर्** । **अग्निहोत्री** f. a general name for all the articles offered in oblation at a fire-sacrifice.

**ōgŏn** ओग्वन् । अगुणः m. defectiveness, absence of good qualities.

**ogun$^{u}$** अंगुनु । एकगुणः adj. (f. **ügüñ$^{ü}$** अंगंञू), onefold; composed of a single strand, not twisted with other strands (of a rope, string, etc.).

**agonḍ$^{u}$** अगंण्डु । अग्रथितः (f. **agünḍ$^{ü}$** अगंण्डू, dat. **aganjĕ** अगंज्य), not tied up (of bundles and the like).

**agnas** अग्नस्, **ag$^{a}$nas** अग्‌नस्, see **ogun.**

**agaṇz$^{o}$r$^{u}$** अगंज़्रु । असंख्यातः adj. (f. **agaṇz$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** अगंज़्रू), uncounted, i.e. left uncounted (in counting).

**agar** अगर् or **gar** गर् اگر, گر । यदि, conj. if.

**agōr** अगोर् m. Aghōra, not terrible, a euphemistic name of Śiva (Śiv. 48).

**agor$^{u}$** अगंरु । अघट्टितः adj. (f. **agür$^{ü}$** अगंरू), not worked, not smoothed off, rough (of metal vessels or ornaments, earthen vessels, wooden pillars, and the like which are 'worked' by artificers).

**agôr$^{u}$** अगोरु । अनन्विष्टः (f. **agör$^{ü}$** अगांरू), not searched for; hence also, forgotten (usually of persons).

**agur** अगुर् in **agara-kāṭh** अगर-काठ् । अगुरु-काष्ठम्, m. sandal-wood.

**āgur** आगुर् । प्रादुर्भवस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **āgaras** आगरस्, and so on), a place of origin or source (of a river, story, etc.), cf. K.Pr. 233.

**agarchī** अगर्ची اگرچه । यद्यपि conj. although.

**ogur$^{u}$-thogur$^{u}$** अंगुरु-थंगुरु । असम्यगवयवः (f. **ogur$^{ü}$-thogur$^{ü}$** अंगुरू-थंगुरू), having uneven members, ill-proportioned (of anything whether animate or inanimate).

**agastĕ-pōsh** अगस्त्य-पोश् । अगस्त्यपुष्पम् m. the name of a certain plant described as blooming in the autumn, having a strong scent, with flowers of nearly every colour, and very useful as a medicine, probably *Agasti grandiflora.*

**āgyā** आग्या । आज्ञा f. an order, command; permission; a decision (of a judicial officer, etc.); (honorifically) a statement, proposition. **—diñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू f.inf. to give an order; to decide (a case). **—kurüñ$^{ü}$** —कुरंञू, f.inf. to make an order; to make a proposition (honorific) (Gr.M.).

**āgay** आगय् । समक्षीभवनम् f. the immediate appearance of something inquired after, information, cognizance.

**agyān** अज्ञान् m. ignorance, want of intelligence (Śiv. 16).

**āgāz** آغاز m. beginning, commencement (El., Gr.M.).

**āh 1** आह्, a suffix added to the nominative case singular of any noun, and giving the force of an indefinite article: thus, **kalam-āh** कलमाह्, an expression; **manāh (manā + āh)** मनाह्, a prohibition. When a nominative singular ends in an aspirated consonant, the aspiration is retained even when not original. Thus, from **murat,** sg. nom. **murath** मुरथ्, **murath-āh** मुरथाह्, an image.

**āh 2** आह् । सुखशब्दविशेषः m. a sigh, a groan, an inarticulate sound uttered in illness, grief, etc.; sg. gen. **āhuk$^{u}$** (YZ. 494). **—kaḍun** —कडुन्, m. to sigh (ib.).

**ōh** ओह् । शब्दविशेषः m. an interjection, or cry, of sorrow or pain.

**āhī** आही, f. a prayer (El.); prob. i.q. **öhī** (q.v.).

**āhō** आहो m. a deer (El.).

**öhī** आंही । आशीः f. a blessing. **-pāṭh** -पाठ् । -आशीः पठनम्, सभाजनम् m. the recital of a blessing; an expression of politeness in greeting or leaving a friend (cf. K.Pr. 182). **-wād** -वाद्, m. a blessing, with indef. suff. **āh, öhī-wādāh** (spelt **āhī°**) (K.Pr. 15).

**ohuda** عهده m. an appointment, post, office, rank (in the army), and so forth (Gr.M.).

**ahak** अहक्? m. lime (L. 461).

**ạhok$^{u}$** अंहंकु । ध्रुवकीलकम् m. the central pin or pivot of a pair of millstones, round which the upper stone revolves.

**āha-kij$^{i}$** आह-किजि । हलावलम्बकीलकम् f. the pin of a plough from which the yoke is suspended or to which it is tied.

**ahāl** अहाल्, m. in **ahāl gatshun** अहाल् गछुन् । सुशिक्षितीभवनम्, m.inf. to be skilful in any work, to be well practised in anything, to know how to do anything.

**ahalū** अहलू, m. mistletoe (*Viscum album*) (El.). It attaches itself to the walnut-tree, and its berries are said to be the favourite fruit of the bulbul (L. 81).

**ahalakār** اهلکار m. an official, a Government officer (Gr.M.).

**ahalun** अहलुन् । माननम्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ahol$^{u}$** अहलु, 2 p.p. **ahajyōv** अहज्योव्), to agree to any action.

**ahalāwun$^{u}$** अहलावुनु । संमाननम्, m. (f. **ahalāwüñ$^{ü}$** अहलावंञू), one who causes another to agree to any action.

**āh$^{a}$l-mar** आह्ल-मर् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a quarter of the town of Śrīnagar, situated on the east bank of the River Jehlam (Vĕth), said to be the site of Ahalyā's *maṭha* or hut. Hence its name.

**āham** आहम्, thou camest to me (*ākh* + *am*) (YZ. 138, 250, 252), see **yun$^{u}$.**

**āham-bāvī** आहम-बावी, adj. c.g. selfish (El.).

**āhan** आहन् interj. of respect (Gr.Gr. 101) and adv. of assent, employed in the following compounds:— **āhanō** आहनो । आमिति adv. yes, used when addressing a male of equal or lower rank; it is an expression of doubtful assent. **āhanū** आहनू। आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a junior male of rank equal to the speaker. **-bā** -बा । अस्ति भोः adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior male. **-bin̄$^{ü}$** -बिञ्ञू । आं भगिनि adv. yes, addressed to an equal or superior female. **-möj$^{ü}$** -मांज़ू । आं मातः adv. yes, addressed to a superior or very senior female. **-sö** -सां । आं भोः adv. yes, used by a male to a superior or senior male, as in **-sö karān ha-sö chuh** -सां करान् हसां छुह् । आं भोः करोति भोः yes, sir, he *is* doing it. **āhanuv** आहनुव् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a male equal or inferior in rank. **āhaniy** आहनिय् । आमिति adv. yes, addressed to a woman inferior or equal in rank.

**ōh-nöj$^{ü}$** ओह्-नांज़ू । नाडीविशेषः f.pl. the two pipes in the throat, the windpipe and the gullet, both of which are considered by uneducated natives as conveying food to the stomach, as well as for breathing. Cf. **öh$^{i}$-rünḍ$^{ü}$**. **ōh-nöj$^{ü}$n gatshun** ओह्-नांज़ून् गछुन् । विपरीतनिगरणम् m. to go the wrong way (of food, when swallowing).

**ahankār** अहंकार् । अहंकारः m. pride, vanity, overweening or insolent behaviour, whether due to wealth, knowledge, or family; the conceit of individuality, belief in the independent existence of the *ego* (Śiv. 125, 336).

**ahanköri** अहंकांरि । अहंकारी adj. c.g. proud, conceited, vain.

**āhār** आहार् m. food. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to eat (with dat. of obj. Śiv. 4).

**ạhor$^{u}$** अंहरु । फलावधिः m. the examination of a portion of a crop in order to determine the amount of the whole; appraisement of a crop. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । फलनिरीचणम् m.inf. to calculate the probable result of any work by examining a portion of it at its commencement; skilfulness in such appraisement.

**ahūr$^{u}$** अहूरु । अप्रतिदत्तः adj. (f. **ahūr$^{ü}$** अहूरू), not returned (of a debt, or anything lent); (figuratively) of a child not yet recovered from smallpox or other similar disease.

**ạh$^{a}$r-bal** अंह्र-बल् । चेत्रविशेषः m. the name of a well-known district and waterfall in Kashmīr, where the River Vĕshau (or Viśōka) issues from the Kōns$^{a}$r Nāg lake on the north side of the Pīr Pantsāl range.

**ạh$^{a}$run** अंह्रुन् । व्याकुलत्वम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ạh$^{a}$ryōv** अंह्र्योव्), to be distraught from fear, sorrow, or the like; also, to show extreme obstinacy.

**öh$^{i}$-rünḍ$^{ü}$** आंहि-रंडू । f. the clavicle or collar-bone. Cf. **ōh-nöj$^{ü}$**.

**ạh$^{a}$ranyō-mot$^{u}$** अंह्रन्यो-मंतु । कठिनीभूतः adj. (f. **-ranyē-müts$^{ü}$** -रन्ये-मंचू), one who has become hard or obstinate by perversity or change of nature.

**ạhar-thạhar** अंहर्-थंहर् । भ्रामणम् m. the causing of a person to be confused or agitated by terrifying him, or the like.

**oh$^{u}$ryund$^{u}$** अंहुर्युन्दु । किंचिद्दूरे adv. a short way off (u.w. vbs. of putting and the like). **-pahān** -पहान् । ईषत्त- या किंचिद्दूरे adv. id.

**āhi-sar** आहि-सर् । शापः m. a curse, imprecation, especially an imprecation uttered by one in extreme trouble.

**ū̃h$^{ü}$-ṭū̃h$^{ü}$** ऊँहू-टूँहू । आंकरणमनांकरणं च, रोगिक्रताः शब्दा- त्तदनुकरणं च f. saying 'yes and no', assenting and the dissenting, indecision, hemming and hawing; the groaning of a sick person, or any imitation of it. Cf. **ū̃ts$^{a}$h-pū̃ts$^{a}$h**.

**ahyot$^{u}$** अह्यंतु । अहितः adj. (f. **ahĕts$^{ü}$** अह्यंचू), unfriendly, acting in opposition to anyone.

**ajĕ** अज्य, **aji 1** अजि, **ajiy** अजिय्, see **oḍ$^{u}$**.

**aji 2** अजि or **az** अज़् । अद्य adv. to-day (W. 95), see **az**.

**āj$^{a}$dā** اژدا m. a boa-constrictor (El.).

**ājñā** आज्ञा, i.q. **āgyā**, q.v.

**ajñān** अज्ञान्, i.q. **agyān**, q.v.

**ạjĕr** अज्यर् । अर्धत्वम् m. the condition of half-ness; hence, maimedness, the condition of wanting limbs or members; also, leanness of the body.

**ajor$^{u}$** अजंरु । अनुट्टङ्कितः adj. (f. **ajür$^{ü}$** अजंरू), plain, not jewelled, not set, not mounted (of ornaments, etc.).

**ö̃jör$^{i}$** आँजांरि । पामराः m.pl. the lower orders, common people. **-mö̃jör$^{i}$** -मांँजांरि । साधारणजनाः, पृथग्जना वा m.pl. the lower orders, common people; poor people; people of lower caste.

**ajĕs** अज्यस् । ग्रामः m. the name of a village in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr, situated near the River Jehlam (Vĕth).

**ajwāin**, see the following :—

**ajwĕnd** अजव्यन्द् । अजविन्दा, ओषधिविशेषः f. a wild plant growing on the mountains, the fruit of which is used as medicine for indigestion. The same as the Hindī *ajwān* (*Carum Copticum*). L. 330, 346, calls it **ajwāin**.

**ajiy** अजिय्, see **oḍ$^{u}$**.

**öjiz** عاجز adj. c.g. poor, helpless.

**akā** اکا one of the spellings of **akhāh** in the Persian character (W. 34). See under **akh**.

**ȧk$^{i}$** अंकि, **aki** अकि, **akis** अकिस्, see **akh**.

**ok$^{u}$ 1** अंकु । एककः m. card. (dat. **akis** अकिस् ; gen. **ȧk$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$** अंकि-संन्दु or **akyuk$^{u}$** अक्युकु ; ag. **ȧk$^{i}$** अकि ; abl. **aki** अकि ; but these forms are usually referred, not to **ok$^{u}$** अंकु but to **akh** अख्, q.v.), one, one only, a single one. This word appears mostly in compounds. The usual word for 'one' is **akh**, which has borrowed all its cases except the nominative. Hence, for compounds beginning with **ȧk$^{i}$** अंकि or **aki** अकि see under **akh**. The present article deals only with those compounds which commence with **ok$^{u}$** अंकु. **-ok$^{u}$-wāri**

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

-अ॑कु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. singly, one by one. **-bor$^{u}$ 1** -व॑रॖ । एकपादगम्यः adj. (f. **-bür$^{ü}$** -व॑रॗ), where there is room for only one foot (of a road or the like). **-bor$^{u}$ 2** -व॑रॖ । एकद्वारः (f. -**bür$^{ü}$** -व॑रॗ), possessing only one door (of a house, etc.). **-dol$^{u}$** -द॑लॖ । एकवारं दलितः m. grain or the like which has been pounded only once in a husking mortar, or which is imperfectly husked. **-dandor$^{u}$** -दन्द॑रॖ । एककोटिकः adj. (f. **-dandür$^{ü}$** -दन्द॑रॗ), having only one edge, as a cooking-pot, or a sword. **-dandărĕl** -दन्द॑र्यल् । एककोटिमद्वस्तु c.g. a thing, like a cooking-pot, or a sword, which has only one edge. **-dôr$^{u}$** -दोरॖ । एकपक्षद्वारः adj. (f. **-dör$^{ü}$** -दा॑रॗ), possessing only one side- or back-door (of houses, etc.). The feminine is diminutive (of huts, etc.). **-kôl$^{u}$** -कोलॖ । एककालिकः m. one who eats food only once a day, whether on certain holy days, or on account of a vow, or on account of sickness. **-kāñĕl** -काञल् । अतिनिर्बलः adj. c.g. very weak, having no strength, as possessing only one rib. **-kösh$^{i}$lad** -का॑शिलद् । एकोपवासातुरः adj. c.g. one who would suffer from one day's fasting, either owing to want of food, or on account of sickness. **-lob$^{u}$** -ल॑बॖ । एकपार्श्वकः adj. (f. **-lüb$^{ü}$** -ल॑बॗ), having only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-labal** -लबल् । एकपार्श्वकं वस्तु c.g. a thing which has only one side or edge (not applied to living creatures). **-lor$^{u}$** -ल॑रॖ । एकतन्त्वात्मकः adj. (f. **-lür$^{ü}$** -ल॑रॗ), a rope or string of one strand. **-nor$^{u}$** -न॑रॖ । एकबाहुकः (f. **-nür$^{ü}$** -नरॗ) or **-narĕl** -नर्यल् । एकबाहुमान् c.g. having only one arm. **-pôr$^{u}$** -पोरॖ । एकपार्श्वतः adj. (f. **-pör$^{ü}$** -पा॑रॗ), on one side, one-sided (e.g. of a person suffering from hemiplegia, of sitting on one side of a seat, of the motion of a carriage, or of a house supported on one side). **-pūr$^{u}$** -पूरॖ । एकपदगम्यः adj. (f. **-pūr$^{ü}$** -पूरॗ), where there is room for only one foot (of a road, path, or bridge). **-posh$^{u}$** -प॑शॖ । एकपटलः adj. (f. **-püsh$^{ü}$** -प॑शॗ), having only one roof, pent-roofed (of a house). The fem. is diminutive (of a hut). **-ros$^{u}$** -र॑सॖ । एकरसः m. anything one-flavoured, as for instance food merely soaked for boiling, or fruits or medicinal herbs from which only one flavour can be extracted. **-tôh$^{u}$** -तोहॖ । एकव॑ष्टनः (f. **-tösh$^{ü}$** -ताशॗ), single-fold, not of double thickness (of a bed-covering, wrapper, etc.), i.q. **ok$^{u}$-tôsh$^{u}$** below. **-tôp$^{u}$** -तोपॖ । एकवारमातपे प्रक्षिप्तः adj. (f. **-töp$^{ü}$** -ता॑पॗ), placed once in the sun or before a fire to dry. **-tôsh$^{u}$** -तोशॖ । एकावरणः adj. (f. **-tösh$^{ü}$** -ता॑शॗ), single, not folded, of a cloth, etc. Cf. **ok$^{u}$-tôh$^{u}$** above. **-ṭāsal** -टासल् । एकशब्दिकः adj. c.g. making the sound '*ṭās*' only once, i.e. going off with a bang, like a gun, etc. **-tôv$^{u}$** -तोवॖ । एकवारं तापितः adj. (f. **-töv$^{ü}$** -ता॑वॗ), heated once in a fire. **-tsôr$^{u}$** -च़ोरॖ । चुल्लीविशेषः m. a small fixed or movable fire-place, large enough for one cooking vessel at a time. **-wôr$^{u}$** -वोरॖ । एकवेष्टनः adj. (f. **-wör$^{ü}$** -वा॑रॗ), having a single twist (of a rope or string). **-wāri ok$^{u}$-wāri** -वारि अ॑कु-वारि । एकैकशः adv. one by one. **-warish$^{ü}$** -वरिशॗ । एकवर्षवयस्का f. a female child or animal one year old. **-wörshiñ** -वा॑र्षिञ् । एकवार्षिका f. a female or a crop, born or produced in the same year with something else referred to by the speaker; of the same year. **-zong$^{u}$** -ज़॑ंगॖ (f. **-züng$^{ü}$** -ज़॑ंगॗ) or **-zangal** -ज़ंगल्, c.g., एकजाङ्घिकः possessing only one leg, of a living being, or of a thing (bed, stool, etc.).

**okuy** अ॑कुय्, **ük$^{ü}$y** अ॑कूय्, see under **akh.**

**ok$^{u}$ 2** अ॑कु, in the following: **-shūr$^{i}$** -शूरि f., or **-shūr$^{u}$** -शूरॖ । ओकारस्वरचिह्नम् m. the name of the sign 𑆾 employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *ō*. **-shĕwahay** -शवह्य् । औकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the sign 𑆿 employed in the Śāradā character for non-initial *au*. **-sangōr** -संगोर् । एकस्याक्षरस्य नाम m. the name of the sign गा॰, put, in schools, at the commencement of the alphabet after the Sanskrit words **ōṁ svasti** ओं स्वस्ति, and before the syllables सि द्धं. It itself is read as **ekaṁ** एकं, and the whole auspicious formula is therefore **ōṁ svasti ēkaṁ siddhaṁ** ओ स्वस्ति एकं सिद्धं.

**ekbari,** a wide kind of blanket made at Shupiyon in one breadth; compare the **dōbari** blanket made in two breadths sewn together (L. 370). This word should probably be spelt **akhbari.**

**akỗch$^{u}$** अकोँछु । अकाङ्क्षितः adj. (f. **akö̃ch$^{ü}$** अका॑ँछॗ), not wished for.

**ēkadanth** एकदन्थ् m. and N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa, lit. one-tusked; voc. **-danta** -दन्त (Śiv. 7).

**akh** अख् । एकम्, card. num. c.g. [in declension this verb takes the remaining cases from **ok$^{u}$** अ॑कु. Thus, dat. **akis** अकिस् (Śiv. 473); gen. **ȧk$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$** अ॑कि-संदु or (referring to something inanimate) **akyuk$^{u}$** अक्युकु; ag. **ȧk$^{i}$** अकि; abl. **aki** अकि (Śiv. 64). These are all of common gender, and are used even in agreement with feminine nouns, as in **akis khās kathi** अकिस् खास् कथि to one special matter], one (Śiv. 512, 543); (as an indefinite article) a, an (Śiv. 509), a certain. Cf. **akhāh** below. This adjective, when used as an indefinite article, often idiomatically follows the noun it qualifies, e.g. YZ. 140, Śiv. 64, 97, and Gr.M. 1427. —**ȧk$^{i}$ kyā nām akh** —अ॑कि क्या नाम् अख्, once one is one, the formula of multiplication

Cf. **àk$^{i}$** below. **—akh** —अख्। सर्वमेव adj. c.g. all, all together (as in all went together); each, one another (as in **akh akis madath karun** अख् अकिस् मदथ् करुन् to help one another); adv. (W. 95), singly, one by one. **-bari,** see **ekbari.** **—hor$^{u}$** —हंरु। एकं युग्मम् m. a pair, a couple (either animate or inanimate, but more usually inanimate). **—hath** —हथ्। एकं शतम् m. one hundred, a hundred. **—jōra** —जोर m., or **—jūr$^{i}$** —जूरि। एकं युग्मम् f. a pair, a couple. (Although one of these words is masculine and the other is feminine, either may be employed without reference to the gender of the things composing the pair described.) **—ta panüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —त पनंञू। अतिस्वार्थता f. one and my own; hence extreme selfishness, allowing no one to stand in the way of one's own interest. **—ta z$^{a}$h karān** —त ज़ह करान्। अतिशीघ्रम् adv. doing one and two; hence, very quickly, at once.

**akhāh** अखाह्। एकमात्रम् c.g. amounting to one, just one; any one, some one; (as an indefinite article) a, an, a certain. **yus akhāh** युस् अखाह्, whoever. In the Persian character we often find this word spelt **akāh** اکاہ (e.g. YZ. 263) or **akā** اکا (W. 34); K.Pr. spells it **akhā** in 7 and **akhāh** in 150. **—khaṇḍā** —खण्डा। प्राय एकमात्रम् c.g. about one, nearly one.

**àk$^{i}$ kyā nām** अंकि क्या नाम्, the formula used for one in multiplication, as in **akh ak$^{i}$ kyā nām akh** अख अंकि क्या नाम् अख्, once one is one; **z$^{a}$h àk$^{i}$ kyā nām z$^{a}$h** ज़ह अंकि क्या नाम् ज़ह, twice one are two (Gr.Gr. 86).

**aki-aki** अकि-अकि। एकैकशः adv. one by one. **-cyāli** -च्यालि। कयाचिद्रीत्या adv. in some way, in an undetermined way. **-cyāli-aki** -च्यालि-अकि। कयाचिदेकया रीत्या adv. in some way or other, in some manner or other (the second form is the more indefinite of the two). **-dŏha** -द्वह। एकदा adv. on a certain day, once upon a time. **-dŏha-aki** -द्वह-अकि। कस्मिँश्चिदेकस्मिन्दिवसे adv. on some day or other. **-laṭi** -लटि। एकवारम् adv. at one time; once. **-laṭi-aki** -लटि-अकि। कस्यांचिदेकस्यां वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other. **-nata aki-laṭi** -नत अकि-लटि। कस्यांचिद्वेलायाम् adv. at some time or other, at some hour or other. **-phiri** -फिरि। एकस्मिन्काले adv. at a certain time, once upon a time; in one time, once. **-phiri-aki** -फिरि-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्काले adv. at some time or other. **-pāri** -पारि। एकपार्श्वतः adv. from (or on) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok$^{u}$ pôr$^{u}$** अंकु पोरु. **-pör$^{i}$** -पांरि। एकपार्श्वे adv. on (or from) one side of any country or thing; cf. **ok$^{u}$ pôr$^{u}$** अंकुपोरु. **-ranga** -रंग। एकप्रकारेण adv. after one manner. **-rĕta-aki** -र्‍त-अकि। एकस्मिन्मासे adv. in some month or other. **-samayĕ-aki** -समय-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चित्समये adv. at some time or other. **-warihĕ-aki** -वरिह्य-अकि। एकस्मिन्कस्मिँश्चिद्वर्षे adv. in some year or other.

**okuy** अकुय्। एक एव adj. (i.e. **ok$^{u}$** + emphatic **y**) (m.abl. **akiy** अकिय्, Śiv. 469, 471; f. **ük$^{\ddot{u}}$y** अंकूय्), only one.

**akiy-phiri** अकिय्-फिरि। एकस्यामेव वेलायाम् adv. at only one particular time, only once. **-pör$^{i}$** -पांरि। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. on or from only one particular side. **-lari** -लरि। एकपार्श्वत एव adv. on one side only. **-lari ta akiy shānda** -लरि त अकिय्-शान्द। एकस्मादेव पार्श्वत एकस्मिन्नेवोपधाने adv. only on one side and only on one pillow, a phrase used in imprecations, i.e. may you never turn in your bed, and may you never raise your head from the pillow, equivalent to wishing a person to die as soon as he goes to bed.

**ākh 1** आख्। चिह्नम् m. (sg. dat. **ākhas** आखस्, and so on), a scar, the mark of a healed wound, or of smallpox.

**ākh 2** आख्, thou camest, or (Śiv. 81) he, belonging to them, came; see **yun$^{u}$**.

**ŏ̃kh** ऑँख्। संख्याङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ŏ̃kas** ऑँकस् and so on), a numeral mark, 1, 2, 3, etc., especially made for purposes of identification.

**akāh** اکاہ see **akhāh** under **akh**.

**akhūj$^{\ddot{u}}$** अखूजू, see **akhūl$^{u}$**.

**ākhal** आखल्। चिह्नयुतः adj. c.g. bearing a scar, marked with a scar.

**akhūl$^{u}$** अखूलु। अनुद्घाटितः adj. (f. **akhūj$^{\ddot{u}}$** अखूजू), unopened, not opened, not untied.

**akhon$^{u}$ 1** अखंनु। अखनितः adj. (f. **akhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** अखंञू), undug, not dug.

**akhon$^{u}$ 2** अखंनु। वस्त्रादिनानावृतगात्रः adj. (f. **akhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** अखंञू), unclothed, naked.

**ākhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** आखंञू। आख्यायिका, f. a story of old times, a romantic legend, a historical romance, either written or recited.

**ôkhun** ओखुन् آخون उपाध्यायः m. (sg. dat. **ākhunas** आखुनस्, pl. dat. **ākhunan** आखुनन्, YZ. 387), an *ākhūn*, or Persian teacher; a teacher of Persian, a Mussulman religious teacher. **-bāy** -बाय्। उपाध्यायस्त्री f. the wife of such a teacher.

**okhung** अंखुंग्। शिरसोऽर्धभागरोगः m. a disease (? an ache) affecting half of the head; described as not occurring on either side of the head.

**akhĕnis** अख्यनिस्, see **akhyon$^{u}$**.

**ākhunas** आखुनस् etc., see **ôkhun**.

**akhūnz$^{u}$** अखूज़ु। तनूरुहेष्वकर्षितः adj. (f. **akhūnz$^{\ddot{u}}$** अखूज़ू), not plucked (of hair or feathers); that of which the

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

hair or feathers have not been plucked out (e.g. a fowl not prepared for cooking, or a beard, the hairs of which are plucked out by some ascetics).

**ôkhanöz$^{ü}$ ओखनांज़ू । उपाध्यायत्वम्** f. the office or occupation of a teacher, see **ôkhun**.

**ākhir, ökhir** آخر, adv. at last (W. 95).

**akahār अकहार् । मल्लयुद्धभूः** m. a wrestling arena.

**akhar°c$^{u}$ अखर्चु । अव्ययीकृतः** adj. (f. **akhar$^{ü}$c$^{ü}$ अखर्चू**), unexpended, unspent (of money, etc.).

**akahot$^{u}$ अकहंतु । अतिखिन्नः** adj. (f. **akahüts$^{ü}$ अकहंचू**), very distressed, very depressed (owing to insults offered, loss of property, sickness of a dear one, or the like).

**ökhith ओंखिथ् । अन्यथा** m. (with reference to giving an account of any circumstance), the opposite state of the case, giving an untrue account, untruth; generally used as an adverb. **-mökhith -मांखिथ् । असत्यप्रायम्** adv. untruly, not exactly truthfully (with verbs of narration, etc.).

**akahaiṭh अकहैठ् । एकषष्टिः** card. c.g. pl. sixty-one.

**akahaiṭhyum$^{u}$ अकहैठ्युमु । एकषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **akahaiṭhim$^{ü}$ अकहैठिमू**), sixty-first.

**akh$^{a}$tuy अख्तुय् । प्रत्युत** adv. moreover, rather.

**akhyon$^{u}$ अख्यंनु । अभोजनिः** m. (sg. dat. **akhĕnis अख्यनिस्**, and so on), lit. not eating, hence inability to enjoy or reap the benefit of what is one's own; esp. an imprecation wishing that an enemy may incur this liability.

**akl** عقل, f. intelligence, wisdom, understanding (K.Pr. 10, 228).

**akāl अकाल्** adj. c.g. timeless, eternal; as subst., N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

**akôl$^{u}$ अकोलु । अकालिकः** adj. untimely. Used in the following compounds. **aköl$^{i}$-marun अकांलि-मरुन् । अकाले मरणम्**, m. an untimely death, to die before one's time, a death during an epidemic of cholera or the like. **aköl$^{i}$-warshun अकांलि-वर्षुन् । अकालवर्षणम्** m. untimely rain, rain which injures crops. **akāli-pōsh अकालि-पोश् । अकालोद्भवं पुष्पम्** m. flowers blooming out of season, e.g. a fresh bloom coming again immediately after the regular fruit has ripened; hence a child born unexpectedly to a woman late in life.

**akŏlyun$^{u}$ अक्ल्युनु । अधमकुलोद्भवः** adj. (f. **akŏliñ$^{ü}$ अक्लिञू**), of low family, belonging to one of the inferior Brahmanical *gōtras*.

**akim$^{ü}$ अकिमू**, see **akyum$^{u}$**.

**akanö अकनां । एकसंख्यालिपिः** m. the name of the symbol for the number one (1) in the Śāradā character, in which it is represented by a small circle on the line, thus **o** = 1, **o.** = 10, and so on.

**akin-gôm$^{u}$ अकिन्-गोमु । ग्रामनाम** m. the name of a village in Kuṭahār Pargana, sacred to the goddess Śivā (Dēvī). See L. 313, Śiv. 112.

**akanamath अकनमथ् । एकनवतिः** card. c.g. pl. ninety-one.

**akanamatyum$^{u}$ अकनमत्युमु । एकनवतितमः** ord. (f. **akanamatim$^{ü}$ अकनमतिमू**), ninety-first.

**akanandun अकनन्दुन् । एको नन्दनः** m. (sg. dat. **-nandanas -नन्दनस्**), an affectionate term for an only son.

**akonz$^{u}$ अकंज़ु । अभर्जितः** adj. (f. **akünz$^{ü}$ अकंज़ू**), unsinged, prepared for roasting, but not singed (of a plucked fowl, an animal's head, or the like).

**ākār आकार् । आकृतिः** m. form, shape, appearance, the expression of the face. **ākāra-gŏp$^{a}$th आकार-ग्वप्थ् । गूढहृदयः** adj. c.g. one who conceals the expression of his face, one who dissimulates.

**ā̃kār आँकार्**, m. a confession, admission (cf. K.Pr. 14); an agreement; a promise. —**karun** —**करुन्**, to confess; to agree to anything; to promise, pledge one's word (Gr.M.).

**akôr$^{u}$ अकोरु । अक्वथितः** (f. **akör$^{ü}$ अकांरू**), unboiled, (of liquids, such as milk, etc.).

**akūr$^{u}$ अकूरु । अशिथिलः, अनिष्कृष्टो वा** (f. **akūr$^{ü}$ अकूरू**), not loosened in the roots, not soft, stiff, hard, firm, as the roots of hair before being lathered for shaving; from which the kernel has not been extracted (of walnuts and the like).

**ō̃kār ओँकार्** m. a kind of heron peculiar to Kashmīr (El.).

**ôkur$^{u}$ ओकुरु । ग्रामविशेषः** m. the name of two villages, one in the Anatnāg (Anantanāga) and the other in the Lār (Lahara) Pargana of the Valley of Kashmīr.

**ok$^{u}$ra-dukar अंकुर-दुकर् । दण्डादिपातान्निपातः** f. collapse owing to the fall or withdrawal of a support, as in the case of the sudden withdrawal of an old man's stick, or the support on which a porter wearied of his burden is leaning.

**okur$^{u}$-dukur$^{u}$ अंकुरु-दुकुरु । एक एव** m. only one (used in the sense of 'there is only one', 'only one can do it', and so on).

**akar-phū अकर्-फू । अहंकारविशेषः** m. pride, self-importance, arrogance (of one raised to a high position or affluence).

**ō̃kar-shöhī ऑँकर्-शांही । अतिशुद्धः** adj. c.g. of universally accepted purity (of a current coin or the like).

**ākāsh आकाश् । आकाशः** m. the sky, ether, firmament, atmosphere (Siv. 48, 200, 468, 501, 508).

**ākāshĕ-gang आकाश-गङ्ग्** or **-gangā -गङ्गा । आकाशगङ्गा** f. the Ganges of the sky, the Milky Way. **-gath -गथ् । आकाशगतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-güts$^{ü}$ -गंचू**, and so on), the power or act of going in the atmosphere (e.g. of birds, gods, or superhuman beings). **-wönī**

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-वांनी । आकाशवाणी f. a voice from the air or from heaven.

**akashīth** अकशीथ् । एकाशीतिः card. c.g. pl. eighty-one.

**akashītyum$^{u}$** अकशीत्युम् । एकाशीतितमः ord. (f. **akashītim$^{ü}$** अकशीतिम् ), eighty-first.

**akasatath** अकसतथ् । एकसप्ततिः card. c.g. pl. seventy-one.

**akasatatyum$^{u}$** अकसतत्युम् । एकसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **akasatatim$^{ü}$** अकसततिम् ), seventy-first.

**ak$^{o}$t$^{u}$** अक्तु । अक्लिन्नः (f. **ak$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** अक्चू ), not moistened, not wet.

**akot$^{u}$** अकंतु । अवेष्टितः adj. (f. **aküʦ$^{ü}$** अकंचू ), of cotton, wool, etc., unspun; also spun or twisted by hand, and not in a spinning-wheel.

**akatöjih** अकतांजिह् । एकचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. pl. forty-one.

**akatöj$^{i}$hyum$^{u}$** अकतांजिह्युम् । एकचत्वारिंशः ord. (f. **akatöj$^{i}$him$^{ü}$** अकतांजिहिम् ), forty-first.

**akator$^{u}$** अकतंरु । अकृन्तितः adj. (f. **akatür$^{ü}$** अकतंरू), not cut in slices (of fruits, vegetables, gourds, and the like).

**akatr$^{a}$h** अकत्रह् । एकत्रिंशत् card. c.g. pl. thirty-one.

**akatr$^{a}$hyum$^{u}$** अकत्रह्युम् । एकत्रिंशः ord. (f. **akatr$^{a}$him$^{ü}$** अकत्रहिम् ), thirty-first.

**akawuh** अकवुह् । एकविंशतिः card. c.g. pl. twenty-one.

**akawuhyum$^{u}$** अकवुह्युम् । एकविंशतितमः ord. (f. **akawuhim$^{ü}$** अकवुहिम् ), twenty-first.

**ȫkawan** ऑँकवन् । अनुमानम् f. an estimate, appraisement, valuation; an inference as to results.

**akawanzāh** अकवज़ाह । एकपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. pl. fifty-one.

**akawanzöhyum$^{u}$** अकवज़ांह्युम् । एकपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **akawanzöhim$^{ü}$** अकवज़ांहिम् ), fifty-first.

**akiy** अकिय्, **okuy** अंकुय्, **ük$^{ü}$y** अंकूय्, **akyuk$^{u}$** अक्युकु, see **akh**.

**akyum$^{u}$** अक्युम् । प्रथमः ord. (f. **akim$^{ü}$** अकिम् ), first, first in order.

**al 1** अल् । तुम्बी f. (pl. nom. **ala 1** अल, K.Pr. 10), a pumpkin, gourd, squash, *Cucurbita maxima* (El.), *Cucurbita Pepo* (L. 346), cf. YZ. 404.

**ala-baṛ$^{a}$g** अल-वंरग् । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. a pumpkin leaf. **-byôl$^{u}$** -ब्योलु । तुम्बीबीजम् m. a pumpkin seed. **-ḍokh$^{u}$** -डंखु । तुम्ब्याधारः m. a trellis or hedge on which pumpkin vines are supported. **-dĕl** -दल् । तुम्बीत्वक् m. the husk or rind of a pumpkin. **-gaḍor$^{u}$** -गडंरु । तुम्बीविशेषः m. a kind of gourd; with the interior extracted, the outer shell is used by religious mendicants as a water-vessel (Śiv. 593). **-gaḍür$^{ü}$** -गडंरू । अल्पा कमण्डलुतुम्बी f. a small gourd used as a water-bottle, or for holding powder or the like. **-hüṭ$^{ü}$** -हंट्रू । तुम्ब्याः शुष्कखण्डः f. pumpkin-wood: a piece of dried pumpkin flesh. A kind of hour-glass shaped gourd which ripens in the autumn and is skinned. It is then cut up and dried for eating in the winter, or used as a medicine. **-hacĕ wālañĕ** -हच्य वालञ । खण्डशश्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to strip a gourd for the above purpose; hence, when a person is wearing a garment, to tear it from top to bottom. **-khünḍ$^{ü}$** -खंण्डू । तुम्बीभागः f. a piece or slice of a pumpkin. **-kük$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -कंक्रू । तुम्बीत्वक् f. the hard outer rind of a pumpkin. **-kul$^{u}$** -कुलु । तुम्बीलता m. a pumpkin vine (cf. K.Pr. 9). **-kulis tula-kul$^{u}$** -कुलिस् तुल-कुलु । सत्यानृतविधानम m. a mulberry-tree for a pumpkin vine; hence, lengthening out a small affair by turning truth into falsehood and falsehood into truth (e.g. in a court of justice, or in a matter of business). **-künḍ$^{ü}$** -कंण्डू । तुम्बीकाष्ठम् f. the globular rind of a certain gourd, which when over-ripened in the autumn is extremely hard. **-kānüj$^{ü}$** -कानंजू । तुम्बीशिफा f. the edible tendrils of a gourd vine. **-kānol$^{u}$** -कानंलु । तुम्बीवल्ली m. the branches of a gourd vine. **-nov$^{u}$** -नंवु । नवतुम्बीभक्षणम् m. the festival of eating the first young pumpkins. An auspicious moment is selected in the summer, when the fruit first appears. **-phal-hār** -फल्-हार् । व्रते तुम्बीभोजनम् m. eating food consisting only of cooked pieces of pumpkin, on fast days. **-pōsh** -पोश् । तुम्बीफलपुष्पम् m. a pumpkin flower. **-pōshĕ-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$** -पोश-म्वंडु । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः m. spiced cakes of wheat flour and pounded pumpkin flowers, cooked in a sauce of *ghī* or oil. **-pōshĕ-mönḍ$^{ü}$** -पोश-म्वंडू । तुम्बीपुष्पसूदः f. a similar dish eaten with curds. **-thaph** -थफ् । तुम्बीसूदग्रासः f. (sg. dat. **-thapas** -थपस् ), a full lump of stewed pumpkin raised by the hand for insertion into the mouth; hence, metaphorically, a mass of leaves or papers firmly stuck together. **-tīl** -तील् । स्नेहविशेषः m. an oil extracted from pumpkin seeds, and used as a medicine; said to benefit the brain and blood-vessels. **-ʦūr** -चूर् । तुम्बीमूलखननम् m. a process in the cultivation of pumpkins, in which the earth is turned up and the roots are cleaned. **-wā̃gan** -वाँगन् । तुम्बीवार्ताकानि m.pl. pumpkins and egg-plant fruit (*baĩgan*), the name of a dish in which these two are cooked together. **-wör$^{ü}$** -वांरू । तुम्बीवाटिका f. a pumpkin garden. **-waṭh$^{a}$r** -वंथर् । तुम्बीपत्रम् m. the leaf of the pumpkin vine. **-z$^{a}$lun** -ज़लुन् । तुम्बीत्वगादिमलः m. the refuse—rind, seeds, etc.—of a pumpkin prepared for cooking.

**ȧl$^{i}$-ȧl$^{i}$ khasun** अंलि-अंलि खसुन् । अतिपुष्टिप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become very stout; lit., to mount like a pumpkin plant, which is slender but has large fruit.

**ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph** अलि-ति-शाफ् बलि-ति-शाफ्। सर्वथाऽप्रसन्नताविष्कारः m. both a curse at a pumpkin and a curse at a sacrifice, cursing a person whether he is offering a service of very small value, or whether he is doing anything of great difficulty and involving self-sacrifice ; hence, general dissatisfaction, of a master who is always blaming his servant, whether right or wrong, or of a servant who is always grumbling at his master.

**al 2** अल् or **ala 2** अल, an intensive prefix. See the various words below in alphabetical order.

**al 3** अल्, a primary suffix added to the root of the verbs **dyun$^{u}$** द्युनु, to give, and **dāwun** दावुन्, to cause to give, with an obscene sense. Thus, **dinal** दिनल् or **dāwal** दावल्, an unchaste woman, **mājĕ-dinal** माज्य-दिनल् or **mājĕ-dāwal** माज्य-दावल्, one who commits incest with his mother, and so on (Gr.Gr. 107).

**al 4** अल्, c.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of possession. Thus, **dör$^{u}$** दांरु, a beard, **dārĕl** (i.e. **dāri + al**) दार्यल्, bearded. When added to an abstract verbal noun, that noun takes the feminine form. Thus, from **thĕkun** थ्यकुन्, to boast, we have **thĕkiñĕl,** थ्यकिञल्, a boaster (Gr.Gr. 120, 133).

**ail** ऐल् । एला f. a cardomum ; pl. nom. **aila** ऐल (K.Pr. 30 ; Śiv. 577).

**aul,** v. **ôl$^{u}$.**

**il** इल f. secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives. Thus, **chān** छान्, a carpenter, **chönil** छांनिल्, the condition of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

**ala 3** अल । हलम् (for **ala 1** and **2** see **al 1** and **2**), f. a plough. Cf. **āla. -bön̄$^{ü}$** -बांञू । हलदण्डः f. the main beam of a plough, cf. **al-bön̄$^{ü}$** (s.v.) ; (?) a goad (El.). **-kij$^{i}$** or **-kij$^{ü}$** -किजि, -किजू । युगकीलकः f. a pin of a plough, to which the yoke or other part is fastened. **-phāl** -फाल्। हलफालः m. a ploughshare ; (by extension of meaning) a collection of articles used in husbandry, plough, bullocks, digging implements, etc., equivalent to the Hindī *hal-bail.* **-wath** -वथ् । सीता f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a plough-furrow.

**ala 4** अल, in **ala-ʦānun** अल-च़ानुन् । हस्तक्षेपेण विबाधनम् । m.inf. to bring in trembling; to cause something fixed to totter ; hence, to scare one who is weaker by a hasty move of the hand, cf. **ala-ala ʦānun** below.

**ala-ala** अल-अल । चाञ्चल्यम् m. unsteadiness, trembling, tremulousness. **-ala aʦun** -अल अच़ुन्। भीत्यादिना कम्पः m.inf. to tremble from fear, cold, or ague. **-ala ʦānun** -अल च़ानुन् । भायनम् m.inf. to bring in trembling, to cause to tremble, to terrify.

**āla** आल m. a plough (sg. ag. **ālan** आलन्, K.Pr. 10). Cf. **ala 3. āla-phyur$^{u}$** आल-फ्युरु । हलप्रवणम् m. the soil turned up by the second ploughing after the seed has been sown.

**ȧl$^{i}$** अलि or **ali** अलि, a secondary suffix forming adverbs of time, as in **tĕl$^{i}$** त्यॅलि or **tĕli** त्यलि, then (Gr.Gr. 156).

**ālū 1,** m. the potato, *Solanum tuberosum* (L. 346), i.q. **ôluh,** q.v.

**ālū 2,** in **ālū-bukhārā** آلو بخارا or **ör$^{ü}$,** m. the Bukhara or Persian plum, *Prunus communis* (L. 348).

**ôl$^{u}$** ओलु । नीडम् m. a nest (cf. K.Pr. 65, 100, 144, where the word is spelt **aul**) ; a recess in the wall used as a shelf. **-yērun** -येरुन् । नीडसम्पादनम् m.inf. to put together or build a nest ; hence, to make anything or do anything gradually, bit by bit, and secretly.

**āli drāv** आलि द्राव् । कुलायनिर्गतः m. just issued from the nest ; hence, a young person when he has first left house and home and set up for himself, an inexperienced person ; just born (see below). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । कार्याय प्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to issue from the nest ; to set out from home to make one's way in the world ; to be born (the womb being compared to a nest), 1 past m. sg. 1, **āli drās** (K.Pr. 10).

**öl$^{i}$-nāsh** ऑलि-नाश् । कुलायनाशः m. destruction of a nest ; hence, the sudden destruction of a human house and home.

**ul$^{u}$** उलु (f. **$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** ऑजू), a secondary suffix forming adjectives, as in **gāṭa** गाट, skill, **gāṭul$^{u}$** गाटुलु (f. **gāṭ$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** गाट्जू), skilful (Gr.Gr. 145).

**ālabda** العبد m. a signature (El.).

**albail,** m. a fat man (K.Pr. 10).

**alēbalē** अलेबले । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, without cause. Cf. **alēpralē-kölēṭās** and **alāṭösi.**

**al-bön̄$^{ü}$** अल्-बांञू । लाङ्गलम् f. a plough, the same as **ala 3,** q.v. Cf. **ala-bön̄$^{ü}$** under that word.

**ōla-bôr$^{u}$** ओल-बोरु । विस्रंसद्भारः m. an insecurely fastened burden, a load slipping off the shoulder.

**öl$^{i}$-byuc$^{u}$** ऑलि-व्युचु । असत्येनान्यवंचनम् m. humbugging, cheating, a term used in children's games ; cf. **byuc$^{u}$.**

**ölic$^{ü}$** ऑलिचू । अम्लाष्टिगर्भः f. a certain fruit, a small sour plum, *Prunus domestica* (El.). This may be the same as the *aluchá* (آلوچه) of L. 73, 348, which he translates by " bitter cherry, *Prunus cerasus*, var. b ".

**ölici-kuj$^{i}$** (or **-kuj$^{ü}$**) ऑलिचि-कुजि (or -कुजू) । फलभेदलता f. the bush on which it grows. **-rang** -रङ्ग् । विशिष्टरक्तवर्णता m. the colour of a plum, plum-colour, purple-red.

**alīch$^{ü}$** अलीछू, see **alyūkh$^{u}$.**

**aulād** اولاد f. offspring, children (K.Pr. 133).

**aldŏbȧr$^{i}$** अल्दबंरि । अतिगूढम् adv. very secretly, without exciting suspicion.

**alaḍala** अलडल । तरलीभावः m. swinging, swaying (as of a child's cot or swing).

**aladĕv** अलद्यव् । अतिस्थूलः adj. (as subst., f. **aladĕviñ** अलद्यविञ्), very stout, very fat, of a man or woman; hence, foolish, wanting in intellect.

**alif-be, aliph-bē,** الف بے m. the alphabet (in the Kashmiro-Persian character) (Gr.M.).

**alog$^{u}$** अलंगु । असमञ्जसम् adv. unsuitably, not fitly, improperly.

**algöb** अलगांव् الغيب । अज्ञातम् adv. unknowingly, unwittingly, by chance.

**ȧl$^{i}$-gāḍ** अंलि-गाड् । मीनविशेषः f. a certain fish described as being large and handsome, but insipid as food.

**alagaḍi,** m. a great man, K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **malagaḍi,** a base man.

**ol$^{u}$-gol$^{u}$** अंलु-गंलु । निरुत्तरीभावः m. delay in answering or refusal to answer, usually employed when the refusal is deliberate, owing to unwillingness or intent to deceive, and not to ignorance.

**āla-gutsar** आल-गुत्सर् । सदाचारः f. a polite greeting, saying, "how do you do?" Cf. **öl$^{i}$-wākh.**

**ôluh** ओलुह् । आलुकम् m. a potato, *Solanum tuberosum*; cf. L. 346, where it is spelt **ālū.**

**alāhada** अलाहद عليحده । विभिन्नः adj. c.g. pl. separate, apart (in position, form, quality, or action).

**öl$^{i}$-hönz$^{ü}$** आंलि-हांज़ू । स्तम्बमुखरन्ध्रम् m. the hole cut in one end of a log of wood recently felled, for attaching the rope by which it is hauled.

**öl$^{i}$-höphiz** आंलि-हांफिज़् عالي حافظ । अन्धः m. a blind man.

**ạl$^{a}$ka** अंलक । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m.pl. a kind of earring, flat and round, in the shape of the leaf of a *tāl* palm (Hindōstānī *tarkī*). **-hor$^{u}$** -हंरु । कर्णिकायुगम् m. a pair of such earrings.

**ạl$^{a}$kan** अंलकन् । एककर्णिका m. a single one of such earrings.

**alāka** علاقه m. connexion, concern, relevancy (Gr.M.); an estate (El.). **alāka-dār** علاقدار m. the owner of an estate (El.).

**alkāb** القاب m. a style, title of honour (Hindōstānī *χitāb*) (Gr.M.).

**öl$^{i}$-kadal** आंलि-कदल् । सेतुविशेषः m. the name of the fifth of the seven bridges which cross the Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar.

**alakh** अलख् m. (sg. dat. **alakhas** अलखस्), the Invisible, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 555).

**alkhölikh** अलखांलिख الخالق । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a certain garment, shaped like a dressing-gown, extending from the neck to the feet, and open in front. It is like the *kabā* (قبا), but has buttons instead of strings.

**ālakŏnḍul** आलक्कण्डुल् । कुण्डलाङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **ālakŏnḍalas** आलक्कण्डलस्, pl. nom. **ālakŏnḍal** आलक्कण्डल्), a circle, a circular mark; the inner, circular, earthenware receptacle of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier.

**alīl** अलील् عليل । अतिक्षीणः adj. c.g. weak, sick, worn to a shadow from sickness or the like.

**alāl-khān** अलाल्-खान् । आढ्यादिपुत्रः m. a proper name, used metaphorically, like our Crœsus and Dives, to mean the heir of a rich man or king; used as a respectful term when referring to such an one.

**ȧl$^{i}$-ȧl$^{i}$ khasun** अंलि-अंलि खसुन्, see **al 1.**

**ȧl$^{i}$-ālam sȧl$^{i}$-ālam** अंलि-आलम् संलि-आलम् । ऐहिकामुष्मिकम् m. that which continues both in this world and the next (as fame, etc.), said to be connected with **or$^{u}$** अंरु firm, i.e. of this life, and **sor$^{u}$** संरु absorbed, vanished, i.e. of the next life.

**alam** अलम् علم । पताका f. a banner, a flag (usually a small one), including the staff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पताकावस्त्रम् m. the cloth of such a flag (usually three-cornered). **-tul$^{u}$** -तुलु । पताकोच्छ्रायः m. the height of a flagstaff. **-tulis khārun** -तुलिस् खारुन् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to ascend to the height of a flagstaff; hence, to render a person liable to general reproach by abusing him.

**alami-kūṭ$^{u}$** अलमि-कूटु । ध्वजदण्डम् m. a flagstaff. **-pōsh** -पोश् । पताकोर्ध्ववस्त्रम् m. the same as **alam-pōsh.**

**ālam** عالم m. the world, the universe (YZ. 177).

**alom$^{u}$** अलंमु । अनाकर्षितः adj. (f. **alüm$^{ü}$** अलंमू), not dragged, not pulled out straight, not extended (of a rope, etc.).

**almadath** अल्मदथ् । सान्त्वम् m. (sg. dat. **almadatas** अल्मदतस् and so on), an exclamation of encouragement.

**alam-galam** अलम्-गलम् । असत्यव्यवहारः m. cheating, swindling (in keeping accounts and the like), embezzlement.

**alamnôr$^{u}$** अलम्नोरु । ग्रामः m. the name of a village about 16 miles north of Śrīnagar, close to where the River Vĕth (Jehlam) enters the Wŏlur Lake.

**almās** الماس m. a diamond (El.).

**öl$^{i}$-mashīd** आंलि-मशीद् عالي مسجد । म्लेच्छदेवालयभेदः f. the name of the chief mosque in Śrīnagar.

**alun** अलुन् । अध्रुवता conj. 3 (2 p.p. **alyōv** अल्योव्), to be insecure, to shake.

**alūn$^{u}$** अलूनु । अक्षतलवनः adj. (f. **alūñ$^{ü}$** अलूञू), not reaped (of a crop).

**alônd$^{u}$** अलोन्दु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönz$^{ü}$** अलांज़ू), suspended, hanging down. **—tshāḍun** छ़ाँडुन्, m.inf.

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

to seek to get a thing that is hanging out of reach (K.Pr. 10). **alānděn-thapa karañě** अलान्द्यन्-थप करञ । निरर्थसमाश्रयणम् f. pl. inf. to stretch up the hand to things suspended; to grasp at a worthless support.

**alônt$^{u}$** अलोन्तु । अवलम्बमानः adj. (f. **alönts$^{ü}$** अलांझू), suspended, hanging down.

**alanāwun** अलनावुन् । संचालनम् conj. (1 p.p. **alanôw$^{u}$** अलनोवु), to cause to oscillate, to set swinging (e.g. a cradle or a child's swing).

**al-pal** अल्-पल् । मद्यमांसादिकम्, पापिष्ठपदार्थः m. the five things commencing with the letter **म m** formerly employed in their religious worship by followers of the left-hand Śākta sect, viz., *madya*, wine; *māṁsa*, flesh; *matsya*, fish; *mudrā*, special attitudes; *maithuna*, sexual intercourse; hence, in modern language, any vile and utterly impure food. **-ta-mal** -त-मल् । अतिशयेनापथ्याभच्यम् m. anything extremely uneatable or undrinkable, or which if eaten or drunk produces illness or is indigestible; lit. "*al-pal* and filth".

**alapala** अलपल । प्रायः adv. about, approximately.

**alīpalī** अलीपली f. asparagus (*Asparagus filicinus*) (El.).

**alēpralē-kölēṭās** अलेप्रले-क्वलेटास् । अतिनिरर्थकम् adv. very uselessly, futilely. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alāṭösi.**

**alôr$^{u}$** अलोरु । अस्निग्धीकृतः adj. (f. **alör$^{ü}$** अलांरू) (of vessels) not polished, (of clothes) not properly fullered; on which fuller's earth or polishing paste has been applied, but the final polishing or cleansing has not been carried out.

**alaran** अलरन् । चेष्टा f. swaying, swinging (as of tree-branches); trembling, shivering of the body (from cold, etc.).

**alarun** अलरुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alor$^{u}$** अलंरु), to cause to oscillate or tremble; to move something from rest, to shake.

**alarwôn$^{u}$** अलर्वोनु । अत्यस्थिरः, ईषत्स्थिरः (f. **alarwöñ$^{ü}$** अलर्वांञू), very insecure, easily shaken; also, not very secure, moderately secure, of a stone or the like fixed in a wall.

**alarwañěn-kañěn** अलर्वञन्-कञन् । अतिचञ्चलाधारवत्त्वम् adv. very insecurely, in such a position as to be easily upset, u.w. vbs. of placing or of position, etc.

**alarāwun** अलरावुन् । चेष्टादानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **alarôw$^{u}$** अलरोवु), to set in oscillation, to cause to swing (of a child's swing, or a cradle).

**aḷ$^{a}$rāwun** अ॑ल्रावुन् । तरलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **aḷ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** अ॑ल्रोवु), to cause something firm to be in movement, to shake, cause to oscillate or tremble.

**alarawun$^{u}$** अलरवुनु । कम्पनकृत् adj. (f. **alarawüñ$^{ü}$** अलरवंञू), one who causes to oscillate or tremble.

**ȧl$^{i}$sh** अ॒लिश् । अतसी f. flax, *Linum usitatissimum*; also the seed, linseed. Cf. L. 330.

**ȧl$^{i}$shi-kā̃ḍ** अ॑लिशि-काँड् । अतसीनालम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-khüj$^{ü}$** -खंजू । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake, used as a cattle food. **-khal** -खल् । अतसीकल्कः f. linseed oil-cake. **-krüṭ$^{ü}$** -क्रंटू । अतसीबुसम् f. (sg. dat. **-kracě** -क्रच्य), linseed chaff, used as a cattle food, and, mixed with earth, as a wall-plaster. **-kosh$^{u}$** -कंशु । अतसीत्वक् m. the husk of linseed. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । अतसीतृणम् m. the stem of the linseed plant. **-phal** -फल् । अतसीफलम् m. linseed, as ready for sale or use. **-pröj$^{ü}$** -प्रांजू । अतसीबुसम् f. linseed chaff, see above. **-tīl** -तील् । अतसीतैलम् m. linseed oil.

**ālish** आलिश् m. *Rubus fruticosus* (El.).

**alsrēṭh** अल्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टतनुः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsrēṭas** अल्स्रेटस्), very stout, very fat (of an animate being), hence very foolish, witless. Cf. **arsrēṭh**. **-hyuh$^{u}$** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish$^{ü}$**-हिशू), id., a fat fool.

**alsēṭh** अल्सेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **alsēṭas** अल्सेटस्), very stout (whether suitably so or not). **-hyuh$^{u}$** -ह्युहु । अतिमूर्खः adj. (f. **-hish$^{ü}$** -हिशू), too stout, too fat (of an animate being or inanimate thing); hence, (of a person) a fat fool, (of a thing) unsuitable, useless.

**olut$^{u}$** अ॑लुतु । अलक्तः m. (sg. dat. **alatis** अलतिस्), lac, lac-dye.

**alātacha** अलातछ । अत्यौत्सुक्यम् m. eager desire, eager anxiety for anything or for the success of any action.

**ālath** आलथ् । आरात्रिका f. the ceremony performed in adoration of a god by moving circularly round the head of the idol a platter containing a five-wicked burning lamp, flour, water, and incense; a similar ceremony performed on a bride and bridegroom, on the occasion of the second visit of the bride to her husband's house, and on other similar occasions.

**ālith** آلت m. *membrum virile* (El.).

**alatamon$^{u}$** अलतमंनु । कुरूपः adj. (f. **alatamüñ$^{ü}$** अलतमंञू) very ill-looking, very ugly.

**alatröjě** अलत्रूज्य । दोलायमानता, अतिव्याकुलता f.pl. extreme anxiety or distress, e.g. that caused by terror, the afflictions of those we love and the absence of any means of their relief; helplessness.

**alāṭösi** अलाटांसि । निरर्थकम् adv. fruitlessly, in vain. Cf. **alēbalē** and **alēpralē-kölēṭās.** **—döh kar-lösi** —द्वह् कर्-लांसि । निरर्थकालक्षेपाकाङ्क्षा adv. desiring to pass one's time fruitlessly.

**alī tashīā** (corruption of علي تشيّع). The term by which Sunnī Kāshmīrīs refer to Shī'a Musalmāns; a heretic. Cf. L. 284.

**ali-ti-shāph bali-ti-shāph** अलि-ति-शाफ् वलि-ति-शाफ्. See **al 1.**

**ālátshⁱ** आलंछ़ि or **ālatshī** आलछ़ी । अलसः adj. (as subst., f. **ālatshī** आलछ़ी or **ālütshᵘ̈** आलंछू), lazy, idle, weary, tired. **-būñᵘ̈** -बूञू । छायावृक्षविशेषः f. "the weary one's plane-tree", the name of a famous *chenar*, or plane-tree, under which pilgrims rest on the way to Jwālāmukhī. **-mar** -मर् । अलसमठः m. "home for the lazy", the name of a place in the village of Khaṛᵃv or Khruv, in the Vihī Pargana of Kashmīr, traditionally said to be a foundation by some merciful person for the benefit of the weary or the work-shy.

**ālotshᵘ** आलंछु । आलस्यम् m. weariness, idleness.

**ālátshⁱlad** आलंछ़िलद् adj. c.g. idle (W. 21, where it is spelt **ālatslad**).

**alāv** अलाव् । अग्निज्वाला m. a fire in a pit in the open, a bonfire. **-ta-jĕlāv** -त-ज्यलाव् । महाज्वाला m. a great conflagration (e.g., a house on fire, or the burning of a stack of wood); hence, met., the burning of fever, etc.

**ālav** आलव् । आह्वानशब्दः m. a loud, clear, call or cry (Śiv. 1187); **ālav dyunᵘ** आलव् द्युनु m.inf. to call, shout to a person (K.Pr. 102, Śiv. 532). **-milav** -मिलव् । आह्वानशब्दः, तत्तुल्योऽन्यशब्दश्च m. a loud, clear, call or cry; any loud, clear, sound.

**alivᵘ̈** अलिवू, see **alyuvᵘ.**

**ölⁱ-wākh** आंलि-वाख् । परस्परं शुभपृच्छा m. (sg. dat. **-wākas** -वाकस् and so on), a polite greeting, a "how do you do?" Cf. **āla-gutsar.**

**ālawan** आलवन् । नौपरिभ्रामणम् f. the act of bringing a boat to or near the shore.

**ālawun** आलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वतो भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ālowᵘ** आलंवु), to wave round one's head, wave aloft, to wave (the hands), esp. in a propitiatory ceremony as described below (Śiv. 108, 1692, K.Pr. 50); to bring a boat near the shore; to row (El.). **gulⁱ ālawanⁱ,** m. pl. inf. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, to show affection (K.Pr. 13).

**ālawith** आलविथ् । शिरसि परिभ्राम्य conj. part. used as adv., waving an offering to a spirit of evil round the head before casting it forth, as in a ceremony for warding off a calamity. **-pālawith** -पालविथ् । शिरस्तो भ्रमित्वा प्रक्षिप्य adv. waving round the head and casting forth, as in the above ceremony.

**alawunᵘ** अलवुनु । कम्पमानः adj. (f. **alawüñᵘ̈** अलवंञू), trembling, shaking.

**alwand,** ? gend., a kind of woollen cloth, plain or unembroidered *pashmīnā* (L. 377).

**ālay** आलय्, in **ālay-zāl pyonᵘ** आलय्-ज़ाल् प्यंनु । बालत्व एव गार्हस्थ्यभारः m.inf. to be in the condition of an orphan child, on whom devolves all the burden of supporting a house.

**alāy-balāy** अलाय्-वलाय् । सुखदुःखम् f. (pl. nom. **alāyĕ-balāyĕ** अलाय-वलाय), pleasure and pain, happiness and misery. K.Pr. 134 translates this word by 'sacrifice', in the sense of the use of the word by women whilst waving platters with lamps, etc., round a person's head, to remove all evil. Hence the words have come to mean 'offering', 'sacrifice', 'victim'. Cf. **ālawun.** **alāyĕ-balāyĕ kaḍun** अलाय-वलाय कडुन् । आपद्भ्यो निर्मोचनम् m.inf. to expel by this waving, to deliver a child from infantile dangers, much as smallpox and the like; similarly, **alāyĕ-balāyĕ-nishĕ rachun** अलाय-वलाय-निश रछुन् । आपद्भ्यो रक्षणम् m.inf. to protect from calamities, as in the ceremony above referred to.

**alyūkhᵘ** अल्यूखु । अलिखितः adj. (f. **alīchᵘ̈** अलीछू), unwritten.

**alyovᵘ** अल्यंवु । अक्षतलेहः adj. (f. **alĕvᵘ̈** अल्यंवू), not licked, of a dish or vessel to which some dainties are still adhering.

**alyuvᵘ** अल्युवु । अलिप्तः adj. (f. **alivᵘ̈** अलिवू), not plastered, of the surface of the ground, or a wall.

**ⁱlöz** इ्लांज़् or **ⁱlözᵘ̈** इ्लांज़ू f. a secondary suffix used to form nouns of condition from substantives or adjectives. Thus, **motᵘ** मंतु, a madman, **mátⁱlöz** मंतिलांज़्, the condition of a madman; **brēṭh** ब्रेठ्, ignorant, **brīṭhⁱlöz** ब्रीठिलांज़्, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

**am 1** अम् । भक्षणक्रिया m. the act of eating, eating (a nursery word, generally used of food offered to a child being weaned).

**am 2** अम् pron. suff. appended to the finite tenses of verbs, with the force of the acc. dat. or ag. sing. of the 1st pers.: me, to me, by me. If the verbal form to which it is added ends in a vowel, the **a** of the suffix is usually elided. Thus, **karan** करन्, they will make, **karan-am** करनम्, they will make me or for me; **korᵘ** कंरु, made, **koru-m** कंरुम्, made by me, I made. When added to the 3rd sing. fut. or to the fut. impve. the **a** is not elided, but, together with the final **i** of these forms, becomes **ĕ**. Thus, **kari** करि, he will make, **karĕm** कर्यम्, he will make me or for me; **kárⁱzi** कंरिज़ि, you should make, **kárⁱzĕm** कंरिज़्यम् you should make me or for me (Gr.Gr. 183).

**ām 1** आम् । उदरकीटः m. human intestinal worms or entozoa, lumbricus (El.).

**āma-ḍījᵘ̈** आम-डींजू । उदरोद्भवकीटसमूहगोलकः f. a mass of such worms. **-kyomᵘ** -क्यंमु । उदरोद्भवः कीटभेदः m., i.q. **ām 1.** **-lọtshᵘ** -ल्वंछु । उदरोद्भवकीटसमुदायः m., i.q. **āma-ḍījᵘ̈.** **-phŏkh** -फ्वख् or **-phukār**

-फुकार् । उद्रकीटरोगः m. the disease, accompanied by swelling of the belly, of having these worms in the body, most commonly in children. **-shösh$^{i}$** -शांशि । उद्रोद्भवकीटदोषजं श्वासाधिक्यम् f. excessive breathing or panting caused by this disease.

**ām 2** आम् عام adj. c.g. common, general (Gr.M.); common persons, people of low birth. **āmas sūty har,** a quarrel with the common people (K.Pr. 11).

**ām 3** आम्, he came to me, see **yun$^{u}$**.

**ōm** ओं or ओम्, v. **ōm-kār.**

**ama** अम f. a grandmother. The word is said to be common among the prostitute families of Śrīnagar (El.); an old prostitute, a bawd. Cf. **am-jī.**

**amā 1** अमा । किं नाम ? adv. an interrogative particle, indicating a desire with doubt as to its accomplishment, equivalent to sentences such as 'will you, pray?', 'is it the case that?', 'why, pray?' or the like. Probably the same word as **amā 2.** **-kyāsanā** -क्यासनां । किं स्वित् नाम ? adv., i.q. **amā 1,** but more emphatic.

**amā 2** اما, conj. but, moreover (El. and W.), (W. 100 spells it *amma*, with a double *m* as in Arabic). **-poz$^{u}$** -पंज़ु । परंतु conj. but.

**ȧm$^{i}$** अंमि, **ami** अमि, see **ath 1.**

**ôm$^{u}$** ओमु । आमः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ömis** आंमिस्, abl. **āmi** आमि; f. sg. nom. **öm$^{ü}$** आंमू, pl. nom. **āmĕ** आम्य), raw, uncooked (Śiv. 1216); half-cooked; unripe. —**dŏd** —द्वद् । अपक्कं पयः m. unboiled milk; fresh milk, sweet milk. —**pan** —पन् । आमसूत्रतन्तुः m. loose-spun thread. —**ṭôk$^{u}$** —टोकु । पाकरहितः शरावः m. a cup or similar earthen vessel of unbaked clay. —**zôm$^{u}$** —ज़ोमु । व्यामिश्रमिव adj. (f. **öm$^{ü}$-zöm$^{ü}$** आंमू-ज़ांमू), mixed up, confused, not clear, of a command or prohibition. —**zāmot$^{u}$ dŏd** —ज़ामंतु द्वद् । दधिदुग्धे व्यामिश्रे m. a mixture of sweet and curdled milk.

**amb 1** अम्ब् । आम्रः f. a mango (the tree or the fruit) (Gr.M.).

**amb 2** अम्ब् m. a bramble (El.).

**amôb$^{u}$** अमोबु । अतिशयवान् adj. (f. **amöb$^{ü}$** अमांबू), exceeding, excessive, or adv. exceedingly, excessively.

**āmba haldī** आम्ब हल्दी f. *Curcuma zedoaria* (El.).

**ambar 1** अम्बर् । कूटम् m. a large pile (Śiv. 996) or heap of grain, earth, etc., cf. **ambār.** —**karun** —करुन् । राशीकरणम् m.inf. to heap up, make a heap.

**ambaras āsun** अम्बरस् आसुन् । आयुः शेषीभावः m.inf. to be (a material) for piling up, to remain over and above; hence, met., to have a fresh lease of life after recovering from the point of death, or after rescue from mortal peril. —**karun** —करुन् । राशिविषयीकरणम् m.inf. to make to a pile, to pile anything (e.g. grain) up, to make into a pile.

**ambar 2** عنبر m. ambergris (Śiv. 1008).

**ambār** अम्बार् انبار । राशिः m., i.q. **ambar 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 68, 1579, 1610).

**ambár$^{i}$** अम्बंरि in the two following. Cf. L. p. 349. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apple, small in size and of excellent flavour. **-ṭsūṭh$^{u}$** -च़ूँठु । पालीवतभेदः m. another apple, large, round, red and white, ripening in October, and keeping in condition a long time.

**ambör$^{i}$** अम्बांरि (عماري) । परिस्तोमः f. a canopied litter, with ornamented housings, used on an elephant (Śiv. 967).

**ombūra** अंम्बूर । तक्षसामग्रीविशेषः m. a vice or forceps used by carpenters or blacksmiths for extracting nails, etc.

**ombur-būth** अंम्बुर्-बूथ् । अमरधूलिभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-būtas** -बूतस् and so on), i.q. **amar-būth,** q.v.

**omburhēr** अंम्बुर्हेर् । अम्भोरुहवनाख्यो ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about 4 miles north of Śrīnagar on the road towards the Sind Valley. The ancient Amarēśvara. Cf. RT.Tr. vii, 183 n.

**ambar-nāth** अम्बर्-नाथ् । अमरेश्वरस्थानम् m., i.q. **amar-nāth** अमर्-नाथ्, q.v.

**imbrzal (?),** a kind of good white rice with a dark leaf (L. 248, 463). Perhaps connected with **amṛĕth,** q.v.

**amuch$^{u}$** अमुछु । अनुद्यापनः adj. (f. **amuch$^{ü}$** अमुछू), not brought to a conclusion, not accomplished (of a day on which a fast or the like has been undertaken, but on which the final oblations, etc., cannot, owing to some rule of ritual, be performed).

**amō̃ḍ$^{u}$** अमोँडु । अमिश्रीकृतः adj. (f. **amō̃ḍ$^{ü}$** अमांँडू), not mingled, not mixed, not kneaded up (of flour or the like in water).

**amdam** अमद्म् adv. at one's own free will (Śiv. 586).

**āmdanī** آمدني f. income, receipts, revenue (Gr.M.).

**āmahol$^{u}$** आमहंलु । शीतालुता, अतिशैत्यबाधा m. numbness caused by contact with snow or ice, frostbite; pain in the teeth from drinking very cold water or from eating ice or snow.

**amahôr$^{u}$** अमहोरु । अकणशः कृतः adj. (f. **amahör$^{ü}$** अमहांरू), not broken to pieces, not reduced to powder (of a lump of boiled rice, sugar, earth, or the like).

**am-jī** अम्-जी f., i.q. **ama,** q.v. (L. 215).

**amīj$^{ü}$** अमीजू, see **amyūl$^{u}$.**

**amŏ̈j$^{ü}$** अम्वंजू, see **amọ̆l$^{u}$.**

**amỗj$^{u}$** अमोँज़ु । अनिर्मलीकृतः adj. (f. **amö̃j$^{ü}$** अमांँजू), not cleaned, not scrubbed, not polished (of a metal vessel or the like).

**amüj$^{ü}$** अमंजू, see **amol$^{u}$.**

**ōm-kār** ओं-कार् । प्रणवः m. the mystic syllable **ōṁ**, used at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vēdas, previously to any prayer, and also as an auspicious salutation.

**ām-kŏṭh$^{u}$** आम्-क्ंठु m. raw-kneedness, having weak knees, inability to walk properly (of a child learning to walk), K.Pr. 260, where it is spelt **ām-kuṭ**. Said also to mean incomplete, immature.

**amal** عمل m. work, action; employment (K.Pr. 10). **—āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to be brought into use (K.Pr. 10). **—karun** —करुन् m. inf. to act; to obey (El.). **—karanwôl$^{u}$** —करन्वोलु m. a certain official, a *tahṣīldār*, a collector (El.). **cyönis wananas pĕṭh —karun** च्यांनिस् वननस् प्यठ् —करुन् (Gr.M.), to act upon (or comply with) what you say.

**amŏl$^{u}$** अम्वंलु । निर्मूल्य: adj. (f. **amŏj$^{ü}$** अम्वंजू), without price, priceless, that for which a price is impossible; without price, gratis, as a free gift.

**amol$^{u}$** अमंलु । अमर्दित: adj. (f. **amüj$^{ü}$** अमंजू), not rubbed or shampooed (of the body or a limb); not used in shampooing (of the customary oil or medicament).

**ōm$^{a}$la** ओमल । आमलकी m. the plant *Emblica myrobalan*, *Emblica officinalis*, Gærtn.

**am$^{a}$liāca** अमलिआच, m. *Viburnum stellulatum* (El.).

**āmalun$^{u}$** आमलुनु । आमगन्धवत्त्वम् m. the state or condition of possessing a raw or unripe odour; musty smelliness.

**amma**, see **amā** 2.

**āman** आमन् । आमगन्ध: f. change for the worse; a condition of corruption or of malodorousness.

**āmun** आमुन् । दाहगन्ध: m. a smell of burning or scorching cloth, especially cotton-cloth.

**ômān** ओमान् । अवमानना m. disrespect, contempt shown by one to another.

**amānī** اماني f. a certain land tenure, in which the state takes its share of the actual produce of a village (L. 403).

**amun$^{u}$** अमुनु । अनवखण्डित: adj. (f. **amuñ$^{ü}$** अमुञू), not pounded in a mortar for the removal of husk, not husked (of rice and other grains).

**amond$^{u}$** अमंन्दु । अक्षतमन्थन: adj. (f. **amünz$^{ü}$** अमंज़ू), not churned, not fully churned (of milk, etc.); met., not fully considered, not worked out (of a story, theory, etc.).

**amonḍ$^{u}$** अमंण्डु । अमर्दित: adj. (f. **amünḍ$^{ü}$** अमंण्डू, pl. **amanjĕ** अमंञ्ज), not kneaded (of woollen clothes kneaded under foot in water in order to soften or clean them).

**amandoch$^{u}$** अमन्दंछु । अमन्दाच: adj. (f. **amandüch$^{ü}$** अमन्दंछू), without shame, shameless; bold, daring, confident, audacious.

**among$^{u}$** अमंगु । अयाचित: adj. (f. **amünj$^{ü}$** अमंजू), not asked for; got without asking.

**āmanun** आमनुन् । विकार: conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āmanyōv** आमन्योव्), to change for the worse; to look exhausted from fatigue or hunger; to go bad, become corrupt and malodorous (of food, etc.).

**āmanyô-mot$^{u}$** आमन्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तविकार: perf. part. (f. **āmanyö-müts$^{ü}$** आमन्यां-मंचू), changed for the worse, disimproved; appearing exhausted from fatigue or hunger; become corrupt, malodorous (of food).

**amānath** अमानथ् امانت । न्यासीभूत:, निक्षेप: m. (sg. dat. **amānatas** अमानतस्), depositing, committing property to the trust or care of a person; a deposit, a thing placed in charge (K.Pr. 30). **amānatas khiyānath,** embezzlement of a deposit (ib. 11). **-cīri** -चीरि । निक्षेपपत्रिका f. a document certifying a deposit, a deed of trust.

**āmanay** आमनय् । विकृति: f. change for the worse, applied to food grown stale and beginning to be offensive.

**amünz$^{ü}$** अमंज़ू, see **amond$^{u}$**.

**amañē** अमञे । मुखार्पणम् m. the receiving of anything into the mouth, usually applied to a suckling child receiving milk. **-ta-grŏṭh** -त-ग्रठ् । मुखार्पणपूर्वकं निगरणम् m. putting into the mouth and swallowing (without chewing), usually applied as before to a suckling child.

**amīñ$^{ü}$** अमीञू, see **amyūn$^{u}$**.

**amañĕ-gamañĕ** अमञ-गमञ । व्याकुलत्वम् f.pl. perturbation, fluster, agitation of mind, from fear or other similar cause.

**āmpa** आम्प । पक्षिणां भुक्तिः, कणमोक्ष: f.pl. the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak. **-mangañĕ** -मङ्गञ । पुन: पुन: प्रार्थना: f.pl. asking to be fed in this manner; hence, met., persistently and repeatedly asking for an urgently desired object.

**üm$^{ü}$-püm$^{ü}$** अंमू-पंमू । प्रक्षिप्य नष्टीभवनम् f. the throwing away and scattering of a powder or anything minutely subdivided, so that to all intents and purposes it ceases to exist.

**amri,** ? f. L. 349, i.q. **ambȧr$^{i}$**, q.v.

**amar** अमर् adj. e.g. undying (Śiv. 931, 935); N. of Śiva (Śiv. 622).

**āmĕr** आम्यर् । आमता m. rawness, unripeness.

**amara** अमर, a suffix added to cardinal numerals giving indefiniteness, as in **aiṭh-amara** ऐठमर, about eight (Gr.Gr. 84).

**āmāra** आमार (= آواره) m. a wanderer (El., who writes it *ámárah*).

**am$^{a}$röī** अमरांई f. a species of elm (*Ulmus erosa* and *pumila*) (El., who spells it *amrái*).

**amūr$^{u}$** अमूरु । अनिष्कृष्टत्वक्क: adj. (f. **amūr$^{ü}$** अमूरू), not shelled, not husked (of peas, vetches, and the like).

**àm$^{i}$rābād अ॑मिरावाद् । उद्यानविशेषः** m. the name of a celebrated garden on the Ḍal Lake near Śrīnagar. It was prepared in the latter half of the eighteenth century by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr.

**amar-būth अमर्-वूथ् । अमरभूतिः** m. (sg. dat. **-būtas -वूतस्**), or **ombur-būth अ॑म्बुर्-वूथ्**, a certain white powder applied to the limbs by pilgrims to Amarnāth (q.v.). It is made of the gypsum rock of which the cave is composed. Its application is believed to possess great religious efficacy.

**àm$^{i}$rā-kadal अ॑मिरा-कद्ल् । सेतुविशेषः** m. the name of the uppermost bridge over the Vĕth (Jehlam) River in Śrīnagar. It was built by Amīr Khān Jawān Shēr in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

**amar-nāth अमर्-नाथ् । अमरेश्वरक्षेत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**) or **ambar-nāth अम्बर्-नाथ्**, Lord of the Immortals, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 192); N. of a cave about 70 *kōs* east of Śrīnagar among the sources of the Sind River (Śiv. 114, 522). It contains a large block of transparent ice formed by the freezing of the water which issues from the rock. This is worshipped as a *liṅga* or emblem of Śiva Amarēśvara. It is a place of great sanctity, and the pilgrimage to it in the month of Śrāvaṇa or June–July attracts many thousands of people not only from Kashmīr but from all parts of India. The pilgrimage is one involving great hardships. See El. s.v., L. 41, and RT.Tr. II, 409. For a description of the modern pilgrimage, see Vigne, *Travels*, pp. 10 ff.

**amṛĕth अम्ऋ॑थ्, अमृ॑थ् । अमृतम्** m. (sg. dat. **amṛĕtas अम्ऋ॑तस** and so on), ambrosia nectar, always represented as a liquid (Śiv. 15, 167, 195, 473, 501, etc.); hence, met., any particularly dainty or delicious food. **amṛĕta-zal अमृ॑त-ज़ल्** m. the water of ambrosia, liquid ambrosia, nectar (Śiv. 179).

**amis अमिस्, amis$^{ü}$y अमिसूय्**, see **ath 1.**

**āmot$^{u}$ आम॑तु । आगतः, उद्भिन्नः** adj. (f. **āmütsh$^{ü}$ आम॑चू**), the perf. part. of **yun$^{u}$**, q.v., come, arrived (e.g. Śiv. 44); of seeds and the like, just sprouting, just appeared above the ground.

**amoth$^{u}$ अम॑थु । अमर्दितः** adj. (f. **amütsh$^{ü}$ अम॑छू**), not rubbed (of oil, medicine, or the like, rubbed on the body); not rubbed, not brushed, dusty (of clothes).

**amaṭhôr$^{u}$ अमठोरु । असमीकृतः** adj. (f. **amaṭhör$^{ü}$ अमठा॑रू**), not levelled or straightened; hence, of a vessel or dish, etc., not hammered out.

**amũtr$^{u}$ अमूँत्रु । अमन्त्रितः** adj. (f. **amũtr$^{ü}$ अमूँत्रू**), not rendered subject to charm, not charmed against (e.g. a snake); not offered to a god, etc., with the proper spell or invocation (*mantra*).

**āma-tāw आम-ताव् । दाहचिह्नम्** m. the mark of slight burning, or scorching, on cloth or the limbs.

**amütsh$^{ü}$ अम॑छू**, see **amoth$^{u}$ अम॑थु.**

**amāwashy अमावश्य्** m. the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1658).

**amiy अमिय्, àmiy अ॑मिय्, amyuk$^{u}$ अम्युकु**, see **ath 1.**

**amyūl$^{u}$ अम्यूलु । असंमिलितः** adj. (f. **amīj$^{ü}$ अमीजू**), not united, not mixed; not met with, rare, difficult or impossible to procure.

**öm$^{i}$-yām आ॑मि-याम् । गर्भवैमनस्यम्** f. the feeling of disgust, accompanied by vomiting and diarrhœa, experienced by a woman in the earlier months of her pregnancy.

**amyūn$^{u}$ अम्यूनु । अमितः** adj. (m. dat. sg. **amīnis अमीनिस्**, ag. **amīn$^{i}$ अमीनि**, abl. **amēni अमेनि**; pl. nom. **amīn$^{i}$ अमीनि**, dat. **amēnĕn अमेन्यन्**, ag. and abl. **amēnyau अमेन्यौ**; fem. **amīñ$^{ü}$ अमीञ्जू**, dat. **amēñi अमेञ्जि**, and so on), not measured, not weighed.

**an 1 अन् । अन्नम्** m. any edible grain, cooked or uncooked; grain food generally (Śiv. 969). As the first member of a compound this word often takes the form **anna अन्न**, see below. **—karun —करुन् । भोजन-भक्षणम्** m.inf. to eat food, generally used as a polite formula in addressing a superior. **-kāṭh -काठ् । यवाद्यन्नम** m. inferior kinds of grain such as barley, pulses, or the like, eaten by the poorer classes. **-kūṭh -कूठ् । सत्त्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭas -कूटस्**), a pile of grain; esp. a pile of grain and other food distributed to the poor at various festivals, especially at the close of the rice harvest. Cf. El. s.v. *ankúṭ* and L. 271. **-kitàr$^{i}$ -कित॑रि । आखुविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of rat which infests granaries. Employed in the plural, as they appear in great numbers. **-pan -पन् । सर्वमन्नादिकम्** m. a reduplication of **an अन्**; grain etcetera, grain and the like; all kinds of food eaten with grain.

**ana-gagor$^{u}$ अन-गग॑रु । दिवान्धकः** m. (f. **-gagür$^{ü}$ -गग॑रू**), a musk-rat (W. 115 connects this with **on$^{u}$ 1**). **-kan -कन् । पिण्डविशेषः** m. a kind of cake in the shape of a ball made up of rice, etc., and offered by Brāhmans to deceased ancestors, a *piṇḍa*. **-mūr$^{u}$ -मूरु** or **anna-mūr$^{u}$ अन्न-मूरु । गन्धमुखी** m. a kind of grain-rat, apparently a kind of musk-rat; according to El. (s.v. *anamur*), a mole. **-mĕṭ$^{ü}$ -म्य॑टू** or **anna-mĕṭ$^{ü}$ अन्न-म्य॑टू । भक्तगोलविशेषः** f. the amount of cooked grain taken into the hand at one time to put into the mouth, a gobbet of rice; hence, met., any small quantity of food, a mere mouthful. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ्** or **anna-mŏṭh अन्न-म्वठ् । अन्नमुष्टिः** f. a fistful of grain, such as is given to a beggar in charity; hence, met., a very small quantity of grain. **-māyĕ -माय** or **anna-māyĕ अन्न-माय । अन्नतृप्तिः, पुष्टिः** m. the satiety produced in an invalid by eating only a small quantity of food; the satisfaction of an invalid's hunger. **-pān -पान्** m. bread (El.). **-prāshun प्राशुन्। अन्नप्राशनम्** m. the religious ceremony of putting rice into a Hindū child's mouth for the first time. Cf. L. 260.

**an 2 अन्** pron. suff. of the 3rd pers. sg. in either the acc. or the ag. case, and added to any finite form of a verb. If the verbal form ends in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped. Thus, **karān chuh-an करान् छुहन्**, thou makest him; **koru-n कंरुन्**, made by him, he made. If the verb be in the 3rd person, **an** in the sense of the acc. is not used, **as अस्** being substituted, as in **suh karān chu-s सुह करान् छुस्**, not **suh karān chu-n सुह करान् छुन्**, he makes him (Gr.Gr. 185). **an अन्** is also used to indicate the nom. case, when the nom. represents the object of a transitive verb in a past tense, as in **trôw$^{u}$th-an,** he was released by thee, thou releasedst him (Gr.M. 1057), so **mŏka-lôw$^{u}$th-an** (Śiv. 3).

**an 3 अन्** a primary suffix forming abstract nouns from certain verbal roots. In the case of three verbs whose roots end in **ĕ** (viz., **chyon$^{u}$ च्यंनु**, to drink; **khyon$^{u}$ ख्यंनु**, to eat; and **hyon$^{u}$ ह्यनु**, to place) the initial **a** is dropped, and the abstract noun is masc. Thus, **cĕn च्यन्**, drinking. In the case of the other verbs with which this suff. is used, the abs. noun is fem. A list of these verbs will be found in Gr.Gr. 120 ff.

**an 4 अन्, anī 1 अनी, anas अनस्,** or **anan अनन्,** a secondary suff. added pleonastically to adverbs of place (see Gr.Gr. 155).

**ān 1 आन्। आज्ञा** f. an order, command, used in the following: **-mönī -मांनी। परस्पराज्ञापालनम्** f. obeying (mutual) orders, mutual respect; mutual confidence, mutual loyalty. **—mānüñ$^{ü}$ —मानंञ्जू। आज्ञामाननम्** f.inf. to obey orders; to become subject to anyone.

**ān 2 आन्,** a prim. suff. forming the pres. part., as in **kar-ān करान्** doing (Gr.Gr. 104).

**ān 3 आन्** a sec. suff. added to some few words, giving an adjectival force with a bad sense, as **dand दन्द**, a tooth, **dandān दन्दान्**, having an ugly tooth (Gr.Gr. 137).

**āna 1 आन। पणद्वयमानद्रव्यम्** m. the name of a certain coin or sum of money, an anna.

**āna 2 आन। समये** adv. at a (certain) time, only used -°, as in **tami-āna तमि-आन**, at that time.

**anī 2 अनी** (for **1** see **an 4**), a primary suffix indicating necessity, like the Latin part. in *-ndum*, as in **karanī करनी**, it must be made. Added to a root ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **dinī दिनी**, it is to be given (Gr.Gr. 111).

**aina ऐन** or **öna आंन** (= ائينه)। **आदर्शः** m. a mirror, a looking-glass (Śiv. 500, 558, 1547). K.Pr. spells this word **āīnah,** transliterating the Pers. آئينه. **-dör$^{ü}$ -दांरू। आदर्शकवाटः** a door ornamented with mirrors. **-gor$^{u}$ -गंरु। दर्पणसम्पादकः** m. a mirror-maker; a seller of mirrors. **-khünḍ$^{ü}$ -खंण्डू। आदर्शखण्डः** f. a piece of a mirror. **-khap$^{ü}$ṭ$^{ü}$ -खंप्टू। सूक्ष्मतुच्छ आदर्शः** f. a small mirror, of no value or use. **-khôṭ$^{u}$ -खोँटु। आदर्शपिधानम्** m. a mirror-cover, or mirror-case. **-phuṭ$^{u}$ -फुटु। भग्नलघुदर्पणः** f. a broken piece of looking-glass. **-wöj$^{ü}$ -वांजू। सादर्शोर्मिका** f. a kind of finger-ring, fitted with a tiny mirror. **-zömpāna -ज़ांम्पान। आदर्शमयशिविका** m. a palanquin, the doors and other parts of which are made of mirrors of glass, crystal, or the like; hence, met., a very fragile conveyance.

**öna आंन,** see **aina.**

**ön$^{i}$ आंनि,** a prim. suff. forming a kind of adverbial pres. part. Thus, **kar-ön$^{i}$ करांनि,** while doing. It is only used by rustics (Gr.Gr. 196).

**on$^{u}$ 1 अंनु। अन्धः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **anis अनिस्**, Śiv. 746; f. **üñ$^{ü}$ अंञ्जू** sg. ag. **añi अञि**, K.Pr. 66), blind (Śiv. 16). **—sapanun —सपनुन्,** to become blind.

**àn$^{i}$-arāth अंनि-अराथ्। तामिस्रसमागमः** m. (sg. dat. **-arātas -अरातस्**), evening, twilight; cf. **arāth.** **-bishta -बिश्त। अन्धवद्व्यवहर्ता** m. one who acts like a blind man, one who acts without foresight. **-gāsh -गाश्। अत्यल्पप्रकाशः** m. all the light that is visible by a blind man; hence, met., dimness, very little light. **-lūṭh -लूठ्। अन्धलुण्ठनम्, अन्यायः** m. looting by a blind man, circumstances under which even a blind man can plunder; hence, met., misgovernment, tyranny. **-mushta -मुश्त। अनवसरताडनादि** f.pl. hitting by a blind man; hence, met., ill-treating without excuse, ill-treating or striking the wrong person. **-raz -रज़्। अन्धपङ्क्तिः** f. a string of blind men. A number of blind men form a line and go along the pilgrim-roads begging. The front man sings a song, to which the others reply in chorus. **-sör$^{ü}$ -सांरू। अन्धमार्गणा** f. search by a blind man; hence, met., searching for anything in the dark; or searching futilely and without system for anything lost or destroyed. **-thapa -थप। अन्धावलम्बनम्** m.pl. grasping by a blind man; hence, met., when the proper resource is wanting, using the first thing that comes to hand as a substitute, or taking hold of anything without first seeing what it is.

**anis mush$^{a}$th hāwüñ$^{ü}$ na sawāb na gŏnāh अनिस् मुशथ् हावंञ्जू न सवाब् न ग्वनाह। निष्फलप्रयासः** to shake one's fist at a blind man is neither a good action nor a sin (he does not see it, and it neither pleases him nor angers him); used of making an exertion the result of which is absolutely indifferent.

**añĕ-ȧch$^{i}$-gāsh अञ-अंछि-गाश् ।** अन्धाक्षिप्रकाशः m. the light of a blind eye; the little, but much treasured, light of a blind eye; hence, met., an only son, a darling son, a favourite son. **-chapür$^{ü}$ -छपंरू ।** क्रीडाविशेषः f. a children's game. One boy is blindfold and another boy hides, the former, after being unblindfolded, having to find out where the latter is. **-gāth -गाथ् ।** कलङ्कवाङ्ख्यम् m. (sg. dat. **-gātas -गातस्** and so on), a disgrace, a mark of shame or dishonour brought on as the result of some sinful act, or (in the case of a family) by sinful practices. **-khöröt$^{i}$ -खांरांति ।** अत्यरोचकः adj. c.g. extremely unpleasant, deserving to be hidden away.

**añi-gaṭa अञि-गट** f. or **-goṭ$^{u}$ -गंटु** m. । अन्धकारः darkness, whether by day or by night (Śiv. 157); met., the sensation of darkness caused by fainting or the like; f.abl. **añigaṭi,** in the dark (K.Pr. 13, 82, cf. 226). **-gaṭilad -गटिलद्** adj. c.g. dark (of a night, or the like) (Gr.M.).

**on$^{u}$ 2 अंनु**, see **anun.**

**on$^{u}$ 3 अनु, un 1 उन्, un$^{u}$ 1 उनु,** a m. prim. suff. forming (1) the verbal noun or infinitive, and (2) the future passive participle, as in **karon$^{u}$ करंनु, karun करुन्,** or **करुनु karun$^{u}$,** the act of doing, to do, or about to be done, necessary to be done. See Gr.Gr. 112 ff.

**un 2 उन्** (for 1 see under **on$^{u}$ 3**). A sec. suff. indicating condition, only noted in **mait-un मैतुन्,** the condition of a corpse (Gr.Gr. 144).

**un$^{u}$ 2 उनु** (f. **ün̄$^{ü}$ अंञू**), a suffix forming the genitive, used mostly with masc. proper names, as in **rāmun$^{u}$ रामुनु** (f. **rāmün̄$^{ü}$ रामंञू**), of or belonging to Rāma, and with the word **pāna पान** self, forming the adj. **panun$^{u}$ पनुनु** (f. **panün̄$^{ü}$ पनंञू**), own (Gr.Gr. 42, 152). For **un$^{u}$ 1** see **on$^{u}$ 3.**

**un$^{u}$ 3 उनु,** a sec. suff. used with the words **kūṭ$^{u}$ कूटु,** a beam, and **dag दग्,** a blow. Thus, **kūṭun$^{u}$ कूटुनु,** a small beam; **dagun$^{u}$ दगुनु,** a club, a mace (Gr.Gr. 148).

**anubaw अनुवव्** m. perception, understanding, experience. **anubawa-bāw अनुवव-वाव्** m. a condition in which one is capable of experiencing or understanding the merits of any person or thing (Śiv. 75).

**āncār आंचार्,** see **ā̃cār.**

**and अन्द् ।** अन्तः m. either end or edge of any inanimate thing; the end or limit (of a person's greatness, existence, majesty, etc.) (Śiv. 46, 97); a boundary, limit (L. 458); the end, conclusion, or termination of any action or condition; adv. to the end, right through to the end in due order (Śiv. 120); in various idioms noted below the word 'end' is extended to mean the outer end, the exterior. Cf. **anta** and **önth.** **-bor$^{u}$ -वंरु ।** समाप्तिसाम्मुख्यम् m. nearness to a conclusion, getting near the end. **-gŏḍ -ग्वड् ।** आद्यन्तम् m. the end and the beginning, the beginning and the end, the alpha and omega of anything. **—hĕth —ह्यथ् ।** आद्यमारभ्य lit. having taken the end; hence, as an adv., from the beginning, from the first. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ् ।** भर्तृगेहे कन्यार्पणम् adv. lit. on the outside, the converse of **gara-pĕṭh गर-प्यठ्,** q.v. under **gara.** Used with reference to a bride being made over to her husband's house, as contrasted with a son-in-law who lives with the bride in her parents' house. **—wātun —वातुन् ।** समाप्तीभवनम्, पर्यापणम् m.inf. to arrive at the end, to be successfully concluded; to conclude a long and successful life.

**ȧnd$^{i}$ अंन्दि** adv. on the edge, outside (YZ. 40). **-ȧnd$^{i}$ -अंन्दि ।** वहिर्वहिः, परितः adv. round and round outside, as in **-ȧnd$^{i}$ bīṭh$^{i}$ yĕgyĕs -अंन्दि वीठि यग्यस्** they were seated round the sacrifice (Śiv. 78), **-ȧnd$^{i}$ pakun -अंन्दि पकुन्** or **-ȧnd$^{i}$ phērun -अंन्दि फेरुन्,** to walk ceremonially round any person or thing, keeping him or it to the right hand, as a token of reverence (cf. YZ. 89). **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** वहिर्भावः m.inf. to go outside; hence, of a missile, to miss the mark or, of a person, to act vainly or uselessly (Śiv. 22). **—karun —करुन् ।** परित्यागः m.inf. to make outside; to separate from a group or collection; to despise, reject; to abandon. **-pȧkh$^{i}$ -पंखि ।** वहिरन्तिके adv. outside and here, outside and inside; here, there, and everywhere; u.w. vbs. of searching, etc. **—thawun —थवुन् ।** गूढस्थापनम्, i.q. **anda thawun** ab. **-wati -वति ।** भिन्नमार्गेण adv. by an outer way, by another way (usually with the idea of secrecy); u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **-wath hĕn̄$^{ü}$ -वथ् ह्यञू ।** परोक्षगमनम् f.inf. to take the outer way, to go away secretly.

**anduk$^{u}$ अन्दुकु ।** अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andüc$^{ü}$ अन्दंचू**), of or belonging to the end, final, the last. **—and —अन्द् ।** समग्रोऽन्तिमभागः m. the end of all, end, e.g. of a row or of a strip of cloth.

**anda-kani अन्द-कनि ।** अन्तभागे adv. in the end, at the end, to one side, on the outer side, close by, u.w. vbs. of placing, pointing out, and the like; apart from, free from, devoid of, **māyāyĕ anda-kani,** free from delusion (Śiv. 422). **-kani manz-bāg -कनि मज़-वाग् ।** अन्तस्थितियुक्तमध्यभागे adv. being on the outer side (to sit) in the middle; (of any action) going off right into the middle of things (cf. K.Pr.12). **-kanyuk$^{u}$**

-कन्युकु । अन्तभागभवः adj. (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the end, edge, outer side or vicinity. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । मूलतः, अन्ततो वा adv. from the end, as in counting from either end of a row. **-pĕṭha önthas-tā̃n** -प्यठ आंन्थस्-ताञ्। आदितोऽन्तपर्यन्तम् adv. from one end to the other, from beginning to end, thoroughly, u.w. vbs. of investigating, searching, and the like. **—thawun** —थवुन । गुढस्थापनम् m.inf. to place outside, to hide anything away. **-wand** -वन्द् । आदितः समाप्त्यन्तम् adv. from beginning to conclusion, u.w. regard to anything implying length, such as a line, a road, or the like; continually, without cessation (of time) (Śiv. 334).

**andā-and** अन्दा-अन्द् adv. on the edge (L. 460).

**anḍ** अण्ड् m. an egg (El.).

**önd$^{i}$** आंन्दि, see **ō̃d$^{i}$**.

**anöḍ$^{i}$** अनांडि or **anör$^{i}$** अनांरि । अनभिज्ञः adj. c.g. unskilful, awkward, clumsy, inexpert; inexperienced, unpractised; ignorant, uncouth.

**ȧnd$^{i}$hīr$^{ü}$** अंन्दिहीरू । आन्ध्यम् f. the thick darkness of a clouded dark night (Śiv. 1034); clouds or a duststorm, causing such darkness by day; met., tyranny, injustice. Cf. **ō̃d$^{i}$**.

**andakār** अन्द्कार् । अन्धकारः m. darkness, want of sunshine or other light; met., tyranny, unjust rule (cf. K.Pr. 126); as a religious tech. term, the darkness of delusion, the conception of sense, egoism (= Sanskrit *ahaṁkāra*) (Śiv. 3, 18); sinful delusion generally (Śiv. 59, 66, 67).

**andim$^{ü}$** अन्दिमू, see **andyum$^{u}$**.

**andun** अन्दुन् । समाप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **andyōv** अन्द्योव), to be ended, concluded; of a lawsuit or dispute, to be decided, settled.

**andon$^{u}$** अन्दंनु । समापनीयः adj. (f. **andüñ$^{ü}$** अन्दंञू), fit or worthy to be ended; approaching the conclusion (of a story, action, etc.).

**andar** अन्दर् اندر । अन्तरम् adv. and postpos. inside, within (Śiv. 763), in (Śiv. 21, 866). As postpos. it governs the dat., e.g., **khābas andar,** in a dream (YZ. 80); **nayi andar,** on the plateau (K.Pr. 156); **māgas andar,** in the month of Māg (Śiv. 590); **nētran andar,** in the eyes (Śiv. 767). **—aʦun** —अचुन् or **—gaʦhun** —गछुन्, to go in, to enter. **-kun**-कुन् । आन्तरभागे adv. to within, u.w. vbs. of placing, etc. **-kūṭh** -कूठ् । ग्रामविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭas** -कूटस्, and so on), the name of a village in Kashmīr some 14 miles below Śrīnagar on the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam). It is on the site of Jayapura, the ancient capital of King Jayapīḍa, see RT.Tr. iv, 506–11, and II, 479. **-nĕbar** -न्यबर् । अन्तर्बहिः adv. inside and outside, within and without. **—yun$^{u}$** —युनु m.inf. to come in, to enter.

**ạnd$^{a}$ra 1** अंन्दर। अन्तरात् adv. and postpos. from within, from inside; from among (as in one from among several). In K.Pr. 156 it means simply 'inside'. As postpos. it governs the abl. For **ạnd$^{a}$ra 2** see under **ạnd$^{a}$r.** **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । अन्तःप्रदेशे adv. inside, within. **-kanyuk$^{u}$** -कन्युकु । अन्तर्भागभवः adj. (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$** -कनिचू), of or belonging to the inside, internal, interior. **-nẹb$^{a}$rȧ** -न्यंब्र । अन्तर्बहिः adv. from within and from without.

**ạnd$^{a}$r$^{i}$** अंन्दंरि । अन्तरात् adv. from within. **-ạnd$^{a}$ri** -अंन्दरि । अन्तरन्तरम् adv. very private (of a consultation, etc.), secretly between the parties. **-ạnd$^{a}$r$^{ü}$y** -अंन्दरूय् । अन्तरन्तर एव adv. quite within; very privately. **-dam** -दम्। आन्तरश्वासनिरोधः m. the name of a disease in which there is inhibition of the breath in the air passages caused by the morbid accumulation of phlegm; bronchitis, ? asthma. **-kin$^{i}$** -किनि । अन्तर्भागे, मध्यभागात् adv. in the middle, within, inwardly (Śiv. 764); from within, from in. **-tam** -तम्। आन्तररोगतामिस्रम् m. darkness of in the middle; hence, fainting, or extreme pain, owing to an internal disease, of which the symptoms are not visible. **-ʦūr** -चूर् । गूढरोगः m. a thief of in the middle; a hidden, incurable, internal disease.

**ạnd$^{a}$r** अंन्द्र् । अन्त्रम् m. entrail, intestine. Cf. **ạnd$^{a}$ram.** Its abl. is **ạnd$^{a}$ra 2** अंन्दर, hence the following. For **ạnd$^{a}$ra 1** see under **andar.**

**ạnd$^{a}$ra-chal** अंन्दर-छल् । कुक्षिभेदनम् f. rupture or exposure of the intestines; lesion of the intestines; ? hernia. **-humal** -ऊमल् । कृपणचित्तः adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of offering entrails in sacrifice; hence, met., very mean, miserly. **-wā̃ṭh** -वाँठ् । अन्त्रसारः m. the chief organ in the intestine, the main bowel.

**anādar** अनादर् । अनादरः m. disrespect, contempt, rudeness offered to one to whom respect is due.

**ạnd$^{a}$ram** अंन्दरम् । अन्त्रम् m. an intestine, entrail; the intestines, as a whole. Cf. **ạnd$^{a}$r.** **-kūṭun$^{u}$** -कूटुनु । अन्त्रखण्डः m. a piece of intestine; a portion of the intestines, a gut. **-lọ̆ʦh$^{u}$** -ल्वंछु । अन्त्रकूटम् m. a lump of intestine; hence, a portion of extruded intestine, the extruded intestine in hernia. **-lŏʦhür$^{ü}$** -ल्वछंरू । अन्त्राल्पकूटम् f. id., but of a smaller lump. **-nôr$^{u}$** -नोरु । अन्त्रनाडी m. a tubular portion of the intestines.

**ạnd$^{a}$ruṭh$^{u}$** अंन्दरुठु । अन्तरपक्वता m. the condition of not being cooked within, of not being cooked through and through; hence, met., indigestion.

**ạnd$^{a}$ryum$^{u}$** अंन्दर्युमु। अन्तर्भवः adj. (f. **ạnd$^{a}$rim$^{ü}$** अन्दरिमू), within, internal, inner (cf. K.Pr. 13); met., inner, heartfelt, sincere (of affection) (Gr.M.). The converse is **nĕbaryum**$^{u}$ न्यवर्युम्, q.v. (El. spells this *andarum.*) —**nĕbar karun** —न्यवर् करुन् । आन्तरस्य वहिर्विधानम् m. to make what is within outside, to turn inside out; to slay by evisceration.

**andashĕ** अन्दश । औदासीन्यम् adv. without connexion with, apart from, excluded from.

**andusurun** अन्दुसुरुन् m. *Wrightea antidysenterica* (El.).

**andyum**$^{u}$ अन्द्युम् । अन्तिमः adj. (f. **andim**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अन्दिमू), final, concluding, last.

**andyot**$^{u}$ अन्द्यंतु । अन्योन्यकन्यादानम् m. (sg. dat. **andĕtis** अन्द्यतिस्), the reciprocal giving in marriage of children, as when two persons have each a son and a daughter, and agree to marry the son of one to the daughter of the other and also the daughter of one to the son of the other.

**andāza** अन्दाज़ اندازه । अभिमतम् m. the desired result of any action; an approximation, rough calculation, estimate (Gr.M.).

**ang 1** अङ्ग् । अङ्गम् m. a limb (not only of a living being but also of a tree, etc.); a member of the body (including such members as eyes, ears, etc.); a relation, a person related by blood, belonging to the same family. —**dyun**$^{u}$ —द्युनु । अङ्गेषु वस्त्रादिग्रहणम् m.inf. to apply to the body, hence a certain ceremony; when a new garment is procured, the body or appropriate limb is touched by it for the first time at a lucky moment, as a preliminary to bringing it into wear. This is called 'applying them to the body'. —**hyon**$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । नूतनवस्त्रभूषादिधारणम् m.inf. to put on new clothes for the first time, usually applied to putting on one's own body some one else's new clothes, so as to take the newness off them. This wards off the evil eye, etc., from their real possessor.

**anga-būz** अङ्ग-बूज़् । अङ्गपुष्टिकृद्भोजनादि m. food or medicine which makes the limbs stout, nourishing food or medicine, a tonic. **-dor**$^{u}$ -दंरु । दृढाङ्गः adj. (f. **-dür**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दंरू), having firm or strong limbs (generally of men or animals). **-dūsh** -दूष् । अङ्गदोषः m. a fault or blemish in a person's limb or member of the body, e.g. one-eyedness, which would be, for instance, considered as a blemish in arranging a marriage with a person so afflicted. **-hyūn**$^{u}$ -ह्यूनु । हीनाङ्गः (fem. **-hīñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हीञ्जू), wanting a limb or limbs, or having a deformed limb or limbs (usually of a human being or of an image). **-rāg** -राग् । अङ्गरागः m. a cosmetic, especially the lac-coloured cosmetic applied to the cheeks, etc., of a bride, rouge. **-wôl**$^{u}$ -वोलु । अल्पकुण्डलम् m. a small permanent earring fixed for luck in the lobe of the ear, from which larger earrings or other ear-ornaments may be suspended. It is made of gold or silver. **-wāṭukh** -वाटुख् । अङ्गसंधायकः m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭakas** -वाटकस्, and so on), a treatment or medicine which helps to unite a broken limb.

**ang 2** अङ्ग् । व्रणादेरारोग्यम् m. granulations of a healing sore or wound. —**yun**$^{u}$ —युनु । व्रणादेरारोग्यसांमुख्यम् m.inf. to begin to granulate, to show signs of healing (of sore or wound).

**anga 2** अङ्ग । उपहासाविष्कारः f.pl. (for **anga 1** see under **ang 1**), a method of ridicule, when a crowd of children or the like shout imitative sounds over and over again at a person. —**wuṭhun** —वुठुन् m.inf. or —**wuṭhañĕ** —वुठञ f. pl. inf. उपहासविशेषः, to adopt a method of ridicule or abuse employed by low-caste people and the river population when quarrelling and abusing each other; it consists in the disputant twisting up rags into the form of a doll and showing it meaningly to the other (**wuṭhun,** to twist).

**angōca** अङ्गोच । अङ्गमार्जनवासः m. a bathing-towel, a towel.

**ong**$^{u}$**j**$^{\ddot{u}}$ अंङ्गुजू, often written **ong**$^{u}$**j**$^{i}$ अंगुजि । अङ्गुली f. a finger (cf. K.Pr. 59, 157, 191, 218); a toe. —**gatshüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछंञू । वञ्चनाप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be cheated, to be swindled out of anything.

**ong**$^{u}$**ji-gaṇḍ** अंङ्गुजि-गण्ड् । अङ्गुलीग्रन्थिः m. a finger-joint, a toe-joint. **-nam** -नम् । अङ्गुलीनखः m. a finger-nail, a toe-nail. **-pō̃tsam** -पाँछम् । वञ्चनविशेषः f. a method of swindling, as when a thief who is caught stealing conceals somewhere the stolen property and displays his five fingers, i.e. his open hand, to show that there is nothing in them. **-ṭyonḍ**$^{u}$ -ट्यंण्डु । अङ्गुल्यग्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕnḍis** -ट्यण्डिस्), the top joint of a finger or toe, a finger-tip, a toe-tip.

**ongul** अंङ्गल् । अङ्गुलः m., i.q. **ong**$^{u}$**j**$^{\ddot{u}}$, q.v. -° (added to any word expressing a thing capable of measurement in length), a finger's breadth, a measure of length equal to about eight barleycorns (cf. K.Pr. 226). —**dyun**$^{u}$ —द्युनु । वमनार्थं मुखेऽङ्गुलीप्रक्षेपः m. to tickle the throat with the fingers in order to induce vomiting.

**ongula** अंङ्गुल । अङ्गुलीमानः m. -° measuring one finger-breadth (see above).

**angōlikā** अङ्गोलिका । अश्लीलविशेषः f. an indecent action, thrusting the finger into a woman's privities; a slang term for swindling.

**angȧl**$^{i}$**-wār** अङ्गंलि-वार् । मङ्गलग्रहवारः f. a particular astrological period, i.e. when the planet Mars (*Mangala*) is in the twelfth, first, or second sign of the zodiac from the particular sign in which the moon was at the time of the birth of a person; such periods are unlucky for that person.

**āngun आङ्गुन्**, i.q. **ā̃gun,** q.v.

**angūr अङ्गूर्**, m. (pl. nom. **angūr अङ्गूर्**, K.Pr. 180), a grape (W. 155).

**anugrah अनुग्रह्** m. favour, kindness (Śiv. 885).

**anugraha अनुग्रह** interj. show favour! show mercy! (Śiv. 127).

**angrāshā अङ्ग्राशा** m. *Spiræa Kamtschatika* (El.).

**angrīzī अङ्ग्रीज़ी** adj. c.g. English; subst.f. the English language (Gr.M.).

**ongūtsa अंङ्गूत्स । अल्पा कर्तरी** m. the small cutters used by a jeweller or goldsmith.

**angūza** انگوزہ m. *Narthex assafœtida* (El.).

**an-huhurᵘ अन्-ह्रुह्रु । अनूढः** adj. (sg. dat. **an-haharis अन् हहरिस्**, and so on; f. **an-harishᵘ̈ अन्-हरिशू**), unwedded, unmarried, (m.) a bachelor, (f.) a maid. Cf. K.Pr. 13.

**an-haharĕr अन्हहर्यर् । अविवाहितत्वम्** m. the state or condition of an unmarried person, bachelorhood, maidenhood.

**anhār अन्हार्** or **anahār अनहार्**, a prim. suff. indicating fitness, as in **karanhār करन्हार्**, fit to be done, **khĕnahār ख्यनहार्**, fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

**an-harishᵘ̈ अन्-हरिशू**, see **an-huhurᵘ**.

**onᵘhas अंनुहस्**, he was brought by them, see **anun** (cf. YZ. 129).

**anāhata-shĕbd अनाहत-शब्द्** m. the Limitless Word, a mystic N. of the Deity in Yōga philosophy (Śiv. 1656).

**an-hĕtsᵘ̈ अन्-ह्यंचू**, see **an-hyotᵘ**.

**an-hĕtsar अन्-ह्यत्सर् । अहितत्वम्** m. unfriendliness, malevolence, ill-nature, unkindness; of an action, an ill result, a result which only does harm to the doer, a disappointment.

**an-hyotᵘ अन्-ह्यंतु । अनिष्टकृत्** adj. (f. **an-hĕtsᵘ̈ अन्-ह्यंत्सू**), unfriendly, malevolent, ill-natured, unkind; of an action, having a result harmful to the doer, disappointing, of evil effect.

**anāj अनाज्** m. grain, corn (Gr.M.).

**anjabār** انجبار m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.), a creeping plant, from which a drink is prepared with sugar for obstinate colds and hæmorrhages.

**anjĕ-korᵘ अञ्ज्य-कंरु । पूर्णपात्रम्** m. a large vessel brimful of anything.

**anjām** انجام m. end, termination, conclusion (El.); completion, accomplishment. **—sapadun —सपदुन्**, to be completed, finished, accomplished (Gr.M.).

**anjuman** انجمن m. an assembly, meeting, company, society (El.).

**anjīr** انجیر m. *Ficus carica* and *Ficus caricoïdes.* It is small and wild (El.).

**anēkh अनेख्** adj. c.g. many, manifold.

**ainakh ऐनख्** عینک **। उपनेत्रकम्** m. (sg. dat. **ainakas ऐनकस्**), a pair of spectacles, an eyeglass (either for improving the sight or for protecting against glare).

**-gara -गर । उपनेत्रगृहम्** m. a spectacle case.

**onukh अंनुख्** they brought (with masc. sing. obj.), see **anun.**

**ankār** انکار m. a denial (El.).

**ānkār आङ्कार्**, see **ā̃kār.**

**ōnkār ओङ्कार्**, see **ō̃kār** and **om-kār.**

**anēkatā अनेकता** f. manifoldness (Śiv. 1486).

**ankath अन्कथ् । प्रतिकथम्** adv. word by word, statement by statement, u.w. vbs. of remembering and the like.

**önkawan आंङ्कवन्**, see **ō̃kawan.**

**anam अनम्** or **अनुम् anum,** in the following compounds.

**-nĕnam -न्यनम्** or **anum-nĕnum अनुम्-न्यनुम् । अविचारितम्** adv. without due regard to proportion, unthriftily, uneconomically, without considering exact quantities, u.w. vbs. of giving, bringing, etc., giving without considering whether the gift is excessive or too little. **-nĕnam-pöṭhⁱ -न्यनम्-पांठि, anum-nĕnum pöṭhⁱ अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठि, -nĕnam-pöṭhin -न्यनम्-पांठिन्**, or **anum-nĕnum-pöṭhin अनुम्-न्यनुम्-पांठिन् । अनुचितप्रकारेण** adv. id.

**anomᵘ अनंमु । अनम्रस्वभावः** adj. (f. **anümᵘ̈ अनंमू**), not bent, not bowed down; not humble, not polite by nature.

**anmān अन्मान् । हस्तक्षेपः** m. setting one's hand for any purpose to any work, whether that work is being already performed by another or not; ability to understand the purport of any such work, acumen, comprehensive power.

**anamān अनमान् । अवसरदानम्, अवधानम्** m. the occurrence of an opportunity, the right moment for doing anything, an opportunity; intentness, attention applied to any work.

**āni-māni आनि-मानि । अर्थतात्पर्याद्यनवबोधः** m. ignorance, or want of comprehension, of the meaning of anything, failing to understand anything.

**anna अन्न**, see **an 1.**

**anan अनन्**, see **an 4.**

**anun 1 अनुन्** 2nd sg. impve. of **anun 2,** with suffix 3rd pers. sing. acc., 'bring him' or 'bring it', liable to be confounded with **anun,** the infinitive.

**anun 2 अनुन्** or **ānun आनुन् । आनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **onᵘ अंनु**, f. **üñᵘ अंञू**; 2 p.p. **añōv अञोव्**), to bring, convey, fetch (Śiv. 194, 516, 589); to bring, conduct, invite (a person) (Śiv. 72, 89, 154); to bring forward (arguments, etc.); to bring forward, quote, borrow a story (YZ. 239); to bring forward, grant, give (Śiv. 603). **tāb anun,** to bring forward endurance, to endure (Śiv. 584). **—nād dith —नाद् दिथ्,** to bring having called out, to call for, summon, send for.

**on$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ऄंनु-मंतु।** आनीतः perf. part. (f. **ün̄$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ऄंन्नू-मंच़ू), brought, conveyed; brought into the house, hence a slave, bondman, servant. **añĕ-maʦĕ-hond$^{u}$ ʦôn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ अञ-मच्य-हंन्दु च़ोनु-मंतु। अधिकारानर्हः** adj. (f. **añĕ-maʦĕ-hünz$^{ü}$ ʦõn$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** अञ-मच्य-हंज़ू च़ांन्नू-मंच़ू), the brought in one (of a bondwoman), i.e. the child of some servant, who has been introduced into a house, but who has no authority comparable with that of the children of the house; hence, met., one unworthy of authority, unfit for exercising authority.

**ānand आनन्द् । आनन्दः** m. happiness, joy, pleasure, delight; ecstatic bliss, rapture (Śiv. 15, 21, 182, 195, etc.); rest, leisure (cf. K.Pr. 187). **ānanda-gan आनन्द-ग(घ)न्** adj. c.g. consisting of pure joy, all rapture through and through (of saints) (Śiv. 102). **-sān -सान्,** quietly (El.).

**on$^{u}$nam ऄंनुनम्** he was brought by him for me (YZ. 350), see **anun 2.**

**ananth अनन्थ्** adj. c.g. endless, as subst. (voc. **ananta** अनन्त), N. of Śiva (Śiv. 931).

**ananāwun अननावुन् । आनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ananôw$^{u}$** अननोवु) (this verb is classed by native grammarians as the caus. of **yun$^{u}$ युनु,** to come; it is really the caus. of **anun 2,** to bring, see Gr.Gr. 171), to cause to bring, to cause another to convey, to get brought.

**an-õp$^{u}$ अनोंपु। अदीप्तः** adj. (f. **anõp$^{ü}$** अनांपू), not shining, not bright (of jewels, metal vessels, and the like).

**an-par अन्-पर्। अपठितविद्यः** adj. c.g. unread, not learned, ignorant (Śiv. 1519).

**anapūr$^{ü}$ अनपूरू। अन्नपूर्णा** f. the name of a certain goddess; a certain image made of boiled rice, and after consecration worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony.

**anör$^{i}$ अनांरि। अशिक्षितः** adj. c.g., i.q. **anöḍ$^{i}$ अनांडि** q.v.

**anūrād अनूराद् । नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. the name of the seventeenth out of the twenty-eight *nakṣatras,* or lunar mansions, Anurādhā.

**ānirāsē-bānirāsē आनिरासे-वानिरासे । विलापशब्दानुकरणमिव** adv. like the noise of lamenting and beating breasts, lamentably.

**anaṛĕy अनड्य् । विस्फोटविशेषः** f. a certain kind of boil, described as having a small white opening, and as being hard, not small, round, and very painful.

**ans** (L. 128), see **ünz$^{ü}$.**

**anas अनस्,** see **an 4.**

**anāsū अनासू** m. *Anagallis cœrulea* (El.).

**anis अनिस्,** see **on$^{u}$.**

**onus ऄंनुस्,** I am brought (YZ. 134), see **anun 2.**

**anāshun अनाशुन् । अनशनम्** m. not eating, starvation, fasting, from famine, sickness, poverty, anxiety, or on account of a fast.

**anāsīr अनासीर् । अवधानम्** f. freedom from flurry, composure, coolness, imperturbability.

**anit,** see **añoṭ$^{u}$.**

**anta अन्त,** the first member of the following compound. Cf. **and** and **önth. -rost$^{u}$ -रस्तु । निरन्तः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), endless, without end, never ending. Cf. **önta-rost$^{u}$,** under **önth.**

**ānṭi आण्टि,** see **ā̃ṭi,** under **ā̃ṭh.**

**ônt$^{u}$ ओन्तु,** see **õt$^{u}$ 1** and **2.**

**önta आंन्त,** see **õta** under **õt$^{u}$** and **önth.**

**önṭ$^{ü}$ आंण्टू,** see **õṭ$^{ü}$.**

**ōntabawan ओंतभवन्,** see **õtabawan.**

**önth आंन्थ् । अन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **öntas आंन्तस्,** and so on), the end of anything, cf. **and** and **anta.**

**önta-gômot$^{u}$ आंन्त-गोमंतु। दीनतां गतः** adj. (f. **-gömüʦ$^{ü}$** गांमच़ू), gone beyond the end, being at the last extremity, absolutely poverty-stricken. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्। दैन्यप्रापणम्, अधीनत्वप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to go (beyond) the end, to be at the last extremity, to be absolutely destitute; to become subject to another, dependent, submissive, humble. **-rost$^{u}$ -रस्तु । अन्तरहितः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), endless, limitless; very long, of which the end is not apparent, tedious (e.g. of a road, or a story); cf. **anta-rost$^{u}$,** under **anta. -raʦhar -रछ़र्। निरन्तता** m. endlessness, limitlessness; tediousness.

**öntha-rost$^{u}$ आंन्थ-रंस्तु। अन्तरहितः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), i.q. **önta-rost$^{u}$** ab. **-raʦhar -रछ़र्। अन्तरहितता** m., i.q. **önta-raʦhar** ab.

**anath अनथ् । अनन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **anatas अनतस्**), an ornament used as an amulet, made of string formed of *kuśa*-grass, and worn in the sacrificial thread after the sacrificial ceremony of the **anta-ʦŏdāh** festival, q.v.; an armlet of silver or gold worn by men on the right arm; an ornament, usually of gold, worn by Brāhmaṇ women on the left ear.

**anāth अनाथ्** m. one without a master, hence an orphan, a fatherless person (Śiv. 987, 1751); a poor man, one in evil plight (Gr.M.).

**anöthī अनांथी** f. the condition of one who is without a master, poverty, distress (Gr.M.).

**anõṭh$^{u}$ अनोंठु । अनिष्फलः, अकठोरः** adj. (f. **anõṭh$^{ü}$** अनांठू), not fruitless, fertile (of seeds and the like); not obstinate, not hard (of character).

**anathnāg अनथ्नाग्** m. the name of a pargana of Kashmīr in the Division of Marāz. It is also called Islāmābād, after the chief town of the division, and Islāmābād itself is also called Anathnāg. The word is said to mean endless springs, the ancient name being Anantanāga (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 466, and Śiv. 1162.

**antakaran अन्तःकरण्** m. the heart, soul (Śiv. 1752).

**anāt$^{a}$m अनातम्** m. selflessness, ignorance of the nature of self (Śiv. 1850).

**antarbahiḥ अन्तर्बहिः** (borrowed from Sansk.), adv. within and without, through and through, entirely (Śiv. 761).

**ônṭur$^{u}$-khônṭur$^{u}$ ओण्टुरु-खोण्टुरु**, see **õṭur$^{u}$-khõṭur$^{u}$**.

**anĕtis,** see **añoṭ$^{u}$.**

**antatsŏdāh अन्तच़ूदाह्। अनन्तचतुर्दशी** f. the festival of the *Ananta-caturdaśī*, held on the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Bhādrapada, on which Śēṣa or Ananta, the Serpent of Eternity, is worshipped.

**ānṭa-wānṭh आण्ट-वाण्ठ्**, see **ā̃ṭa-wā̃ṭh.**

**anĕts$^{ü}$ अन्यंच़ू**, see **anyot$^{u}$.**

**antsūr$^{ü}$ अनच़ूरू । अक्षतयोनिः** f. a virgin, an unblemished maiden.

**antsrēṭh अनच़्रेठ् । अन्त्येष्टिक्रिया** f. the last rites, the funeral sacrifice and ceremonies.

**anitstshā अनिच़्छा** f. want of wish, unwillingness; sg. dat. used as adv., against one's will, unexpectedly (Śiv. 19, 1215).

**anôw$^{u}$ 1 अनोवु । अशोधितः** adj. (f. **anöw$^{ü}$ अनांवू**), not cleaned, not polished (of any metal article, etc.).

**anôw$^{u}$ 2 अनोवु । नामहीनः** adj. (f. **anöw$^{ü}$ अनांवू**), nameless, without a name.

**anwacĕ अन्वच्य**, see **anwüṭ$^{ü}$.**

**anawun$^{u}$ अनवुनु** m. (f. **anawüñ$^{ü}$ अनवंञ़ू**), one who brings (K.Pr. 13); cf. **anun 2.**

**anwār अन्वार् । अनुवारः** f. a time, round, bout, period, routine (Śiv. 8, 1160), a turn (as when men move turn and turn about or in turn). **—panwār —पन्वार् । प्रायोऽनुवारः** f. a reduplication of the foregoing, but less definitely indicating fixed periods of alternation. **—wanwār —वन्वार् । प्रायोऽनुवारः** f. id.

**anwüṭ$^{ü}$ अन्वंटू । भयश्रुतिः** f. (sg. dat. **anwacĕ अन्वच्य**), alarming news. **anwacĕ pĕñĕ अन्वच्य प्यञ । विभीषिकावाप्तिः** f. pl. inf. the falling of alarming news; hence, to be in terror or panic, to be utterly distraught and panic-stricken through fear. **anwacĕ tshunañĕ अन्वच्य छ़ुनञ । विभीषिकाश्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to give news calculated to make a person panic-stricken.

**anĕwôz$^{u}$ अन्यवोज़ु । अनिवेदितः** adj. (f. **anĕwöz$^{ü}$ अन्यवांज़ू**), not presented, not given (as an offering to a god, or to a lord, etc.).

**any-, üny-,** etc.; for most words beginning thus, see under **añ-, üñ-,** etc. Many English writers (including El. & W.) represent ñ by **ny.**

**anay अनय्** a prim. suff. giving the force of the past conj. part. negatived, as in **kar-anay करनय्**, not having made. With roots ending in vowels, the initial **a** is dropped, as in **ni-nay निनय्**, not having taken (Gr.Gr. 111).

**ānay आनय् । दायविशेषः** f. a present of fruit, such as walnuts and other things, sent to a woman's father's house by her father-in-law, on the occasion of her giving birth to a child.

**anyot$^{u}$ अन्यंतु । अकृन्तितरोमकः** adj. (f. **anĕts$^{ü}$ अन्यंच़ू**), not sheared, unshorn (of a sheep, etc.).

**ünz$^{ü}$ अंज़ू । हंसः** m. (f. **anziñ अज़िञ्**), a male swan; a male goose, a gander (Śiv. 1810; K.Pr. 220); the grey goose (L. 128, *ans*). **-bor$^{u}$ -वंरु । अल्पद्वारकपाटम्** m. or **-baran -वरन् । वाटिकाद्वारम्** f. a goose-door, a small door in the wall of a courtyard or of a vegetable garden, by which the larger quadrupeds cannot enter, but which men can enter by bending their bodies or 'ducking' as a goose ducks his head to go through a low hole. **-böw$^{ü}$ -वांवू । हंसोरुभागः** f. the upper leg of a goose, especially when boiled down to a broth. **-gardan -गर्दन् । हंसग्रीवा** f. a swan's neck; met., a long thin neck of a man. **-wür$^{ü}$ -वंरू । व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. the name of a certain soup or sauce made of the pounded flesh of a goose boiled in water.

**anzal अज़ल् । अञ्जलिः** f. the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed, a mark of supplication.

**anzol$^{u}$ अज़ंलु । पटाद्यन्तभागः** m. the border or hem of a cloak, veil, shawl, or mantle, usually woven with a special pattern.

**ȧnzim$^{ü}$ अंज़िमू । तर्जनी** f. the first of the four fingers, the index-finger.

**anzim$^{ü}$-manzim$^{ü}$ अज़िमू-मज़िमू**, see **anzyum$^{u}$-manzyum$^{u}$.**

**anz-manz अज़्-मज़् । अन्तर्मध्यम्** adj. c.g. within and in the middle, in the centre of anything, not nearer one side than the other. Cf. **anzyum$^{u}$-manzyum$^{u}$.**

**anza-manza अज़-मज़ । मध्यत एव** adv. from in the centre, from in the middle, from not nearer one side than the other. **anzas-manzas अज़स्-मज़स् । अन्तर्मध्यम्** adv., i.q. **anz-manz.**

**anzan अज़न् f.** or **anzon$^{u}$ अज़ंनु** m. **। धान्यभेदः** a species of rice, producing a white grain, soft and sweet-smelling when cooked. Cf. **anzun,** and L. 333.

**anzān अनज़ान् । अज्ञातः** adj. c.g. unknowing, unpractised (in an action or profession) (Śiv. 1733); unknown, unrecognized, a stranger (of a person).

**anzon$^{u}$ अज़ंनु । धान्यभेदः** m., i.q. **anzan,** q.v.

**anzun अज़ुन् । शालिभेदः** m. a kind of white rice, cf. **anzan.**

**anziñ** अज़िञ् । हंसी f. a hen-swan; a hen-goose; see **ünz$^{ü}$.**

**ạnz$^{a}$ran** अ॑ज़्रन् । सिद्धान्तक्रिया f. finishing, completion; decision (of a dispute, etc.).

**ạnz$^{a}$run** अ॑ज़्रुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz$^{o}$r$^{u}$** अ॑ज़्रु), to finish or conclude (a dispute, story, etc.); to decide, conclude (a dispute or law-case).

**ạnz$^{a}$ron$^{u}$** अ॑ज़्र॑नु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** अ॑ज़्र॑ञू), fit to be finished; fit to be decided.

**ạnz$^{a}$rāwun** अ॑ज़्रावुन् । समापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạnz$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** अ॑ज़्रोवु), i.q. **ạnz$^{a}$run,** q.v. **ạnz$^{a}$rāwon$^{u}$** अ॑ज़्राव॑नु । समापनीयः fut. p.p. (f. **ạnz$^{a}$rāwüñ$^{ü}$** अज़्राव॑ञू), i.q. **ạnz$^{a}$ron$^{u}$,** q.v.

**anzas-manzas** अज़स्-मज़स्, see **anz-manz.**

**anzawol$^{u}$** अज़व॑लु । ग्रामविशेषः m. a village in the Anatnāg (q.v.) Pargana of Kashmīr, below the temple of Mārtāṇḍa, on the bank of the Lambōdarī River.

**anzyum$^{u}$-manzyum$^{u}$** अन्ज़्युमु-मन्ज़्युमु । मध्यमः adj. (f. **anzim$^{ü}$-manzim$^{ü}$** अज़िमू-मज़िमू), middling, mediocre, neither good nor bad; cf. **anz-manz.**

**ā̃ñ** आञ् । आं, एवम् adv. yes, a particle of assent; cf. **ā̃kār.**

**añĕ** अञ, see **on$^{u}$** and also **anun 2.**

**añi** अञि, see **on$^{u}$.**

**iñ$^{ü}$** इञू, **$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$** अ॑ञू f. two primary suffixes forming abstract nouns. See Gr.Gr. 118 ff.

**üñ$^{ü}$ 1** अ॑ञू, etc. See **on$^{u}$** and also **anun 2.**

**üñ$^{ü}$ 2** अ॑ञू, a feminine suffix forming abstract nouns. It is the fem. form of **on$^{u}$ 3,** etc. See Gr.Gr. 118.

**añĕcĕ** अञच्य, see **añoṭ$^{u}$.**

**añĕch** अञछ् । पुरविशेषः f. the name of a small district in Kashmīr which formerly comprised the town of Anatnāg (Islāmābād) (q.v.) and the tract immediately to its south and west. See RT.Tr. II, 467. **-wör$^{i}$ pulahor$^{u}$** -वा॑रि पुलह॑रु । तृणमयपादुकाविशेषः m. a kind of grass-sandals manufactured in the Añĕch District.

**añĕgoṭ$^{u}$** अञग॑टु, see **on$^{u}$.**

**añĕma** अञम । मासरः m. rice-water, rice-gruel; gruel of any other similar grain (cf. K.Pr. 23). **-dāl** -दाल् । मासरयुता दाली f. a dish of rice-gruel and cooked pulse. **-dām** -दाम् । मासरपानक्रिया m. as much rice-gruel as is taken into the mouth at one time; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-dāra** -दार । मासरधारा m. a thin stream of rice; hence, fig., a very small amount of it. **-gol$^{u}$** -ग॑लु । मासरमुखपूर्तिः m. as much gruel as will fill the mouth, a mouthful of it. **-hanā** -हना । अत्यल्पो मासरः f. a little rice-gruel. **-khor$^{u}$** -ख॑रु । मासरपालितः adj. (f. **-khür$^{ü}$** -ख॑रू), brought up on gruel, fed on gruel (of a child, etc.). **-khāv** -खाव् । मासरभक्षणशीलः adj. e.g. accustomed to eat or making a practice of eating nothing but rice-gruel (e.g. from religious motives). **-mŏyā** -म्वया । अत्यल्पमासरः f. a small amount of gruel, a tiny dish of gruel, such as would be given to an invalid. **-nôr$^{u}$** -नोरु । मासरप्रणाली m. the drain in a cook-room down which waste rice-water is poured. **-nör$^{ü}$** -ना॑रू । मासरनालिकाकुम्भी f. the sink or receiving-bowl of such a drain. **-nyūr$^{u}$** -न्यूरु । नेत्रस्फोटविशेषः m. a stye in the eye. **-phyor$^{u}$** -फ्य॑रु । मासरबिन्दुः m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris** -फ्यरिस्), a splash of gruel; met., a very little gruel. **-phyūr$^{u}$** -फ्यूरु । अत्यल्पमासरः m. (sg. dat. **-phīris** -फीरिस्), a very small portion of rice-gruel. **-potsh$^{u}$** -प॑छ़ु । मासरफेनः m. the foam or froth of rice-water, used as a medicine for fever, etc. **-thaph** -थफ् । श्यानीभूतमासरः f. coagulated or congealed rice-gruel. **-ṭĕkh** -ट्यख् । मासरबिन्दुविशेषः f. a small circular drop of rice-gruel. **-ṭör$^{i}$** -टा॑रि । मासरवत्क्लिन्ननेत्राच्छादने m.pl. gruel-eyelids, eyes running with mucus. **-ṭôr$^{u}$** -टोरु । क्लिन्ननेत्रपटलः adj. (f. **-ṭör$^{ü}$** -टा॑रू), afflicted with the above eye-disease.

**añĕ-matsa** अञ-मच़ and **üñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** अ॑ञू-म॑च़ू, see **on$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** under **anun 2.**

**añĕr** अञर् । अन्धता m. blindness, want of sight (Śiv. 1756); met., unjust rule, injustice, tyranny.

**añūr$^{u}$ 1** अञूरु । मीनविशेषः m. the name of small black fish with a large head. See L. 158, where it is called *unyaur*.

**añūr$^{u}$ 2** अञूरु । अनन्धोऽन्धवद्व्यवहारी adj. (f. **añūr$^{ü}$** अञूरू), one with sight who acts as if he were blind; not careful, not provident.

**añoṭ$^{u}$** अञ॑टु । थालीपिधानम् m. (sg. dat. **añĕṭis** अञटिस्), a cooking-pot cover, a saucepan-lid. Cf. K.Pr. 14, where it is spelt **anit,** and 13, where the sg. dat. is spelt **anĕtis.**

**añĕṭ$^{ü}$** अञ॑टू । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. (pl. nom. **añĕcĕ** अञच्य), a small dish-cover, dim. of the preceding.

**añĕcĕ-han** अञच्य-हन् । अल्पोखापिधानिका f. a small dish-cover or saucepan-lid.

**añuv$^{u}$** अञुवु । नेत्ररोगविशेषः m. blindness, whether caused by disease or existing from birth, or, temporary, caused by weeping, separation from one's beloved, or the like.

**añiv$^{i}$lad** अञिविलद् । आन्ध्यरोगहतकः adj. e.g. afflicted with such blindness.

**ā̃pa** आँप (Śiv. 1051), see **ā̃mpa.**

**op$^{u}$** अ॑पु । अल्पप्रज्ञः, अल्पपात्रः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apis** अपिस्; f. nom. **üp$^{ü}$** अ॑पू, dat. **apĕ** अप्य), ignoble, mean, of low degree, of small consideration (K.Pr. 33); ignorantly satisfied with a small return for one's labour.

**apöc$^{ü}$** अपा॑चू, see **apôk$^{u}$.**

**apüc$^{ü}$** अप॑चू, see **apok$^{u}$.**

**apachônuy अपछोनुय् । उपलक्षणं विनैव** adv. without recognizing, without heeding, without discrimination, u.w. vbs. of taking, etc.

**āpadā आपदा । आपत्** f. a calamity, misfortune, esp. a public calamity, such as a flood, a drought, a plague, or the like; misfortune, ill-fortune (Gr.M.).

**ö̃ph ऑँफ् । आशा** f. hope (rare). **—thawüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —थवंञू** f.inf. to hope (for); as in **öph thüw$^{\ddot{u}}$nas ऑँफ् थंवूनस्** he hoped for it.

**aphöī** افواهی, reported, rumoured, a report, a rumour (Gr.M.).

**aphacĕ अफच्य**, see **aphoṭ$^{u}$**.

**aphucĕ अफुच्य**, see **aphuk$^{u}$**, **aphuṭ$^{u}$**.

**aphuc$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफुचू**, see **aphuk$^{u}$**.

**aphacĕr अफच्यर् । अभिन्नत्वम्** m. the condition of being unsplit or unbroken (of any article of wood, metal, or the like).

**aphŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफ्वंजू**, see **aphọ̆l$^{u}$**.

**aphüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफंजू**, see **aphol$^{u}$**.

**aphuk$^{u}$ अफुकु । अप्रदीपिताङ्गारः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphukis अफुकिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphuc$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफुचू**, dat. **aphucĕ अफुच्य**), of a stove or the like, not having the fire lit up (whether supplied with fuel or not) by blowing with the mouth used as a bellows; not set alight, 'cold.'

**aphọ̆l$^{u}$ अफ्वंलु । अविकसितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphŏlis अफ्वलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफ्वंजू**, dat. **aphŏjĕ अफ्वज्य**), not expanded, not blossomed (of a bud or flowering tree); not blossoming (of a plant which does not bear blossoms).

**aphol$^{u}$ अफंलु । अजीर्णः, अनुपभुक्तः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphalis अफलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफंजू**, dat. **aphajĕ अफज्य**), (of clothes, etc.) not worn out; unworn, new.

**āphīn आफीन्**, see **āfīn**.

**aphôn$^{u}$ अफोनु । अनिःशेषीकृतः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphönis अफांनिस्**, abl. **aphāni अफानि**; f. sg. nom. **aphöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफांञू**, dat. **aphāñĕ अफाञ्य**), not made entirely void; (of a person) not utterly deprived of wealth; (of a vessel, etc.) not entirely emptied.

**aphár$^{i}$ अफंरि । साहसकारित्वम्** m.pl. a hasty disposition, the disposition of doing things at once without reflection, precipitancy, impetuosity. **aphari-thaphari अफरि-थफरि । ससंभ्रमम्** adv. hastily, precipitately, impetuously, headlong, slapdash.

**āpharī̃-bād आफरीं-वाद्** آفرین باد interj. may there be applause! be thou praised (Śiv. 655).

**aphrāri-tiphrāri अफ्रारि-तिफ्रारि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपनम्** adv. destroyed and then scattered abroad, flung to the winds.

**apahôs अपहोस् । असत्यथोपहासः** m. ridicule, derision, esp. with regard to an unfounded report, as when a report spreads abroad that a woman is pregnant, and nothing happens.

**aphshān** افشان f. tiny pieces of gold-leaf scattered over paper, etc., as an ornament (Gr.M.).

**aphsōs अफ़्सोस्**, **aphsūs अफ़्सूस्**, see **afsōs**.

**aphoṭ$^{u}$ अफंटु । भङ्गरहितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphaṭis अफटिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफंटू**, dat. **aphacĕ अफच्य**), not split, not broken (of anything made of wood, metal, etc.).

**aphuṭ$^{u}$ अफुटु । अभग्नः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphuṭis अफुटिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aphuṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफुटू**, dat. **aphucĕ अफुच्य**), (of a vessel, etc., made of earthenware, metal, etc.) not broken; not breakable, not fragile.

**āphath आफथ्** آفت **। आपत्** f. (sg. dat. **āphüts$^{\ddot{u}}$ आफंच़ू**), a disaster, misfortune, calamity (Gr.M. 1165). Cf. **āpath**.

**aphyôr$^{u}$ अफ्योरु । अनिष्कासितरसः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **aphyöris अफ्यांरिस्**, abl. **aphyāri अफ्यारि**; f. sg. nom. **aphyör$^{\ddot{u}}$ अफ्यांरू**, dat. **aphyārĕ अफ्यार्य**), not strained, not passed through a sieve.

**apŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अप्वंजू**, see **apọ̆l$^{u}$**.

**apaj̣$^{o}$r$^{u}$ अपंज़्रु । असंस्कृतस्यूतिः** adj. (f. **apaj̣$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपंज़्रू**), (of clothes in the making) half-sewn, not permanently sewn, tacked together.

**apŏjĕr अप्वज्यर् । अशैथिल्यम्** m. absence of weakness, firmness.

**apok$^{u}$ अपंकु । अपक्वः** adj. (m. dat. **apakis अपकिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपंचू**, dat. **apachĕ अपच्य**), (of food) not cooked, not fully cooked; (of food already eaten) not digested, not fully digested.

**apôk$^{u}$ अपोकु । पाकरहितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **apökis अपांकिस्**, abl. **apāki अपाकि**; f. sg. nom. **apöc$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपांचू**, dat. **apācĕ अपाच्य**), uncooked (of food, etc.); badly cooked.

**apakār अपकार् । अपकारः** m. causing injury, causing wrong, oppression; doing ill to one to whom gratitude is due, ill-requital.

**apīl अपील्** f. an appeal in the law-courts (the English word) (Gr.M.).

**apọ̆l$^{u}$ अप्वंलु । अशिथिलः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **apŏlis अप्वलिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apŏj$^{\ddot{u}}$ अप्वंजू**, dat. **apŏjĕ अप्वज्य**), not slack, firm, strong; strong, accustomed to carry burdens; strong in an argument, strong in a war of words.

**apamān अपमान् । अवमानम्** m. disrespect, contempt (shown to some one worthy of respect).

**āpaimān आपैमान्** m. a certain kind of grape, considered to be the best of all (K.Pr. 43, W. 144, and El. s.v. **dach**).

**apanöyĕth अपनांयथ्** । स्वीयता f. (sg. dat. **apanöyüʦ$^{ü}$ अपनांयंच़ू**, and so on), treating as one's own, showing affection for any person or thing as if he or it were closely connected with oneself.

**apop$^{u}$ अपंपु** । अपक्कः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apapis अपपिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apüp$^{ü}$ अपंपू**, dat. **apapĕ अपप्य**), unripe (of fruits, crops, etc.).

**apapĕr अपप्यर्** । अपक्कता m. unripeness, immaturity.

**apar अपर्** adj. c.g. transcending, infinite, a N. of the Deity (Śiv. 1659).

**apĕr अप्यर्** । अल्पपात्रत्वम् m. ignorance, want of skill; ignobility, lowness of degree, smallness of consideration; being ignorantly satisfied with too small a result from or reward for one's labour.

**apor$^{u}$ अपंरु** । अपठितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aparis अपरिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apür$^{ü}$ अपंरू**, dat. **aparĕ अपर्य**), illiterate, uneducated. **apár$^{i}$-achar अपंरि-अछर्** । अनधीताक्षराणि m.pl. unread letters, hence the acquirement of knowledge without literary study; knowledge not acquired from book-learning.

**apôr$^{u}$ अपोरु** । पारम् m. (sg. dat. **apöris अपांरिस्**, ag. **apör$^{i}$ अपांरि**, abl. **apāri अपारि**), the opposite or far side of anything (e.g. of a river, a mountain, or the like); that direction as opposed to this direction. **—tarun —तरुन्** m.inf. to cross over to the far side, to cross. **-yĕpôr$^{u}$ -यपोरु** । पारावारम् m. the far side and the near side, the far shore and the near shore. Cf. K.Pr. 14, 240.

**apārĕ अपार्य**, i.q. **apāri,** q.v (Śiv. 968).

**apāri अपारि** । पारे adv. on the other side. **-kani -कनि** । पारभागे adv. to on the other side, on the other side (with verbs of placing, etc.). **-kanyuk$^{u}$ -कन्युकु** । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kanikis -कनिकिस्**; fem. sg. nom. **-kanic$^{ü}$ -कनिचू**), of or belonging to the far or opposite side. **-yĕpāri -यपारि** । पारावारे adv. on the far side and on this side, on the far shore and on the near shore. **-yĕpôr$^{u}$ -यपोरु** । पाराद्वारपर्यन्तम् adv. from the far side to the near side, from the far shore to the near shore.

**apör$^{i}$ अपांरि** । पारात् adv. from the far side (Śiv. 1460); from that direction as opposed to this direction. **-kin$^{i}$ -किनि** । पारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side. **—tārun —तारुन्** m.inf. to bring over from the other side (K.Pr. 14). **-yĕpör$^{i}$ -यपांरि** । पारावारात्, इतोऽमुतः adv. from that side and from this side, from all sides. **-yĕpör$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$ -यपांरि-किनि** । पारावारप्रदेशात् adv. from the direction of the far side and of this side (with verbs of inquiry and the like).

**oprubọ̆d$^{u}$ अंप्रुबुंदु** । अप्रबुद्धः adj. (m. sg. dat. **oprubŏdis अंप्रुबुदिस्**; f. sg. nom. **oprubŏz$^{ü}$ अंप्रुबुंज़ू**, dat. **oprubŏzĕ अंप्रुबुज़्य**), unenlightened, uneducated, without understanding.

**aparād अपराद्** । दोषः m. a fault, offence, transgression (Śiv. 1726); sin, vice.

**aprạkh$^{a}$cĕr अप्रंख्च्यर्** । अप्रकटत्वम् m. non-manifestness, the non-display or non-declaration of some glory, fame, quality, or condition.

**aprạkh$^{o}$ṭ$^{u}$ अप्रंखंटु** । अप्रकटः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprạkh$^{a}$ṭis अप्रंख्टिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aprạkh$^{ü}$ṭ$^{ü}$ अप्रंखंटू**, dat. **aprạkh$^{a}$cĕ अप्रंख्च्य**), not manifest, not famous; hidden, concealed.

**āparan आपरन्** । मुखेऽर्पणम् f. (sg. dat. **āparüñ$^{ü}$ आपरंञू**, and so on), the putting a morsel or gobbet of food into another person's mouth; hence, insistence upon giving an unwilling person some work.

**āparun आपरुन्** । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āpor$^{u}$ आपंरु**), to feed another person with one's own hand as a token of hospitality (Śiv. 45, 1151); to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. a helpless invalid, or a child).

**aprinz$^{ü}$ अप्रिज़ू**, see **apryunz$^{u}$.**

**aprasan अप्रसन्** । अप्रसन्नः adj. c.g. not pleased, displeased, dissatisfied: **chhus tihandis sangas aprasan,** I dislike their company (Gr.M.).

**aprôṭ$^{u}$ अप्रोटु** । अखनितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apröṭis अप्रांटिस्**, abl. **aprāṭi अप्राटि**; f. sg. nom. **apröṭ$^{ü}$ अप्रांटू**, dat. **aprācĕ अप्राच्य**), not dug, not dug up, not mined.

**apūrv अपूर्व्** adj. c.g. unprecedented, incomparable (Śiv. 1659).

**āparāwun आपरावुन्** । मुखेऽर्पणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āparôw$^{u}$ आपरोवु**), to feed another person, to put food into the mouth of another person (e.g. an invalid or a child).

**apray अप्रय्** । अप्रीतिः f. want of affection, disaffection.

**aproy$^{u}$ अप्रंयु** । अवत्सलः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprayis अप्रयिस्**; f. sg. nom. **aprüy$^{ü}$ अप्रंयू**, dat. **aprayĕ अप्रय्य**), (of a living being) not loved (even though deserving love), unloved; (of an inan. object) not pleasing, unpleasant.

**apöryum$^{u}$ अपांर्युमु** । पारभवः adj. (m. sg. dat. **apörimis अपांरिमिस्**, f. sg. nom. **apörim$^{ü}$ अपांरिमू**), of or belonging to the far side or shore of anything (e.g. of a river, mountain, or the like), of or belonging to that direction as opposed to this direction. Cf. K.Pr. 15.

**apryunz$^{u}$ अप्र्युज़ु** । अप्रेरितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aprinzis अप्रिज़िस्**, f. sg. nom. **aprinz$^{ü}$ अप्रिज़ू**), not sent, not dispatched, not deputed for any work.

**apryuʦh$^{u}$ अप्र्युछु** । अपृष्टम् adv. unasked, spontaneously.

**apās अपास्** । अपक्वादिरोगविशेषः m. the name of a certain disease, ? bleeding piles. Cf. **apāʦuk$^{u}$.**

**apashĕbd अपशब्द् । परिभाषणम्** m. reviling, abuse.

**āpath आपथ् । आपत्** f. (sg. dat. **āpüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ आपंच़ू**, and so on), a calamity, misfortune (Gr.M. 263). Cf. **āphath.**

**apŏth$^{a}$r अप्वथ्र् । अपुत्रः** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **apŏtras अप्वत्रस्**), sonless.

**apatrọ̆k$^{u}$ अपत्रुंकु । अवद्धं वाक्यम्** m. a nonsensical, absurd, or preposterous speech, gibberish. **-mapatrọ̆k$^{u}$ -मपत्रुंकु । प्रायः अवद्धवाक्यम्** m. gibberish and that kind of thing (a rhyming repetition of the preceding).

**apāʦuk$^{u}$ अपाच़ुकु । अजीर्णरोगोद्भवो रुधिरावस्करः** m. (sg. dat. **apāʦakis अपाच़किस्**, but ag. and pl. nom. **apāʦ$^{\bar{a}}$k$^{i}$ अपाच़्ंकि**), the bloody stools of dysentery; hence, dysentery. Cf. **apās.**

**apuʦon$^{u}$ अपुच़ंनु । अभिन्नशः छतः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **apuʦanis अपुच़निस्**; fem. sg. nom. **apuʦün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपुच़ंञू**, dat. **apuʦan̄ĕ अपुच़ञ**), not picked to pieces (leaf by leaf) (of flowers).

**ôp$^{u}$-ʦôp$^{u}$ ओपु-च़ोपु । अन्नप्राशनम्** m. (sg. dat. **öpis-ʦöpis ओंपिस्-च़ोंपिस्**, abl. **āpi-ʦāpi आपि-च़ापि**), putting rice-milk for the first time into a child's mouth, the *annaprāśana* ceremony, performed six months after birth in the case of a boy and seven months after birth in the case of a girl.

**āpyā आप्या । आप्ययनम्** f. any oblation offered for the satisfaction of the gods or deceased ancestors (Śiv. 1430).

**apoy$^{u}$ अपंयु । अपक्वधातुः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **apayis अपयिस्**; f. sg. nom. **apüy$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपंयू**, dat. **apayĕ अपय्य**), not heated or roasted (of metals), not baked (of bricks).

**āpayĕ-kāl आपय-काल् । सस्यालाभकालः** m. the time between the complete consumption of the old crop and the ripening of the new, the early autumn.

**apayĕsh अपयश् । अकीर्तिः** m. loss of reputation, disgrace, infamy.

**apoz$^{u}$ अपंज़ु । असत्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **apazis अपज़िस्**), a lie, a false statement, a falsehood (Śiv. 765). Also adj. (f. **apüz$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपंज़ू**, dat. **apazĕ अपज़्य**), false, untrue; incorrect, erroneous (for m. sg. dat. cf. K.Pr. 15) (Gr.M.). **-bāpār -वापार् । असद्व्यवहारः** m. a course of conduct, business or trade conducted dishonestly. **—dapun —दपुन्** m.inf. to speak falsely, to lie, to tell lies (El.). **-mapoz$^{u}$ -मपंज़ु । अत्यन्तासत्यम्** m. a thoroughly and totally false course of conduct, practice, or action. **-poz$^{u}$ -पंज़ु । सत्यानृतम्** m. a mixture of falsehood and truth, a romance founded on fact. **—wanun —वनुन्** m.inf. to tell lies, to lie (El.). **—wananwôl$^{u}$ —वनन्वोलु** m. a speaker of lies, a liar (El.).

**apȧz$^{i}$-bāpār अपंज़ि-वापार् । असच्छीलव्यवहारः** m. the conduct or practice of untruthful persons, the kind of conduct you would expect from liars.

**apozwāh-mapozwāh अपंज़्वाह्-मपंज़्वाह् । इषत्सत्यासत्यम्** m. (with the suff. **āh** indicating the indefinite article), a mixture of truth and falsehood, in most parts true, but with some falsity.

**apüz$^{\ddot{u}}$ driy अपंज़ू द्रिय्** f. a false oath, perjury (El.).

**apazar अपज़र् । असत्यता** m. untruthfulness, untrustworthiness, disloyalty to a promise.

**apȧz$^{i}$yôr$^{u}$ अपंज़ियोरु । असत्यवादी** m. (sg. dat. **apȧz$^{i}$yöris अपंज़ियांरिस्**, abl. **apȧz$^{i}$yāri अपंज़ियारि**; f. sg. nom. **apȧz$^{i}$yārĕn̄ अपंज़ियार्यंञ्**, dat. **apȧz$^{i}$yārĕn̄ĕ अपंज़ियार्यंञ**), a liar, either habitually or on an occasion. Cf. K.Pr. 103.

**apȧz$^{i}$yār$^{\ddot{u}}$z$^{\ddot{u}}$ अपंज़ियार्ंज़ू । असत्यवादिता** f. (dat. **apȧz$^{i}$yār$^{a}$zĕ अपंज़ियार्ज़्य**), untruthfulness, lying.

**ar 1 अर् । आर्तः** adj. c.g. helpless, without resource (owing to poverty, sickness, or the like). **-dachĕ -दछ्य । अत्यन्वेषणेन क्लेशदानम्** f.pl. the persistent and constant troubling of somebody in order to procure the achievement of some purpose; selfish worrying.

**ara anun अर अनुन् । आर्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause distress to anyone directly or indirectly, mentally or physically.

**ar 2 अर्** in **ar karun अर् करुन् । मूलोद्धरणम्** m.inf. to root up, pull up by the roots, pull up from the ground. Cf. **arra.**

**ar 3 अर्** m. a saw (Śiv. 1776). **-kash -कश् । दारुखण्डनशिल्पी** m. (f. **-kash bāy -कश् वाय्**, his wife), a sawyer whose profession it is to cut logs into planks. L. 463 (*arikash*). Cf. **ara** 1 and **ür$^{\ddot{u}}$** 3.

**ar 4 अर्** m. a secondary suffix which, added to adjectives, forms abstract nouns. It is added to the m. sg. abl. of the adjective, the final **i** of which becomes **y.** This **y,** with the initial **a** of the suffix, usually becomes **ĕ.** The presence of the **y** also causes certain changes in the final consonant of the base. Thus, **pop$^{u}$ पंपु**, ripe, m. sg. abl. **papi पपि**, hence **papĕr पप्यर्**, ripeness; but **nyuk$^{u}$ न्युकु**, little, m. sg. abl. **niki निकि**, hence **nicĕr निच्यर्**, littleness.

Some adjectives of three or more syllables take **ār आर्** instead of **ar अर्.** Thus **wŏzul$^{u}$ ब्ज़ुलु**, red, **wŏzajyār ब्ज़ज्यार्**, redness.

For further particulars see Gr.Gr. 138 ff.

**ār आर् ,عار । दया** m. compassion, mercy, pity (K.Pr. 95; Śiv. 6, 129, 168, 192, 948; YZ. 486, 568); meanness, a mean action, a shameful act (K.Pr. 247; cf. W. 135).

**āra-barut$^{u}$ आर-बरुतु । दयापूर्णः** adj. (f. **-bar$^{\ddot{u}}$ʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -बरुंचू**), compassionate, merciful, whether by nature or owing to some special accidental cause. **—gōmot$^{u}$ —गोमंतु** adj. (f. **-gōmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -गोमंच़ू**), gone to pity, a subject of pity (YZ. 39). **-hot$^{u}$ -हंतु । दयाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हंचू**), smitten with compassion, pitiful. **-krôt$^{u}$**

**-क्रौँतु** । **दयाक्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-krö̃ʦ$^{ü}$ -क्राँच़ू**), smitten by compassion; smitten by some pain, etc., which excites compassion; worthy of compassion, in a condition which excites a feeling of tenderness (e.g. a sleeping infant). **-k$^{o}$t$^{u}$ -क॑तु** । **दयाशीलः** adj. (f. **-k$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ -क॑चू**), of a compassionate nature; deserving of compassion (Śiv. 113, 1473). **-rost$^{u}$ -र॑स्तु** । **दयारहितः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$ -र॑छू**), void of compassion, merciless (Śiv. 334, 943), either by nature or for some special reason.

**ara 1 अर** । **खण्डनादिचेष्टा** m. the action of moving up and down of a saw, when cutting logs into planks; the act of such sawing, sawing (Śiv. 167). Cf. **ar 3** and **ür$^{ü}$ 3.** **-aḍāv -अडाव्** । **काष्ठच्छेदनाधारकाष्ठबन्धः** m. the wooden framework for supporting a log of wood when being sawn. **-cīr -चीर्** । **क्रकचच्छेदाकर्षणम्** m. the pulling of a saw up or down. **-kosh$^{u}$ -क॑शु** । **खण्डितदारुचूर्णम्** m. sawdust. **-lit$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -लित॑रू** । **बृहत्क्रकचः** f. a large saw (for cutting logs into planks) **—wālañĕ —वालञ** । **खण्डशः करणम्** inf. f. pl. to saw in pieces or into planks.

**ara 2 अर** । **बलादुत्थापनम्** m. the raising of any heavy object, such as a rock or a log of wood, with the aid of temporary supports, levers, or the like.

**ara 3 अर** । **शिरःकेशान्तभागः** f.pl. the hair of the border of the scalp, the border hair of the forehead. **-kāsañĕ -कासञ** । **केशान्तसमावर्तनम्, केशप्रान्त वपनम्** inf. f. pl. to shave the hair of the forehead, a ceremony performed upon brāhmaṇ youths on the final return home of a student from his preceptor.

**āra 1 आर** । **वलयीकरणम्** m. the act of encircling, surrounding, enclosing; standing in a circle (of a number) of people (Śiv. 947); a necklace (K.Pr. 143). Cf. **āru** and **ör$^{ü}$ 3.**

**āra 2 आर** । **सोपला नदी** m. a rocky river, a hill-stream, or the like (Śiv. 948, 1638); the head-stream of a large river (Śiv. 1075). **-bal -बल्** । **सोपलनदीस्थानम्** m. the ground near a hill-stream. **-göḍ$^{ü}$ -गा॑ड़ू** । **अटवीमीनः** f. a certain fish found in rapid hill-streams. **-grazun -ग्रज़ुन्** । **अटवीगर्जनम्** m. the noise made by the water of a rocky, rapid hill-stream; met. any such noise. **-hiy -हिय्** । **अटवीमालती** f. a kind of jasmine which grows by such hill-streams. **-küñ$^{ü}$ -क॑ञू** । **अटवीशिला** f. the round stones or rocks found in the bed of a hill-stream. **-pal -पल्** । **सोपलनदीपाषाणः** m., id. **-path -पथ्** । **अटवीमध्यभूः** f. land or fields situated, like an island, in the bed of a mountain stream. **-paṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -प॑थ॑रू** । **अटवीमध्यदेशः** f. a village or collection of hamlets in such an island. **-wal -वल्** । **पुष्पभेदः** f. a kind of wild rose with a yellow blossom (cf. El.) (Śiv. 55, 469, 948, 1611). **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु** m. the water of a mountain stream. **-wara -वर** । **सोपलनदीसमः** adj. c.g. like a hill-stream, i.e., impetuous, twisted, and washing away what lies in its course; hence, of character, impetuous, crooked, and destructive of all that comes in the way.

**āru आरु** । **मण्डलीकरणम्** m. the standing of a number of people in a circle; a circle of people. Cf. **āra 1** and **ör$^{ü}$ 3.**

**ōr 1 ओर्** । **पारम्** adv. on the far side of anything, over there, beyond. Cf. **āra-pôr$^{u}$**, **öryum$^{u}$-pöryum$^{u}$**, **ör$^{i}$kaṭin-tör$^{i}$kȧṭ$^{i}$**, **ar-war**, **ara-war**, and **wūry.** **-kun -कुन्** । **परपार्श्वे** adv. on the far side, opposite, in that (opp. to this) direction (Gr.Gr. 160). **—na yōr —न योर्** । **दोलारूढ इव** adv. neither there nor here, undecidedly, hesitatingly. **-yōr -योर्** । **वैपरीत्यम्** adv. there and here, inconsistently, (of a place) uncertainly, indefinitely. **-yōr pakun -योर् पकुन्** m.inf. to wander (El.).

**ōra ओर** । **पारतः** adv. from the far side, from over there. **-kani -कनि** । **पारपार्श्वे** adv., (with vbs. of placing) on the far side, (with vbs. of coming) from the far side, thence (Gr.Gr. 159, Śiv. 1674). **-kanĕn -कन्यन्** । **पारपार्श्वे** adv. id. **-kanyuk$^{u}$ -कन्युकु** । **पारपार्श्वभवः** adj. (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$ -कनिचू**), of, belonging to, or produced in the far side, or in some place other than here. **-yōra -योर** । **परावर्येण** adv. from that side and this, thoroughly; (knowing) from both sides, or the whole, of a subject; mutually.

**ōruk$^{u}$ ओरुकु** । **पारपार्श्वभवः, परः** adj. (f. **ōrüc$^{ü}$ ओर॑चू**), of or produced on the far side, hence foreign, not belonging to this country. **-yōr$^{u}$ -योरु** । **विपरीतम्** adv. of there, here; in reversed order, the preceding being put after the succeeding. **-yōruk$^{u}$ -योरुकु** । **परावरोद्भवः** adj. (f. **ōrüc$^{ü}$-yōrüc$^{ü}$ ओर॑चू - योर॑चू**), of, belonging to, or produced in, there and here, of uncertain origin.

**ōr 2 ओर्** in **ōra-bĕñĕ ओर-ब्यञ** । **वैमात्रेयभगिनी** f. the daughter of one's stepmother, a stepsister. **-bāpār -बापार्** । **विमातृव्यापारः** m. the conduct of a stepmother to her stepchildren. **-bôy$^{u}$ -बोयु** । **वैमात्रेयः** m. a stepbrother, by the same father but a different mother. **-dryuy$^{u}$ -द्र्युयु** । **अनौरसदेवरः** m. a husband's younger brother by a different mother, a stepbrother-in-law. **-hash -हश्** । **अनौरसश्वश्रूः** f. a stepmother-in-law, the stepmother of a wife's husband or of a husband's wife. **-möj$^{ü}$ -मा॑जू** । **विमाता** f. a stepmother, the co-wife of one's own mother. **-môl$^{u}$ -मोलु** । **विपिता** m. a stepfather, the second husband of one's mother, one's own father being dead. This can, of course, only occur amongst Musalmāns, not amongst Kāshmīrī Hindūs. **-nöñ$^{ü}$** -नांञ्रू । विपितामही, विमातामही f. a stepgrandmother, the stepmother of one's father or of one's mother. **-pokh$^{u}$** -पंखु, **-paksh** -पच् । अनौरसपच: m. step-relatives, a general term for the near relations of one's stepmother. **-r$^{a}$sh** -रश् । वैमात्रेयेर्ष्या f. the mutual jealousy between co-wives and between their respective children. **-zām** -ज़ाम । अनौरसननान्द्रा f. (sg. dat. ag. and abl., and pl. nom. **-zōm** -ज़ोम्, pl. dat. **-zōm$^{a}$n** -ज़ोमन्, ag. and abl. **-zōm$^{a}$w** -ज़ोमव्), a husband's stepsister, a stepsister-in-law.

**ōr 3** ओर् a secondary suffix forming adverbs of place, as in **tōr** तोर्, there. Its abl., **ōra** ओर, forms adverbs of motion from, as **tōra** तोर, from there. With emphatic **y**, **ōr** ओर् becomes **ūry** ऊर्य्, as in **tūry** तूर्य्, even there (Gr.Gr. 155, 156).

**or$^{u}$** अरु । स्वदृढः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aris** अरिस्, K.Pr. 15; f. sg. nom. **ür$^{ü}$** अंरू), (of an an. obj.) sound, well, healthy; (of an inan. obj.) firm, hard, not easily broken (El. **ur**, and so K.Pr. 263; cf. K.Pr. 15, where **ár$^{i}$**, the m. pl. nom., is written **ari**). **-wur$^{u}$** -वुरु । अतिदृढः adj. (f. **ür$^{ü}$-wur$^{ü}$** अंरू-वुरू), extremely or entirely sound, etc.; extremely or entirely firm, etc. **-zuv** -ज़ुव् । नीरोगशरीरत्वम् m. good health, freedom from sickness. **-zuv ta dor$^{u}$-kŏṭh$^{u}$** -ज़ुव् त दंरु-क्वंठु । स्वस्थशरीरत्वं दृढजानुत्वं च adv. (used in blessings or good wishes), with healthy body and firm knees (for walking).

**ari-wuri** अरि-वुरि। स्वस्थतया adv. (u.w.vbs. of giving, etc.), completely, entirely, in perfect condition (of the gift), or cheerfully, whole-heartedly (of the giver).

**ör$^{ü}$ 1** आंरू । आरुकम् m. a kind of plum, *ālū-ē-Bukhāra* (*Prunus domestica*) (El.), = K.Pr. 137, **ár**, and L. 73, 348, *Prunus communis*. **-kuj$^{i}$** -कुजि । आरुकलता f. a plum-vine, a creeping tree on which a species of plum grows. **-kul$^{u}$** -कुलु । आरुकवृच: m. a plum-tree.

**ör$^{ü}$ 2** आंरू । आरा f. a shoemaker's awl (El. **ãr**).

**ör$^{ü}$ 3** आंरू । वेष्टनम् f. encircling; a circle, band, fillet; a ring (as of rope, or as formed by a snake lying curled up); a wisp of straw or grass, bound in a ring, for supporting round-bottomed vessels so as to prevent their overturning. Cf. **āra 1** and **āru**. **-pör$^{ü}$** -पांरू । परित आवरणम् f. surrounding a person to prevent his departure, forming a circle of people round him, crowding round a person.

**ur$^{u}$** उरु (f. **ir$^{ü}$** इरू), a secondary suffix only occurring in the word **köshur$^{u}$** कांशुरु (f. **köshir$^{ü}$** कांशिरू), of or belonging to Kashmīr (see Gr.Gr. 150).

**ūr$^{u}$** ऊरु (f. **ūr$^{ü}$** ऊरू), a secondary suffix as in **nastūr$^{u}$** नस्तूरु, having an ugly nose (**nast** नस्त्) (Gr.Gr. 137).

**ür$^{ü}$ 1** अंरू, **-wur$^{ü}$** -वुरू, see **or$^{u}$**.

**ür$^{ü}$ 2** अंरू । उपाधिः f. a title, a nickname; esp. an abusive title given in the course of a verbal altercation.

**ür$^{ü}$ 3** अंरू । क्रकचविशेषः f. the large saw used for cutting logs into planks and the like. Cf. **ar 3** and **ara-lit$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** under **ara 1**.

**arāba** अराब । पुनःपुनर्निक्षेपः m. throwing again and again, as stones to form an embankment; a bombardment, a continuous volley of cannon or musketry.

**aráb$^{i}$** अरंबि عربي adj. c.g. Arabian, as in **-gur$^{u}$** -गुरु । अरबदेशोद्भवोऽश्वः m. an Arab horse, a horse of Arab strain.

**arabī** عربي f. the Arabic language.

**arbāb** ارباب m. a chief or head, lord, possessor (El.).

**arbŏd** अर्बुद् । रोगविशेषः m. a certain disease, the symptoms of which are tumours on the loins. It is described as difficult to cure.

**ar-côb$^{u}$** अर्-चोबु । खनकपदार्थः m. the name of an implement for digging, described as having a wooden handle and a wedge-shaped point, ? a spud or hoe.

**ārüch$^{ü}$** आरंछू । वस्त्रप्रान्तखण्डः f. the spare cloth remaining beyond the seam when, in making clothes, two pieces of cloth are sewn together, which is only fit to be pared off and thrown away.

**ar-côk$^{u}$** अर्-चोकु । अप्रज्ञानः adj. (f. **-cöc$^{ü}$** -चांचू), stupid, unintelligent.

**ar-cakh** अर्-चख् । ग्रीवानिगडः m. a neck-shackle, a chain worn on the neck by a prisoner.

**ard** अर्द् ord. half (Śiv. 1428).

**ārad** آرد m. flour, meal. Cf. K.Pr. 180.

**aradāh** अरदाह् । अष्टादश card. c.g. eighteen (Śiv. 671, 853).

**aradöh$^{i}$** अरदांहि the form which **aradāh** takes in multiplication, as in **z$^{a}$h aradöh$^{i}$ shĕyĕtr$^{a}$h** ज़ह् अरदांहि षयत्रह्, two eighteens (are) thirty-six.

**aradöhyum$^{u}$** अरदांह्युमु । अष्टादशमः ord. (f. **aradöhim$^{ü}$** अरदांहिमू), eighteenth.

**ardal** अर्दल् । अग्रसरणम् f. the setting out of a forerunner, i.e. of the attendant who runs in front of his master's conveyance (derived from the next).

**ardál$^{i}$** अर्दंलि । अग्रेसरः m. a forerunner, an attendant who runs before his master's conveyance (a corruption of the English 'orderly').

**āradan** आरदन् । आराधना f. adoration, worship, homage. **—karün$^{ü}$** —करंञ्रू f.inf. to worship (Gr.M.).

**āradun** आरदुन् । आराधनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārod$^{u}$** आरंदु, f. **ārüz$^{ü}$** आरंज़ू ; 2 p.p. **ārazôv** आरज़ोव्), to worship, adore, pay homage to (esp. in order to obtain something), to conciliate; to make happy, entreat hospitably (K.Pr. 126).

For words beginning with **ē**, **i**, **ī**, see under **yē**, **yi**, **yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u**, **ū**, see under **wu**, **wū** respectively.

**ardanörīshŏr** अर्द(र्ध)ना॑रीश्वर् m. the lord who is half a woman, N. of Śiva in his bisexual form (Śiv. 974).

**ardŏph** अर्द्वफ् । शब्दानुकारः adv., onomat., plump, crash, bang, with the noise caused by a heavy body falling from a height.

**arda-rāth** अर्द-राथ् m. midnight (El., who spells it **arda-rāt**).

**ardashĕrīr** अर्द(र्ध)शरीर् adj. c.g. possessing half a body, N. of Pārvatī or Śiva, as one-half of the conjoint bisexual form of Śiva-Pārvatī (Śiv. 114).

**arfa**, see **arpha.**

**ar$^{a}$g** अर्ग् । अर्घः m. (sg. dat. **argas** अर्गस्, and so on, exc. pl. nom.), unhusked rice or barley offered to a god, etc., at the time of worship, etc. **-pōsh** -पोश् । अक्षतपुष्पाणि m. grains and flowers similarly offered.

**arga-phol$^{u}$** अर्ग-फ॑लु । अक्षतकणाः m. a small offering of such grains, a few of such grains; also, a general term for the grains offered, whether few or great. **-tsāl** -च़ाल् m. a handful of such grain in the act of being offered (Śiv. 662).

**āra-gab** आर-गब् । तन्तुवैपरीत्यम् m. a flaw or irregularity in the arrangement of the threads as set for weaving.

**argajĕ** अर्गज्य । यक्षकर्दमः m. a well-known perfume compounded of several scented ingredients, such as *kakkōla*, aloes, musk, and camphor. Another formula gives saffron, aloes, musk, camphor, and sandal. The Sanskrit name is *yakṣa-kardama.*

**argon** अर्गो॑न् (?) m. a person whose father is a Kāshmīrī but whose mother is not (El., q.v. for further particulars).

**ārōgy** आरोग्य् m. (sg. dat. **ārōgĕs** आरोग्यस्, and so on), good health, freedom from disease, health (Gr.M.).

**ar$^{a}$hākh** अर्हाख् । दारुलघुखण्डाः m.pl. (dat. **ar$^{a}$hākan** अर्हाकन्), small, round bits of wood broken off timber floating down a river or the like.

**ar$^{a}$haṭh** अर्हठ् । उद्घाटनम् m. (sg. dat. **ar$^{a}$haṭas** अर्हटस्), the 'Persian wheel', an endless string of earthen pots attached to a revolving wheel over a well, which go down empty and return full, and tilt the water into a trough.

**arahaiṭh** अरहैठ् । अष्टषष्टिः card. c.g. sixty-eight.

**arahaiṭhyum$^{u}$** अरहैठ्युमु । अष्टषष्टितमः ord. (f. **arahaiṭhim$^{ü}$** अरहैठिमू), sixty-eighth.

**arak** عرق m. sweat (El.).

**ar-khôl$^{u}$** अर्-खोलु । पूतिकाष्ठभेदः m. the name of a certain tree, *Rhus acuminata* (Śiv. 1062); it grows in the hills, and blisters the hand that holds it. The branches of this tree droop like the weeping ash (El.). Cf. **ar-khŏr** and L. 76, 79, and (for its poisonous properties) 82. In 79 L. calls it *Rhus Wallichii.*

**ar-khŏr** अर्-खुर् । काष्ठविशेषः m. id.

**ar-khōr** अर्-खोर् । दुश्चेष्टा m. misconduct, misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughtiness.

**ar-khū̆r$^{ü}$** अर्-खू॑रू । ऊकारस्वरचिह्नम् f. the name of the vowel **ū**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ┘. Cf. **ar-mū̆nth$^{a}$r.**

**ar-khōrlad** अर्-खोर्लद् । दुश्चेष्टाकारी adj. c.g. one who misconducts himself, one who is guilty of misbehaviour; esp. of children, naughty.

**ar-kash** अर्-कश्, **arikash**, see **ar 3.**

**ör$^{i}$kaṭin-tör$^{i}$kăṭ$^{i}$** आ॑रिकटिन्-ता॑रिक॑टि । अन्यवञ्चनार्थं नाना मतकथनादि adv. talking hither and thither, speaking in such a way as to confuse a person, with the object of deceiving or swindling him. Cf. **ōr 1.**

**aralānz** अरलाञ़् । ईषा m. the pole or beam of a plough.

**aralāth** अरलाथ् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **aralötsü** अरला॑च़ू), a general term for a quantity of money, garments, rice, etc., collected together for distribution in charity or as free gifts.

**aram** अरम् । दंष्ट्रा f. a molar tooth, a double tooth.

**armi-chal** अर्मि-छल् । दंष्ट्राखण्डः f. a broken fragment of a molar tooth. **-mūl** -मूल् । दंष्ट्रामूलम् m. the root or fang of a molar tooth.

**ār$^{a}$m** आर्म् । आरामिकः m. a market gardener, a kitchen gardener, a man who keeps a garden for his livelihood. His wife is called **āramĕñ** आरम्यञ्. Cf. K.Pr. 13, where the sg. ag. **ār$^{a}$m$^{i}$** is written **ārimi. -gŏg$^{a}$jĕ** -ग्वग्ज्य । आरामिकरक्तालु f.pl. a kind of red turnip cultivated by market gardeners, and sweeter than the ordinary kind. **-hākh** -हाख् । आरामिकशाकः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a superior kind of green vegetable or spinach grown by market gardeners. **-hand** -हन्द् । शन्दाविशेषः f. a kind of *Cichorium* grown by market gardeners, and much esteemed as a vegetable. **-wör$^{ü}$** -वा॑रू । आरामिकवाटिका f. the garden of a market gardener (well cultivated as compared with ordinary gardens).

**āram** आरम् m. a place for repose, a home of rest (Śiv. 1274).

**ārām** آرام m. peace, rest, repose. Cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 80.

**āramb** आरम्ब् m. commencement, beginning. **-karun** -करुन् m.inf. to begin, commence (Gr.M.).

**armān** अर्मान् ارمان । अकृतकृत्यता m. longing, hankering, solicitude, eager desire for something not yet obtained (K.Pr. 13; Śiv. 160, 430, 706, 1655); disappointment, unsatisfied longing.

**ar-mū̆nth$^{a}$r** अर्-मू॑न्थर् । ईकारचिह्नं f. the name of the vowel **ī**, when non-initial, represented in the Śāradā character by the sign ी. Cf. **ar-khū̆r$^{ü}$.**

**āramĕñ** आरम्यञ् । आरामिकी f., see **ār$^{a}$m.**

**ar-mā̆ṭ** अर्-मॉट । टकारः m. the name of the letter **ṭa** used in schools.

**aram-töjy** अरम्-तांज्य् । अतिविभवः m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aratöjih 2.**

**armāyĕ-darmāyĕ** अर्माय-दर्माय । धर्मार्थम् adv. for the sake of religion, as an act of piety (u.w. vbs. of giving and the like).

**arna 1** अर्न । बुद्धिहीनः adj. c.g. presumptuous, ignorantly ready to undertake a task for which one has no qualifications or which one has not attempted to understand.

**arna 2** अर्न m. *Clerodendron siphonanthus* (El.).

**arun** अरुन् । अरुणदेवः m. (dat. **arunas** अरुनस्), the dawn-god, the dawn.

**ar-nàb$^{i}$** अर्-नंबि । असमीक्ष्यकारी adj. c.g. ignorantly presumptuous, rashly undertaking a task with bad results.

**arundati** अरुन्धती f. the star Alcor, considered as the consort of the seven *ṛēshis* or the Great Bear (Śiv. 638, 686); also N. of the wife of the saint Vasiṣṭha (Śiv. 676).

**arong$^{u}$** अरंगु । रङ्गरहितः adj. (f. **arünj$^{ü}$** अरंज़ू), not coloured, not dyed (of cloth, etc.).

**arünj$^{ü}$** अरंज़ू, see **arong$^{u}$**.

**aranamath** अरनमथ् । अष्टनवतिः card. c.g. ninety-eight.

**aranamatyum$^{u}$** अरनमत्युमु । अष्टनवतितमः ord. (f. **aranamatim$^{ü}$** अरनमतिमू), ninety-eighth.

**arinĕn-kālan** अरिन्यन्-कालन् । असमये adv. at the wrong time, at an inauspicious time (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

**ar$^{a}$nāw-kar$^{a}$nāw** अर्नाव-कर्नाव । सर्वत्र adv. everywhere, universal (u.w. vbs. indicating fame, repute, etc.).

**arañĕ** अरञ in the following. **—kāṭh** —काठ । अरणिकाष्ठम् m. the piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition for sacrificial purposes. **-ruth** -रुथ् । मेखलासंस्कारः m. a certain ceremony at the investing of a youth of a twice-born caste with the Brahmanical cord (*yajñōparīta*).

**ariñ$^{ü}$** अरिञू । पीतमालती f. a certain kind of yellow jasmine. **ariñĕ-pōsh** अरिञ-पोश् (or -पोष्) । पीतमालतीपुष्पम् m. its flower (Śiv. 54). **-raṅg** -रङ्ग् । पीतवर्णत्वम् m. the colour of the yellow jasmine, yellow; esp. when the colour is not natural but is acquired owing to ill-health, or to becoming decayed.

**arpha** अर्फ عرفہ । उत्सवाह्नोभेदः m. a vigil or wake kept on the night preceding the *ʻīd* festival of the Musalmāns.

**arpan** अर्पन् m. a present, offering (Śiv. 169, 192, 984, 1620, 1640); -° as an offering to, hence out of love for (Śiv. 1697).

**āra-pôr$^{u}$** आर-पोरु । प्रथमान्ताद्द्वितीयान्तं यावत् adv. from one end to the other, completely, entirely, without a break. Cf. **ar-war** and **ōr 1.**

**arī-parī** अरी-परी । अतिमानिता f. high estimation, high repute (on the score of wealth, learning, family, rank, or the like).

**arpāw** अर्पाव् । पातनम् m. throwing or pushing down from a height.

**arpāwun** अर्पावुन् । पातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **arpôw$^{u}$** अर्पोवु), to throw down; to fell, esp. (of an illness) to floor a person, to render him utterly incapacitated.

**arra** अर्र। अधो निष्कर्षणम् m. the act of pulling, lifting, or rooting up something heavy, such as a rock or a post fixed in the ground; a lever or other implement for raising such.

**arĕr** अर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यम् m. good condition, soundness (of things); good health, health, healthiness (of animate creatures). Cf. Gr.M. **-darĕr** -दर्यर् । स्वास्थ्यदार्ढ्यम् m. good condition and strength; good health and strength.

**arra-paiwand** (?), a graft (L. 460).

**aros$^{u}$** अरंसु । रसरहितः adj. (f. **arüs$^{ü}$** अरंसू), juiceless, sapless; (of a literary composition) dry, insipid.

**arsh** عرش m. the heaven, the sky. Its ablative and dative are used in the following phrases: **arshĕ pyon$^{u}$** अर्शे प्यंनु । अकस्मात्पातः m.inf. to fall from heaven, used of a sudden and unexpected downfall from a high position, power, or wealth. **—wasun** —वसुन् । अकस्मात्प्राप्तिः m.inf. to descend from heaven, of some sudden and unexpected piece of fortune, whether good or bad.

**arshĕs-khasun** अर्शस्-खसुन् । उद्धतीभवनम् m.inf. to mount to heaven, to be filled with pride or conceit, owing to the attainment of some quality or of wealth, etc.

**arish** अरिश् । अर्शोरोगविशेषः f. a certain disease, piles, hæmorrhoids.

**ör$^{i}$-shiñ$^{ü}$** आंरि-शिञू । अधन्यता f. poverty, adversity, ill-luck.

**arashīth** अरशीथ् । अष्टाशीतिः card. c.g. eighty-eight.

**arashītyum$^{u}$** अरशीत्युमु । अष्टाशीतितमः ord. (f. **arashītim$^{ü}$** अरशीतिमू), eighty-eighth.

**arasara** अरसर । दीर्घसूत्रता, किंकर्तव्यमोहः, m.pl. procrastination, dilatoriness; hesitation, inability to make up one's mind (Śiv. 1750).

**arsreṭh** अर्स्रेठ् । अतिपुष्टः adj. c.g. very stout, very fat; hence, foolish. Cf. **alsreṭh.** **-hyuh$^{u}$** -ह्युहु । अति स्थूलो मूर्ख इव adj. (f. **-hish$^{ü}$** -हिशू), like one who is very fat and clumsy, a perfect fool.

**arsāth** अर्साथ् । अतिसंकोचः m. (sg. dat. **arsātas** अर्सातस्), distress owing to poverty, the possession of only very narrow means; met. incurring great trouble or difficulty.

**arsēth** अर्सेथ् । अतिप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arsīts$^{ü}$** अर्सीचू), great exertion, great efforts directed towards some object either very difficult to obtain or impossible of attainment. Cf. **arasēth**.

**arasēth** अरसेथ् । निष्फलप्रयासः f. (sg. dat. **arasīʦ$^{ü}$** अरसीच़ू), bootless exertion, efforts great but in vain. Cf. **arsēth**.

**arsīʦ$^{ü}$lad** अर्सीच़ूलद् । अतिप्रयासशीलः adj. c.g. accustomed to use great exertions, esp. at some impossible task.

**arasīʦ$^{ü}$lad** अरसीच़ूलद् । विक्षिप्तचित्तः adj. c.g. wearied with long-continued exertions; one accustomed or fond of attempting difficult or impossible tasks.

**arasatath** अरसतथ् । अष्टसप्ततिः card. c.g. seventy-eight.

**arasatatyum$^{u}$** अरसतत्युमु । अष्टसप्ततितमः ord. (f. **arasatatim$^{ü}$** अरसततिमू), seventy-eighth.

**ārtī** आर्ती or **ār$^{a}$tī** आर्‌ती f. a special kind of address to a god in which praise is mingled with petitions for graciousness, a litany (Śiv. 740, 1318).

**ar$^{a}$t** अर्‌त्, the same as **arth,** q.v.

**ār$^{a}$tī** आर्‌ती, see **ārtī** ab.

**ar$^{o}$t$^{u}$** अर्‌तु । अशोभनः adj. (f. **ar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** अर्‌चू), not good, bad (either in character or in appearance), no good (of a sentient being); useless, no good for any specific purpose (of an inan. obj.).

**ôr$^{o}$t$^{u}$** ओर्‌तु । आर्तः adj. (f. **ör$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** आंर्‌चू), afflicted, distressed, whether by sickness or by cruelty.

**arth** अर्थ् । प्रयोजनम् m. (sg. dat. **arthas** अर्थस्), meaning, purport; aim, object, purpose.

**arāth** अराथ् । रात्रिमुखम् m. (sg. dat. **arātas** अरातस्), nightfall, but not full night, evening. Cf. **on$^{u}$**.

**arātan** अरातन् । अरात्रौ adv. by evening-time, at even, not till evening; generally of something which should be commenced in the daytime, but which is delayed till evening; hence, after considerable delay. **-bög$^{i}$** -बांगि । प्रायो रात्रिमुखकाले adv. by nearly evening, by about evening (u.w. vbs. signifying arrival or the like).

**arthāt** अर्थात् adv. that is to say, videlicet (Gr.M.).

**aratöjih 1** अरतांजिह् । अष्टचत्वारिंशत् card. c.g. forty-eight.

**aratöjih 2** अरतांजिह् । अतिविभवशालित्वम् m. greatness, whether owing to high rank or wealth. Cf. **aram-töjy.**

**aratöjihyum$^{u}$** अरतांजिह्युमु । अष्टचत्वारिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratöjihim$^{ü}$** अरतांजिहिमू), forty-eighth.

**artal** अर्तल् । सुवर्णादिधातुमयपत्रम् f. leaf or foil of gold, silver, or mixed metal. Eaten as a medicine, as well as used for ornamentation.

**aratr$^{a}$h** अरत्रह् । अष्टत्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-eight.

**aratr$^{a}$hyum$^{u}$** अरत्रह्युमु । अष्टत्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **aratr$^{a}$him$^{ü}$** अरत्रहिमू), thirty-eighth.

**arūʦ$^{u}$** अरूचु । अरोचकः adj. (sg. dat. **arūʦis** अरूचिस्, but pl. dat. **arōʦĕn** अरोच्यन्, ag. pl. **arōʦyau** अरोच्यौ; fem. sg. nom. **arūʦ$^{ü}$** अरूचू, dat. **arōtsĕ** अरोच्य, and so throughout), unpleasing, disagreeable (e.g. food, ornaments, expressions, etc.).

**ar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** अर्‌चू, see **ar$^{o}$t$^{u}$.**

**ör$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** आंर्‌चू, see **ôr$^{o}$t$^{u}$.**

**arūʦh** अरूछ् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. **arūʦi** अरूछि), disgust, want of appetite.

**öriʦh** आंरिछ् । प्रेतनित्यार्चा f. (sg. dat. **öriʦi** आरिछि, and so on), the daily or continual *arcā*, or worship and feeding a brāhmaṇ which goes on for a year after a death in a family. **öriʦi-brôhmun** आंरिछि-ब्रोह्मुन् । प्रेतनित्यार्चाश्राद्धभोक्ता ब्राह्मणः m. the brāhmaṇ who receives the offerings of food on these occasions. **öriʦi-ṭūr$^{ü}$** आंरिछि-टूरू । प्रेतनित्यार्चापात्रविशेषः f. a copper vessel, in which the food offered on these occasions is cooked.

**arʦan** अर्छन् f. worship, adoration (of a deity) (Śiv. 1162).

**arʦun** अर्चुन् । पूजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orʦ$^{u}$** अंर्चु; 2 p.p. **arʦōv** अर्चोव्), to worship, adore.

**arītsar,** [?], the name of the first **khushābā** or process of weeding and working the young rice-plant (L. 463, where it is spelt **aree-ʦar**; cf. also 327).

**ör$^{a}$ʦar** आंर्‌छर् । आर्तता m. affliction, distress (Śiv. 1640, 1675).

**aruv$^{u}$** अरुवु । अरोपितः adj. (f. **aruv$^{ü}$** अरुवू), not transplanted, not planted out (of cultivated plants, such as rice, which are grown in seed-beds and then transplanted); self-sown (of wild plants, which have grown up without such planting out).

**ārawan** आरवन् । कर्कशीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **arawüñ$^{ü}$** अरवंञू), the act of roughening a grindstone or the like; see **ārawun.**

**ārawun** आरवुन् । कर्कशीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ārow$^{u}$** आरंवु), to make rough, to roughen (u.w. ref. to grindstones, millstones, etc., which have worn smooth).

**arawanzāh** अरवज़ाह् । अष्टपञ्चाशत् card. c.g. fifty-eight.

**arawanzöhyum$^{u}$** अरवज़ांह्युमु । अष्टपञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **arawanzöhim$^{ü}$** अरवज़ांहिमू), fifty-eighth.

**arwa-pata** अर्व-पत adv. at length (W. 95).

**ar-war** अर्-वर् । पारावारात् adv. from that side and from this; hence, of an indefinite area, of indefinite extent. Cf. **āra-pôr$^{u}$** and **ōr 1.**

**ara-war** अर-वर् । पारावारम् adv. from the far side to this side, on the whole, entirely, (of something long) from one end to the other.

**öryum$^{u}$-pöryum$^{u}$** आंर्युमु-पांर्युमु । व्यस्ततया प्रक्षेपणम् adv. scattered here and there in a group without order; esp. (in a children's game) of a handful of cowries scattered on the ground, and hence, generally, of any number of things accidentally fallen on the ground.

**öryuv$^{u}$ आंर्युवु** । **पटलाधोवर्तिस्थानभेदः** m. the space between the top of a wall and the roof, used as a kind of shelf.

**ar$^{a}$z अरज़् عرض** । **विज्ञप्तिः** m. a representation, petition, request (Śiv. 880). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a representation, represent, submit, state humbly; to make a request, to make an application (Gr.M.). This word is masc. in Kāshmīrī, although fem. in Hindōstānī (W. 18).

**arzī عرضی** f. a respectful representation, a written petition (Gr.M.).

**ōrzōh ओर्ज़ोह آرزو** । **अत्यपेचा** m. longing, craving; persistent begging, importunate supplication.

**arzān अर्ज़ान्** m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). Cf. Persian ارزن.

**arzun 1 अर्ज़ुन्** । **उपार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **orz$^{u}$ ओंर्ज़ु**), to earn, acquire, get, gain.

**arzun 2 अर्ज़ुन्** m. a proper N., Arjuna, one of the heroes of the Mahābhārata (Śiv. 739, 1734).

**arzōni-yĕlath अर्ज़ोनि-यलथ** । **अत्ययोग्यः** adj. e.g. very useless, of no use for any particular purpose. Cf. Persian ارزانی cheapness.

**arzath अर्ज़थ** । **अर्जनम्** f. (sg. dat. **arzüċ$^{ü}$ अर्ज़च्** and so on), earnings, gain, profit. Cf. Gr.Gr. 128.

**as 1 अस्** pron. suff. of 1st pers. sing. nom. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karyōn-as कर्योनस्** I (**as**) was made by him; **poku-s पंकुस्** I went (Gr.Gr. 183).

**as 2 अस्** pron. suff. of 3rd pers. sing. dat. After a vowel the initial **a** is elided. Thus, **karān chuh-as करान छुहस्** thou makest for him (**as**); **kara-s करस्** I shall make for him. This suff. is also used for the acc. when the verb is in the 3rd pers., as in **karān chi-s करान छिस्** they make him (Gr.Gr. 185).

**ās 1**, the same as **ös**, q.v. This is the spelling of K.Pr., e.g. pp. 145, 171, 248.

**ās 2 आस्** be thou, impve. sg. 2 of **āsun**, q.v.

**ās 3 आस्** I (m.) came, or he came for him; see **yun$^{u}$**.

**ās 4**, as in K.Pr. 157 = **ös$^{ü}$**, she was; see **āsun**.

**ãs आँस्** adv. yes (El., who spells the word **áṅs**).

**asā** عصا m. a staff of office, a sceptre (El., who spells it **ásā**).

**āsa 1 आस**, see **ös**.

**āsa 2 आस** they (f.) were; see **āsun**.

**asĕ अस्य**, **ás$^{i}$ 1 आंसि**, see **bōh**.

**ás$^{i}$ 2 आंसि**, see under **āsun**.

**ös** or **ös$^{ü}$ 2 आंस्, आंसु** (for 1 see **āsun**) । **आस्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **ösas आंसस्** (K.Pr. 15, 90, 157), abl. **ösa 1 आंस**, and so on), the mouth, the face (Śiv. 199, 1795); cf. **ās 1**. **-bab -बब** । **मुखे स्तनार्पणम्** f. (putting) the nipple into the mouth to quiet a suckling babe (to put, **thawün$^{ü}$**); hence, met. giving great pleasure to a person, giving him something that he longs for. **-bĕha -ब्यह** । **अल्पतूष्णींभावः** m. temporary silence, as in the phrase **ös-bĕha ċhuy nā ?** can't you hold your tongue for a little? **-nicĕr -निच्यर्** । **अल्पास्यभावः** m. the condition of having a small mouth; a reticent habit, taciturnity, a habit of speaking little. **-nyuk$^{u}$ -न्युकु** । **अल्पास्यः** adj. (f. **-nic$^{ü}$ -निचू**), having a small mouth, small-mouthed; one who speaks little, taciturn, not loquacious, reserved, reticent by nature. **-nyūr$^{u}$ -न्यूरु** । **मुखरोगविशेषः** m. a certain cattle disease, swelling of the mouth and feet (cf. L. 459, **asnur**). **-phakh -फख्** । **मुखदुर्गन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the stink of an evil-smelling mouth, foul breath. **-pav -पव्** । **अशनादितत्परता** m. greediness, gluttony, edacity. **—surawun —सुरवुन्** । **मुखशोधनम्** m.inf. to clean the mouth; hence, to mind one's words, speak carefully or respectfully, to use proper language, not to use foul talk, e.g. **ös suraw**, 'clean your mouth,' said to some one who is using indecent abuse. **-thop$^{u}$ -थंपु** । **आस्यनिरोधः** m. restraint of the mouth; esp. shutting by one woman the mouth of another who is lamenting, thus inducing her to restrain her voice; met. a gift or other inducement given to a gabbler or censorious person to make him hold his tongue. **—ċhĕṭ$^{a}$run —छ्यंटरुन** । **आस्योच्छिष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to render the mouth impure; hence, putting food into one's mouth, eating; esp. taking food twice daily after the conclusion of the funeral fast held by a brotherhood after the death of one of its members. **-ċhyon$^{u}$ -छ्यंनु** । **छिन्नास्यः** adj. (f. **-ċhĕn$^{ü}$ -छ्यंनू**), having the mouth split or cleft, either from birth, from disease, or injury. **—ċaṭun —च़टुन्** । **मुखच्छेदनम्** m.inf. to cut the mouth; hence, to stop a person speaking as soon as he commences; to stop a person eating something he has just put into his mouth. **—yun$^{u}$ —युनु** । **मुखविकारः** m.inf. to make a face indicating disgust at nasty food or at having the same food over and over again.

**ösa bab nĕrün$^{ü}$ आंस बब् नेरंनू** । **मुखात्स्तननिर्याणम्** f.inf. the nipple to slip from the mouth (of a suckling child); met. a slip to occur betwixt cup and lip, a sudden disappointment to happen on the brink of success. **-boḍ$^{u}$ आंस-बंडु** । **बृहदास्यः** adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{ü}$ -बंडू**), big-mouthed; hence, loud-voiced; hectoring, laying down the law; impudent; loquacious, given to much talking. **-hath -हथ** m. a hundred mouths (K.Pr. 25). **—kaḍun —कडुन** । **मुखान्निःसारणम्** m.inf. to drag out from the mouth; hence, to utter forcibly, esp. a command or abuse. **-kath -कथ् । मुखकथा** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), a word in the mouth; hence, any word or statement which is remembered and held ready for utterance on the tongue, even though previously heard only once; gossip, hearsay. **-ʦoṭ$^{u}$ -च़ंटु । छिन्नास्यः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -च़ंटू**), having the lips, the tongue, or other parts of the mouth cut off; met. ugly-mouthed, having an ugly mouth; or, speaking badly or indistinctly. **-zĕv -ज़्यव् । मुखजिह्वा** f. a tongue in the mouth, i.e. which fills the mouth and leaves room for nothing else, the tongue of a babbling, loquacious person.

**ôs$^{u}$, ös$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1,** see **āsun.**

**us 1 उस्** a sec. suff. forming adverbs of time, indicating the year in which a thing occurred, as in **yih-us यिङ्स्**, this year; **par-us परुस्** last year (Gr.Gr. 158).

**us 2 उस्** m. a sec. suff. appearing in the words **mŏnḍ-us म्वंडुस्**, widowhood, and **dŏb-us द्ववुस्**, a washerman's club (Gr.Gr. 144).

**asbāb अस्बाब् اسباب । पदार्थसमूहः** m.sg. implements, tools, instruments; goods, chattels, effects, property (Śiv. 430); articles, things; furniture; baggage, luggage.

**asbarg,** m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El.).

**asĕd अस्यद् । असिद्धिः** f. (sg. dat. **asĕz$^{\ddot{u}}$ अस्यंज़ू**), want of success, non-success; incompletion, non-accomplishment.

**asôd$^{u}$ 1 असोदु । असाधितः, असाध्यः** adj. (f. **asöz$^{u}$ असांज़ू**), not effected, unaccomplished, imperfect, incomplete; (of a disease, etc.) incurable, chronic, mortal, fatal.

**asôd$^{u}$ 2 असोदु । माधुर्याद्यास्वादरहितः** adj. (f. **asöz$^{u}$ असांज़ू**), flavourless, without taste, not sweet (of food, of language, or of a sound).

**asādul$^{u}$ असादुलु । अनास्वादवान्** adj. (f. **asād$^{u}$j$^{u}$ असाद्ंजू**), i.q. **asôd$^{u}$ 2,** q.v.

**asādi-vĕʦ$^{u}$ असादि-व्यंचू** or **āsādi-vĕʦ$^{u}$ आसादि-व्यंचू । गर्भिणी** f. (of a female, human or other) pregnant, with child.

**asog$^{u}$ असंगु । असिक्तः** adj. (f. **asüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ असंजू**), not sprinkled with water, not watered (of a plant, etc.).

**ash,** i.q. **ösh,** q.v., in K.Pr. 2.

**āsh आश् । आशा** f. hope, expectation (Śiv. 28, 1021, 1693); wish, desire, longing; **chyōn$^{\ddot{u}}$ āsh,** hope of (seeing) thee (YZ. 457), hope in thee (Śiv. 1574). **—barün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —बरंजू । आशाभरणम्** f.inf. to hope, long for, hope for, earnestly desire. **—darün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दारंजू । आशाधारणम्** f.inf. to place hope on a person, to hope for something from some one. **—rozün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —रोज़ंजू । आशाधृतिः** f.inf. to be hopeful, be in hope of anything, to look hopefully (to), to hope (for), expect (from). **—thawün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —थवंजू आशास्थापनम्** to entertain or cherish a hope (of); to look to (for), to repose trust (in), expect (from) (Śiv. 945, 1166, 1558). (El. *āsha thāvinyi.*)

**āshi-rost$^{u}$ आशि-रंस्तु । निराशः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रंछू**), without hope, hopeless (El. *āshāi-rust*) (Śiv. 945). **-raʦhar -रछ़र । निराशत्वम्** m. hopelessness. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । आशावान्** adj. (f. **-wājĕn -वाज्यञ्**), possessing hope, hopeful.

**āsha** (El.), **āshā आशा** (Śiv. 1480, 1736, 1745, 1755), f. **ashāī** (El.), m., i.q. **āsh,** q.v.

**aish عيش** m., i.q. **ösh,** q.v. (K.Pr. 173).

**ösh ऑश् عيش । भोगः** m. pleasure, luxury, enjoyment of wealth, etc., spelt *ash* in K.Pr. 2 and *aish* in K.Pr. 173. **öshĕ-mot$^{u}$ ऑश-मंतु । अतिभोगशीलः** adj. (f. **-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मंचू**), luxury-mad, addicted to luxury or enjoyment.

**osh$^{u}$ अंशु । अश्रु** m. a tear (weeping) (Śiv. 1588, 1619, 1892). **—sĕṭhāh pakān —स्यठाह् पकान्** many tears flow (El.; cf. YZ. 132, pl.; 417, sg.). **āsh$^{i}$ pĕy अंशि प्यय्**, tears fell (YZ. 262). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to weep (Śiv. 1250, 1741, 1910). **—yun$^{u}$ —युनु । परोत्कर्षासहनम्** tears to come, to weep; hence, to weep tears of envy, to be envious or jealous. **kawa yiyĕm oshu-y ?** why should a tear come to me? why should I cry? (K.Pr. 58, where the word is spelt *ushye*, and 76, where it is *aushye*).

**āsh$^{i}$ अंशि** or **ashi अशि.** All the following compounds here commencing with **āsh$^{i}$ अंशि** may optionally commence with **ashi अशि. āsh$^{i}$-buka अंशि-बुक । अश्रूच्छ्रासः** m.pl. the welling-up of tears in the eyes; tears filling the eyes but not streaming forth. **-dag -दग् । अश्रुदुःखम्** f. the pain in the eyes caused by tears, tear-swollen eyes. **-digin -दिगिञ् । अश्रुसंपातः** f. a sudden and copious torrent of tears, as it were a flow of water from a broken jar. **-dāra -दार । अश्रुधाराः** f. a stream of tears. So **ashic$^{u}$ dār** (Śiv. 1366). **-ganḍ -गण्ड् । अश्रुग्रन्थिः** m.pl. a knot of tears; an accumulation of tears in the eyes, not flowing forth, but forming 'knots' or 'beads' in the eyelashes. **-gaṭa -गट । अन्ध्यश्रु** f. the flow of tears produced by smoke, etc; the temporary darkness or blindness caused by such. **-gaṭakar -गटकार् । अश्रुप्रवाहः** running or watering of the eyes, from disease, from smoke, or from the application of drugs. **-phyor$^{u}$ -फ्योरु । अश्रुबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस**), a tear-drop (Śiv. 1210). **-phyur$^{u}$ -फ्युरु । अश्रुबिन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phiris -फीरिस**), a tear-drop, usually applied to a very small or minute drop. **-ṭor$^{i}$ -टोरि । अश्रुपूर्णपटले**

m.pl. eyelids filled with tears. **-ʦāla** -च़ाल । अश्रुप्रसृतिः f.pl. a handful of tears, tears sufficient to fill the hollow of the hand, a great flood of tears. **-ʦör$^{i}$** -च़ा॑रि । अश्रुपूर्णता m.pl. (of the eyes), fullness with tears, tearfulness.

**ashi-phĕr$^{i}$** अशि-फ्य॑रि । अशिफ्य॑रि नामकं तीर्थम् m.pl. the name of a sacred place (*tīrtha*) in Kashmīr, where there are two springs, one hot and the other cold, which are said to be the goddess Pārvatī's tears of sorrow and joy respectively. It is situated in the hill-country of Lahara (Lār) Pargana, beyond the Haṁsadvāra Mountain, about half-way along the Haramukuṭagaṅgā pilgrim route.

**ashicĕ-dāra** अशिच-दार । अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl. streams of tears (poet.). Cf. **ȧsh$^{i}$-dāra** ab.

**ashiñĕ-dāra** अशिञ-दार । अश्रुणो धाराः f.pl., id. (poet.). So **-ʦāla** -च़ाल f.pl., id. (poet.) (Śiv. 255, 1688).

**ôsh$^{u}$** ओशु । धवः m. (sg. dat. **öshis** आ॑शिस्, abl. **āshi** आशि), a woman's husband (used by the wife), only used in old language and poetry. The fem. is **āshĕñ** आशञ्, a wife, which is still in use.

**ösh$^{i}$-nāv** आ॑शि-नाव् । संवन्धी m. a relation by marriage, a connexion. **-nāv-bāy** -नाव्-वाय् । संवन्धिस्त्री f. the wife of a relation by marriage. **-növī** -नावी । परस्परसंवन्धः f. relationship by marriage.

**ashŏb** अश्वव् । अमङ्गलम् m. something unlucky, a piece of ill-luck.

**ashūb$^{u}$** अशूवु । अशोभनः m. (m. sg. dat. **ashūbis** अशूविस्, abl. **ashōbi** अशोवि; f. sg. nom. **ashūb$^{ü}$** अशूवू, dat. **ashōbĕ** अशोव्य), wanting in beauty, ugly, bad (of appearance or quality).

**ashĕbd** अशव्द् adj. c.g. soundless, silent; N. of impersonal deity of the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 1766).

**ashŏd** अश्वद् । अशुद्धः adj. (f. **ashŏz$^{ü}$** अश्व॑ज़ू), impure (either naturally or owing to some accidental cause); not clear, not free from foulness; (as subst.) an impurity; an error in copying or writing; incorrect or impure language; (of words) impure, rude, abusive (Śiv. 92).

**ashud** अशुद् । औषधम् m. (sg. dat. **ashĕdas** अशदस्; pl. nom. **ashĕd** अशद्), a certain wild mountain herb used as medicine, esp. any medicine for the eyes, collyrium (K.Pr. 148). When a bear gets this grass it is said that he devours it greedily, and becomes unconscious for six months (K.Pr. 76). Cf. **ōshĕd.** **—lagun** —लगुन् । तीव्रगन्धौषधियोगमूर्छा m.inf. to feel the influence of this herb, to become faint or dizzy from its smell when travelling in the mountains. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । नेत्रौषधिसेवनम् m.inf. to apply medicine to the eyes.

**ashĕd-gŏl$^{ü}$kh$^{ü}$** अशद्-ग्वल॑खू । नेत्रौषधिगुटिका f. a small lump of this collyrium applied to the eyes. **-gor$^{u}$** -ग॑रु । नेत्रवैद्यः m. (his wife is **ashĕd-gȧr$^{i}$-bāy** अशद्-ग॑रि-वाय्, while a female eye-doctor is **ashĕd-gür$^{ü}$** अशद्-ग॑रू), a maker of medicine for the eyes, an eye-doctor, oculist. **-gȧr$^{i}$-wān** -ग॑रि-वान् । नेत्रचिकित्सकाश्रयः m. an oculist's consulting room or shop; (fig.) a place where a number of crying children have collected. **-püṭ$^{ü}$** -प॑टू । औषधपट्टिका f. the rag tied over a sore on which medicine has been applied; a rag smeared with medicament for application to a wound, a plaster. **-tuj$^{i}$** -तुजि or **-t$^{ü}$l$^{ü}$** -त॑लू । औषधतूलिका f. a needle or stick, usually made of silver, for applying collyrium to the eyes; hence, the little particle of collyrium in the end of the needle. **-wān** -वान् । औषधापणः m. a medicine shop, an apothecary's shop. **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु । औषधविक्रेता m. a seller of simples, an apothecary.

**ōshĕd** ओशद् । औषधम् m. a herb, esp. one used for medicine, a simple, medicine (Śiv. 49, 517, 632, 1838). Cf. **ashud.**

**öshid** आ॑शिद् । आश्विनः m. the name of a month, equivalent to September–October. Cf. K.Pr. 128, where it is spelt *āshid.*

**ashŏdī** अश्वदी f. an error or mistake (in writing). **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$** —कड॑ञू, to criticize (Gr.M.),

**ashgul,** m. a tax levied upon Musalmāns of the Valley of Kashmīr for the support of Hindu priests (El.).

**ashĕhüj$^{ü}$** अश॑हंजू, see **ashĕhol$^{u}$.**

**ashĕhol$^{u}$** अश॑हलु । अशीतलः adj. (f. **ashĕhüj$^{ü}$** अश॑हंजू), not cool (by nature or for any special cause), hot, (of temper) violent.

**ashka** अश्क । नाडीमर्माणि f.pl. the joints or articulations between the bones.

**aṣh$^{ĕ}$kh** अ॑श्ख् عشق । मैथुनेच्छा m. (sg. dat. **aṣh$^{ĕ}$kas** अ॑श्कस्), love, affection, passion, lustfulness (K.Pr. 36).

**aṣh$^{ĕ}$ka-nyāy** अ॑श्क-न्याय् । कामिविरोधः m. jealousy or opposition between two suitors for the favours of one woman; met. any sudden apparent mutual opposition. **-pēcān** -पेचान् । पुष्पविशेषः m. a kind of ivy; the American jasmine, (?) *Ipomœa cærulea* (El. *ishpecha*). **-wāwüj$^{ü}$** -वाव॑ज़ू । अतिकामुकी f. an amorous or erotically disposed woman; one who gets herself up to entice men.

**āshĕkh 1** عاشق m. (sg. dat. **āshĕkas**), a lover (El.).

**āshĕkh 2,** see **āsun.**

**ashkhāsh** अश्खाश् । सर्वनाशः m. total destruction of one's life, wealth, or property—a word mainly employed in cursing, etc.

**ashkal** अश्कल् । स्तनंधयविनयनमस्कृतिशिक्षाविशेषः f. a reverence or 'salām' made to infants when teaching them.

**ạsh$^{\breve{e}}$kun$^{u}$ अ॑श्कुनु** adj. (f. **ạsh$^{\breve{e}}$küñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ अ॑श्कंञू**), of or belonging to love (K.Pr. 86).

**ashĕkth अशकथ्** adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **ashĕktas अशक्तस्**), without power, incompetent, utterly feeble (Śiv. 993, 1553).

**ȧsh$^{i}$līsh अ॑शिलीश् । अश्लेषा:** f. the name of a certain lunar mansion or *nakṣatra*, in Sanskrit *aślēṣā*.

**ashĕm 1 अशम् । ग्राम:** m. the name of a village situated on the bank of the River Vĕṭh (Jihlam), in the Lahara (Lār) Pargana of Kashmīr.

**ashĕm 2 अशम् । स्त्रीनाम** f. a woman's name, used amongst Musalmāns.

**ạsh$^{\breve{e}}$muj$^{i}$ अ॑शमुजि । ग्रामविशेष:** f. the name of a village in Lahara Pargana.

**āshnöī آشنائی** f. acquaintanceship, friendship, intimacy (K.Pr. 104).

**āshani,** i.q. **āshĕñ,** q.v. (K.Pr. 86).

**āshain,** see **āshĕñ.**

**āshĕn आश्यन्,** see **āsun.**

**ashŏn अश्वन् । अश्विनी** f. the name of the first of the twenty-seven *nakṣatras*, or lunar mansions.

**asahun असहुन् । असहनम्** m. (sg. dat. **asahanas असहनस्**), inability to endure (another's action, or the sight of his prosperity, etc.).

**ashĕnār अशनार् । ग्राम:** m. the name of a village in Kuṭahāra Pargana.

**āshnāv** (= آشنا), m. a blood-relation, kinsman (El. and K.Pr. 16, 159).

**āshĕñ आशञ् । जाया** (f. of **ôsh$^{u}$ ओशु,** q.v.), a wife. El. spells this word *āshain* and *āshainyi*.

**ashīr$^{u}$ अशीरु,** see **ashyūr$^{u}$.**

**ashrāf اشراف** m. a nobleman, grandee; a gentleman (K.Pr. 16).

**ashrafī اشرفي** f. behaviour like a gentleman, gentlemanliness (K.Pr. 16); a gold coin, gold money (K.Pr. 16).

**ösh$^{\breve{e}}$ran आ॑शरन् । आश्रयणा** f. (sg. dat. **ösh$^{\breve{e}}$rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ आ॑शरंञू**), dependence on a person for livelihood, taking refuge with a person.

**ösh$^{\breve{e}}$run आ॑शरुन् । आश्रयणम्** conj. 1 (poet. pres. part. **ösh$^{\breve{e}}$ran आ॑शरन्** (Śiv. 1050); 1 p.p. **ösh$^{o}$r$^{u}$ आ॑श॑रु** or **öshir$^{u}$ आ॑शिरु**), to go to for refuge or protection, to take refuge in (a place) or with (a person) (Śiv. 1050, 1867); to settle in (a country) for one's livelihood; to live under (a person's) patronage.

**öshir$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ आ॑श॑रि-मंतु । आश्रित:** perf. part. (f. **öshirü-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ आ॑शिरू-मंचू**), one with whom refuge is taken; a country in which one settles; a patron.

**öshor$^{u}$-pitur$^{u}$ आ॑श॑रु-पितुरु । गोत्रज इव** adj. (f. **öshĕr$^{\ddot{u}}$-pitarĕñ आ॑श॑रू-पितर्यञ्**), one who, like a near relation who is not bound by the ordinary rules of ceremonial politeness, finds fault with or impedes another, an interfering busybody.

**ösh$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun आ॑शरावुन् । आश्रयणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ösh$^{\breve{e}}$rôw$^{u}$ आ॑शरोवु**), i.q. **ösh$^{\breve{e}}$run,** q.v. **ösh$^{\breve{e}}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ आ॑शरोवु-मंतु । आश्रित:** perf. part. (f. **ösh$^{\breve{e}}$röw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ आशरांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **öshir$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** q.v.

**ashṭa अष्ट** card. c.g. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eight. The eight *siddhis* (Śiv. 115, 519) are the eight supernatural powers acquired by Yōgins. The **ashṭa-dala hṛĕday** (Śiv. 519), or eight-leaved heart, is the name of a mystic diagram used in the worship of Shiva. The **ashṭa-mūrti** (Śiv. 519), or eight forms of Shiva, are the five elements, the sun, the moon, and the sacrificing priest. Eight forms of Shiva are classed as Bhairavas (Śiv. 986). Cf. **böra̋v.**

**ashṭadashĕ अष्टदश** card. (borrowed from Sanskrit), eighteen (Śiv. 1510).

**ashṭamī अष्टमी** f. the eighth day of a Hindū lunar fortnight; cf. L. 263, 265, 266.

**ashōtsh अशोछ् । अशौचम्** m. (sg. dat. **ashōtsas अशोचस्**), ceremonial impurity, esp. that caused by a death, by the birth of a child, or the like.

**āshtsar आश्चर्** adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary, odd, unusual (Śiv. 153, 622, 739); or, as subst. m., astonishment, surprise (Śiv. 1162). **—karun —करुन्,** to be surprised (Gr.M.).

**āshtsarĕ अश्चर्य** or **āshtsarī आश्चरी** adj. c.g. wonderful, extraordinary (Gr.M., El., Śiv. 888, 1846).

**āshiv,** see **āsun.**

**ạsh$^{\breve{e}}$wal अ॑श्वल् । वेश्या** f. an unchaste woman, esp. one who is so privately, and who is not a public prostitute.

**āshāwān आशावान्** adj. c.g. hoping, having hope (Śiv. 1634).

**ashŏwār अश्ववार् । अश्वारोह:** adj. c.g. one accustomed to riding, a good rider, a rough rider, horse-breaker, jockey.

**aushye, ushye** (K.Pr. 76, 58), see **osh$^{u}$.**

**ashyūk$^{u}$ अश्यूँकु । नि:शङ्कम्** adv. fearlessly, securely, confidently (with verbs of going and the like).

**ashyūr$^{u}$ अश्यूरु । असंस्कृत:** adj. (f. **ashīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ अशीरू**), not put together, not prepared; not put together, not repaired (after being torn, broken, or the like).

**ashŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$ अश्वंज़ू,** see **ashŏd.**

**ashŏzar अश्वज़र् । अशुद्धत्वम्** m. impurity, uncleanness, dirtiness; fig. distemper, an unhealthy condition of the body (owing to disease) or of the mind (owing to anger, etc.).

For words beginning with **ō, i, ī,** see under **yō, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

**asüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ असंजू**, see **asog$^{u}$.**

**asakhor$^{u}$ असखंरु । विना प्रस्थानम्** adv. without setting forth (u.w. vbs. of obtaining, etc., to indicate that the article has been got without having to go for it).

**as$^{a}$l असल्** اصل **। अकृत्रिमः** adj. c.g. real, true, genuine; material, important, principal, chief, main; of good stock or breed; pure, unalloyed. **as$^{a}$l mölikh असल् मांलिख्**, the chief owner of a business (Gr.M.).

**as$^{a}$lī** اصلی adj. c.g. real, original (not a copy) (Gr.M.).

**asīl** اصیل adj. c.g. of good stock, noble, well-born (El.).

**asom$^{u}$ असंमु । अतुल्यः** adj. (f. **asüm$^{\ddot{u}}$ असंमू**), uneven, unequal (in birth, appearance, quality, or number), as compared with something else of the same kind; uneven, not level (of surface).

**asöm$^{i}$ असांमि । राशिः** f. a pile of grain, as that on a threshing-floor.

**asömī** اسامی m. a cultivating tenant, an occupier of village land (L. 426 ff., 443). **asömī-wār khēwaṭ,** an assessment on Kashmīr villages, made in the year 1880 (L. 403).

**asambôl$^{u}$ असंबोलु । असंस्कृतः, असुष्ठु रचितः** adj. (f. **asamböj$^{\ddot{u}}$ असंबांजू**), not put together, not repaired (of something damaged); not looked after, not taken care of, not kept in good order.

**asamokh$^{u}$ असमंखु । विना समक्षीभवनम्, असमक्षीभवनशीलः** adj. (f. **asamüch$^{\ddot{u}}$ असमंछू**), not easily visible, not easily found, difficult to get, rare; adv. without seeing, without noticing (u.w. vbs. of getting and the like).

**asmān अस्मान्** or **āsmān आस्मान्** آسمان **। आकाशः** m. the sky, the firmament, the vault of heaven (Śiv. 1146). **āsmāna pyon$^{u}$ आस्मान प्यंनु**, to fall from heaven, to be utterly ruined after great prosperity (K.Pr. 16). **buzi buzi gāḍa āsmānas sūty बुज़ि बुज़ि गाड आस्मानस सूंत्य्**, cooking fish by the sun's heat (K.Pr. 38).

**asmön$^{i}$ अस्मांनि** آسمانی **। आकाशसदृग्वर्णः** adj. c.g. of the colour of the sky, sky-blue; azure, cærulean. **-rang -रंग् । आकाशस्येव वर्णः** m. the colour of the sky, sky-blue. **-ranga -रंग । आकाशवर्णः** adj. c.g., i.q. **asmön$^{i}$.**

**asamĕr असम्यर् । विषमता** m. inequality (in birth, appearance, quality, or number); unevenness (of surface).

**asamatsār असमत्सार् । अनैकमत्यम्** m. difference of opinion, want of unanimity; dissimilarity, unlikeness.

**āsan 1 आसन् । कटिप्रोथमध्यभागः** m. the seat of a human being, buttocks, rump; the anus (El.).

**āsan 2 आसन् । आसनम्** m. a seat, stool, mat for sitting upon (Śiv. 1849); a seat, secure abode (Śiv. 20). **āsana-dār आसन-दार्** adj. c.g. possessing a seat or throne; met. a place worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57).

**āsan 3 आसन्**, they will be. See **āsun.**

**āsān 1 आसान्** آسان **। सुकरः** adj. c.g. easy, facile, feasible, manageable. **—pöṭh$^{i}$ —पांठि । सुकरप्रकारेण** adv. easily.

**āsān 2 आसान्** pres. part. of **āsun,** q.v.

**asun असुन् । हसनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **os$^{u}$ अंसु**; 2 p.p. **asōv असोव्**), to laugh (K.Pr. 48). In the past tenses this verb is construed impersonally. Thus, **osu-m अंसुम्**, it was laughed by me, I laughed; **osu-n अंसुन्**, he or she laughed; **os$^{u}$ अंसु**, we laughed, and so on.

**asun असुन्** m. a laugh (K.Pr. 260, Śiv. 788). Its abl. is **asana असन**, as in the following.

**asana-hanā असन-हना** f. a small laugh, a smile. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू**, to smile (Gr.M.).

**asān-asān असान्-असान् । अत्यानन्देन, अतिशीघ्रम्** pres. part., laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., cheerfully, happily, joyfully, and met., very quickly, speedily (Śiv. 899, 917).

**ȧs$^{i}$-ȧs$^{i}$ अंसि-अंसि । हसित्वा हसित्वा** conj. part. laughing, laughing; hence, as adv., joyfully, quickly, speedily.

**āsun आसुन् । भवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ôs$^{u}$ ओसु**, pl. **ös$^{i}$ आंसि**; f. **ös$^{\ddot{u}}$ आंसू**, pl. **āsa 2 आस**; 2 p.p. **āsyōv आस्योव्** is not used), (lit.) to sit; hence, to remain, continue, abide (Śiv. 1832); to be, to become (*passim*). The past tense is employed as the ordinary past tense of the verb substantive. Thus, **ôsus ओसुस्**, I was. Similarly, for all other tenses except the present, 'I am' being **chhus छुस्**. The present of this verb indicates condition. Thus, **suh chhuh yitshanwôl$^{u}$ āsān** indicates that he is not only eager, but that he is in a general condition of eagerness (so Śiv. 90, 1040).

The verb is also employed as an auxiliary, like the Hindōstānī *thā* or *hōnā*; thus it forms an imperfect, as in **suh ôs$^{u}$ karān,** he was doing; a pluperfect **tȧm$^{i}$ ôs$^{u}$ kor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** he had done, and other tenses, such as **suh āsi karān** (*wōh jāntā hōgā*), he is probably doing, **hargāh bŏh karān āsahö** (*agar maĩ karta hōtā*), had I been doing, or **yĕduwai mĕ āsihē kor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** (*agar maĩ-nē kiyā hōtā*), had I done. As a verb substantive it often governs a dative of possession, then meaning 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ āsi** or **āsĕ-m,** there will be to me, I shall have; **mĕ ôs$^{u}$** or **ôsu-m,** I had. Gr.M., K.Pr. 114, YZ. 245.

This verb has a benedictive mood, which is thus conjugated: sg. 2, **āshĕkh आश्यख्**, mayst thou be; pl. 2, **āshiv आशिव्**, sg. and pl. 3, **āshĕn आश्यन्** (Śiv. 188, 940).

In poetry the pres. part. is sometimes **āsan आसन्** or **āsana आसन**, instead of **āsān आसान्** (e.g. Śiv. 1040, 1724).

**āsun-bāsun** आसुन्-वासुन् । द्रव्यसंपत्तिः m.inf. being and appearance, or possibly a jingling repetition of **āsun**; hence, a person's possessions, property.

**āsan-wôl$^{u}$** आसन्-वोलु । समृद्धः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), wealthy, having great possessions.

**āsana** आसन, an adverbial suff. implying a question with doubt, as in **khĕwān chw-āsana?** ख्यवान् छ्वासन, is he really eating? **baṭa kaity-āsana āsān chih?** बट कैत्यासन आसान् छिह् how many brāhmaṇs are there really? (Gr.Gr. 181).

**asond$^{u}$** असंन्दु see **ath 1.**

**asandor$^{u}$** असन्दॊरु । विना संधुक्षणम् adv. without kindling, without setting alight (u.w. vbs. of burning, etc.).

**asŏndar** अस्वन्दर् । अशोभनः adj. c.g. not beautiful, ugly.

**asnur** (L. 459), see **ös-nyūr$^{u}$** under **ös.**

**asan-villa** असन्-विल्ल । स्मितानि f.pl. smiles, cf. **asana-hanā** under **asun.**

**asanāwun** असनावुन् । हासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôw$^{u}$** -नोवु), to cause to laugh, make a person laugh (K.Pr. 166).

**asanāwawun$^{u}$** असनाववुनु । प्रहासयन् adj. (f. **asanāwa-wüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** असनाववंञू), one who causes another to laugh, amusing, comical.

**asünz$^{\ddot{u}}$** असंज़ू, see **ath 1.**

**asĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** अस्यंञू, see **asyon$^{u}$**.

**ās-pās** आस्-पास । अभितः adv. near, in proximity to; near on all sides, round about and near (Śiv. 1441).

**asar** اثر m. a sign, mark; impression, influence (Gr.M.); result, consequence; the effect of a medicine (Gr.M.).

**asara-vĕsar** असर-व्यसर् । इन्द्रियशैथिल्यम् f. weariness of the limbs, slackness of the limbs from weariness.

**asār** असार् । साररहितः adj. c.g. without kernel, hence worthless, unsubstantial, esp. as a religious term, with reference to this world. i.q. **asôr$^{u}$ 1.**

**āsara** आसर । आश्रयः m. asylum, shelter (Śiv. 152, 626, 1173, 1435); support, protection, patronage.

**asīr** اسیر m. a prisoner, captive (YZ. 208).

**asŏr** अस्वर् i.q. **asur,** q.v.

**asọr$^{u}$** अस्वंरु । स्मरणं विना adv. without remembering, forgetfully.

**asor$^{u}$** असंरु । अस्मृतः adj. (f. **asür$^{\ddot{u}}$** असंरू), not remembered, not recognized, forgotten.

**asôr$^{u}$ 1** असोरु । अस्थिरः adj. (f. **asör$^{\ddot{u}}$** असांरू), without permanence, impermanent, fleeting (Śiv. 189). Cf. **asār.**

**asôr$^{u}$ 2** असोरु । अस्पृष्टः adj. (f. **asör$^{\ddot{u}}$** असांरू), untouched.

**asôr$^{u}$ 3** असोरु । अनेकत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **asör$^{\ddot{u}}$** असांरू), not collected in a heap, not gathered in (of a crop, etc.).

**āsor$^{u}$** आसंरु । आसुरी m. a certain kind of mustard plant, (?) *Sinapis ramosa.* It ripens about September (El.).

**āsȧr$^{i}$-byôl$^{u}$** आसंरि-ब्योलु । राजिकावीजम् m. mustard-seed. **-mŏṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -म्वंण्डू । राजिकामूलम् f. the root of the mustard plant, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases.

**asur** असुर् or **asŏr** अस्वर् । असुरः m. (f. **asŏrĕñ** अस्वर्यञ्), an evil spirit, demon, *Asura* (Śiv. 859, 932, 1179).

**asūr$^{u}$** असूरु । अनवसितः adj. (m.dat. **asūris** असूरिस, abl. **asōri** असोरि; f.nom. **asūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** असूरू, dat. **asōrĕ** असोर्य), not entirely spent, not entirely used up, not exhausted (of a collection or store of anything, whether partially expended or not).

**asōrun** असोरुन् । अनवसानता conj. 2 (1 p.p. **asūr$^{u}$** असूरु; 2 p.p. **asōryōv** असोर्योव्), not to be spent, not to be exhausted (of things); hence, to be broad, long, extensive.

**asŏrĕñ** अस्वर्यञ् । असुरस्त्री f. a female demon, see **asur.**

**asọrsh$^{u}$** अस्वंर्शु । अकृतशुद्धिः adj. (f. **asŏrsh$^{\ddot{u}}$** अस्वंर्शू), not washed, not cleansed, dirty (of the hands, or of a vessel, etc.).

**asōrawun$^{u}$** असोरवुनु । अतिदीर्घः adj. (f. **asōrawüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** असोरवंञू), inexhaustible, never coming to an end; hence, very long, endless.

**asta 1** अस्त । हस्तप्रमाणम् m. a certain measure of length; a cubit (Gr.M.).

**asta 2** अस्त (= آهسته), adv. slowly, gently. **—asta** —अस्त । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, gently; gradually, by dégrees (Śiv. 191, emph. **astay-astay**); easily, leisurely; gently, mildly.

**asth** अस्थ् । अस्तम् m. (sg. dat. **astas** अस्तस् and so on), the setting of a heavenly body; the obscuration of one heavenly body owing to its conjunction with another, e.g. the obscuration of a planet by the sun; met. a season of obscuration. **—karun** —करुन् । अस्तंगतिः m.inf. to set (of the sun, etc.), to be obscured (as a star by conjunction with the sun); met. to be eclipsed, rendered powerless, owing to the opposition of a powerful master.

**astas karun** अस्तस् करुन् । पराजितीकरणम् m.inf. to defeat, conquer (in a verbal dispute or in a battle). **—gaċhun** —गछुन् । अस्तंगमः m.inf. to be conquéred, to acknowledge defeat (in a verbal dispute or in a battle); to be helpless, unable to do anything; to be reduced to poverty.

**asath** असथ् । असत्यम् adj. and subst., m. (as subst., sg. dat. **asatas** असतस्), untrue, false (Śiv. 765); untruth, falsehood (Śiv. 1271).

**asthān** अस्थान् m. a Hindu temple or shrine (L. 286).

**āstān, āstāna** آستان, آستانه m. a threshold (El.); door, entrance; entrance to a shrine; abode of a *faqīr* or holy man (K.Pr. 143).

**astar 1 अस्तर्** استر । **वस्त्रान्तरवस्त्रम्** m. the lining of a garment (Gr.M.).

**astar 2 अस्तर्** استر । **अश्वतर:** m. a mule.

**astarak,** ? m. knuckle-bones and other bones which are left after a Hindū is burnt (L. 266, 461).

**astŏth अस्त्वथ्** f. (sg. dat. **astö̆ts$^{ü}$ अस्त्वंचू**), praise, eulogy (Śiv. 708, 1905).

**asta-vĕsth अस्त-व्यस्थ् । विपरीत:** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-vĕstas -व्यस्तस्** and so on), scattered hither and thither, confused, disordered.

**astay-astay अस्तय्-अस्तय्**, see **asta 2.**

**asiv$^{ü}$ असिवू**, see **asyuv$^{u}$** 1 and 2.

**asuv$^{u}$ असुवु । अकृतसूचीकर्मा** adj. (f. **asuv$^{ü}$ असुवू**), not sewn, (of clothes) not sewn together; not stitched up.

**asāvidān असाविद्दान् । असमाहित:** adj. c.g. careless, heedless, inadvertent.

**asawun$^{u}$ असवुनु । हसनशील:** adj. (f. **asawüñ$^{ü}$ असवंञू**), laughing, one who laughs, either for some special reason, or who is of a laughing, sunny disposition (YZ. 72, 145; Śiv. 736, 817, 1560, 1324).

**āsawun$^{u}$ आसवुनु** adj. (f. **āsawüñ$^{ü}$ आसवंञू**), one who remains, or is continually in a certain condition (Śiv. 196); one who is (Śiv. 201); one who is, one who is really existent (Śiv. 50, 91).

**ȧsiy अंसिय्**, see **bŏh.**

**asyod$^{u}$ अस्यंदु । अनृजु:** adj. (m. sg. dat. **asĕdis अस्यदिस्**; f. sg. nom. **asĕ̈z$^{ü}$ अस्यंज़ू**), not straight, crooked (in shape or in disposition).

**asyon$^{u}$ अस्यंनु । अकोमलीभूत:** adj. (f. **asĕ̈ñ$^{ü}$ अस्यंञू**), not softened, either lit., as by cooking, etc., or fig., as by conciliatory language.

**asyuv$^{u}$ 1 अस्युवु । अकृतपाकविशेष:** adj. (f. **asiv$^{ü}$ असिवू**), not boiled in water, not stewed.

**asyuv$^{u}$ 2 अस्युवु । अनायत्तीकृत:** adj. (f. **asiv$^{ü}$ असिवू**), not tamed, not made obedient, wild (of an animal or bird).

**asĕ̈z$^{ü}$ अस्यज़ू**, see **asyod$^{u}$.**

**asöz$^{ü}$ असांज़ू**, see **asôd$^{u}$ 1** and **2.**

**asūz$^{u}$ असूज़ु । प्रेषणं विना** adv. unsent, without sending, (arriving) of one's own accord.

**aṭ अट्**, see **aṭh 4.**

**aṭa 1 अट । स्कन्धौ, स्कन्धबन्धनरज्जु:** f. the shoulder (in old language); the rope for tying a burden on the shoulders; plaited hair hanging over the shoulders. **-bôr$^{u}$ -बोरु । स्कन्धभार:** m. a burden carried on the shoulder or back; a shoulder on which a burden is carried (K.Pr. 147). **-bāri brôhmun -बारि ब्रोह्मुन् । आसक्तभिक्षु:** m. a brāhmaṇ or other beggar, unable to walk, whom some one out of charity carries home on his back from his begging station, and who, on arrival, declines to get down; a person one cannot get rid of, an old man of the sea. **-bāri hyon$^{u}$ -बारि ह्यंनु । स्कन्धे धारणम्** m.inf. to carry on the shoulders or on the back (cf. K.Pr. 147); met. to give protection to one who is defenceless. **-bāri khasun -बारि खसुन् । स्कन्धभारारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount as, a burden on somebody's shoulder, to ride on somebody's back; met. (of some mean person suddenly elevated) to act insolently. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू । स्कन्धयोर्भारबन्धनम्** f.inf. to fasten a bundle tightly on the shoulder or back. **-pūr$^{u}$ -पूरु । क्रीडाविशेष:** m. a children's game, in which they mount on each other's shoulders. **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु । स्कन्धस्थबालक:, तद्धेतुकक्रीडाविशेषश्च** m. 'a son on the shoulders', a game played with children. The child is taken on the shoulder, and then caused to hang down, a cry being uttered at the same time. **-raz -रज़् । भाराकर्षणरज्जु:** f. the sling or cord with which a burden is tied upon the shoulders.

**aṭas khasun अटस् खसुन् । स्कन्धारोहणम्** m.inf., i.q. **aṭa-bāri khasun,** ab.

**aṭa 2, 3,** and **4 अट**, see **aṭh 1, 2,** and **3** and **aṭa-nyūr$^{u}$.**

**ati अति । अत्र** adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of existing, placing, etc. (Śiv. 747); from there, thence (Gr.Gr. 155). **wuṭhañĕ chĕs ati,** the twists are there (still remaining) (K.Pr. 178, cf. 111 and 239). **-barābad -बराबद् । अत्र प्रदेशे,** adv. there, in that place (in sight), e.g. of a place pointed to on the ground or in a book, u.w. vbs. of seeing, etc. **-kin$^{i}$ -किनि । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वत:** adv. from there (within sight or pointed to), thence (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of bringing, etc.

**atic$^{ü}$ अतिचू**, see **atyuk$^{u}$** below.

**atinuk$^{u}$ अतिनुकु । अत्रत्य:** adj. (f. **atinüc$^{ü}$ अतिनंचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

**atith$^{i}$ अतिथि । अत्र** adv. there, in that place (within sight or pointed to), u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.

**atiy 1 अतिय् । अस्मादेव** adv. (for **atiy 2,** see s.v.), from that very place (within sight or pointed to). **-kin$^{i}$ -किनि । अस्मादेव पार्श्वत:** adv. from that very place, even thence, u.w. vbs. of motion.

**atyuk$^{u}$ अत्युकु । अत्रत्य:** adj. (f. **atic$^{ü}$ अतिचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to).

**atyukuy अत्युकुय् । अत्रत्य एव** adj. (f. **atic$^{ü}$y अतिचूय्**), of or belonging to that very place (within sight or pointed to).

**aṭi अटि**, see **aṭh 2.**

**ȧt$^{i}$ अंति । अत्रैव** adv. there (within sight); here (of a place pointed to) (Gr.Gr. 154).

**ȧt$^{i}$nas अंतिनस् । अत्र** adv. there (within sight or pointed to), u.w. verbs of placing, etc. **ȧt$^{i}$n$^{ü}$y**

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under yē, yi, yī respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under wu, wū respectively.

अ॑तिनूय्। **अत्रैव** adv. there indeed (within sight or pointed to), in that very place (within sight or pointed to).

**ȧt$^{i}$th$^{ü}$y अ॑तिथूय् । अत्रैव** adv. id. **ȧtiy अ॑तिय् । अत्रैव** adv. id.

**ȧṭ$^{i}$ अ॑टि**, see **ȧṭ$^{i}$-ȧṭ$^{i}$.**

**āṭi आटि**, see **ôṭ$^{u}$.**

**ā̃ṭi आँटि**, see **ā̃ṭh.**

**iṭ इट्**, see **iṭh.**

**ō̃ta 1 आ॑ँत**, i.q. **önta,** q.v. under **önth.**

**ō̃ta 2 आ॑ँत**, see **ō̃t$^{u}$ 1.**

**öṭ$^{i}$ आ॑टि**, see **ôṭ$^{u}$, öṭ$^{i}$-darshun,** and **öṭ$^{i}$-pan.**

**ot$^{u}$ अ॑तु । अत्र** adv. thither, to that place (within sight or pointed to). Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **-kun -कुन् । अमुं स्थानं प्रति** adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed out). Cf. Gr.Gr. 160. **-kun$^{ü}$y -कुनूय् । अमुं स्थान प्रत्येव** adv. towards that very direction (within sight or pointed out).

**otuth अ॑तुथ् । अत्र** adv., i.q. **ot$^{u}$.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 156. **ot$^{u}$th$^{ü}$y अ॑तुथूय् । अत्रैव** adv. to that very place (Gr.Gr. 156). **otuy अ॑तुय् । अत्रैव** adv. id. Cf. id.

**ō-tu ओ-तु**, see **o 2.**

**ôt$^{u}$ ओतु । केवलः, उन्नताकारश्च** adj. (f. **öts$^{ü}$ आ॑चू**), alone, only (Śiv. 1658), often used adverbially at end of a compound to signify merely so and so; tall, prominent in shape. Cf. El. **ot,** only, and **yôt$^{u}$.**

**ôṭ$^{u}$ ओटु । पिष्टम्** m. (sg. dat. **ötis आ॑टिस्**, abl. **āṭi आटि**), flour, of wheat or other grain (Śiv. 1828, cf. K.Pr. 77, 85, where it is spelt *auṭ*; cf. *āṭhih* in K.Pr. 158, which is a misprint for *āṭih*, i.e. *āṭi*, voc. sg.).

**öṭ$^{i}$-basta आ॑टि-बस्त । चार्मं पिष्टपात्रम्** f. a leather bag for holding flour. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ्। मुष्टिमात्रग्राह्यपिष्टम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -म्वठि**), as much flour as can be grasped in the hand, a fistful of flour; hence any small quantity of flour. **-phol$^{u}$ -फ॑लु । अल्पपिष्टसमूहः** m. a small quantity of flour, a little flour. **-raz -रज़् । पिष्टतन्तुः** f. flour worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes. **-thaph -थफ्। पिष्टसंघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-thapi -थपि**), lit. a handful of flour; hence, a lump of dough.

**ō̃t$^{u}$ 1 आ॑ँतु । अमृतम्** m. nectar; met. anything liquid delicious like nectar, a pleasant drink.

**ō̃ta-dāra आ॑ँत-दार । अमृतधारा** f. a stream of nectar, a flow of pleasant drink. **-lawa -लव । अमृतलवाभिषेकः** f. a few drops of nectar, etc.; a sprinkling with drops of nectar, etc.

**ō̃t$^{u}$ 2 आ॑ँतु । अगाधतान्तः** m. the limit of bottomlessness, the depth or deepness of anything; the shallowness of anything. **-wō̃t$^{u}$ -वाँ॑तु। अगाधतावधिः** m. the depth or shallowness of anything (water, etc.), more indefinite than **ō̃t$^{u}$.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 95.

**ō̃ṭ$^{ü}$ आ॑ँटू । फलगर्भगुटिका, अष्टि** f. (sg. dat. **ācĕ आच्य**), the stone of a fruit. **—kumalüñ$^{ü}$ —कुमलंञ्जू । कार्योपयोग्यङ्गमार्दवम्** f.inf. to become soft-stoned; met. of a limb, to become pliant or supple by practice, used in reproaches or abuse, or in **ō̃ṭ$^{u}$ kumalyēyĕs nā? आ॑ँटू कुमल्येयस् ना** hasn't his kernel softened yet? **—marüñ$^{ü}$ —मरंञ्जू । यथेच्छतृप्तिपूर्तिः** f.inf. 'to be dead-stoned', to be thoroughly satisfied, with no possibility of the desire being felt again.

**ā̃cĕ आँच्य । अष्टयः** f.pl. fruit-stones, a group of stones inside a fruit. **-mār -मार् । गर्भघातः** m. killing fruit-stones; met. killing something so insignificant as not to be worth killing, even though it deserves it = using a steam-roller to crack a nut, wasting powder and shot, or breaking a butterfly on the wheel. **-tīl -तील् । अष्टितैलम्** m. oil expressed from fruit-stones.

**ut उत्**, see **uth.**

**ūṭ ऊट्**, see **ūṭh.**

**üṭ$^{ü}$ अ॑टू । दीर्घस्तन्तुसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **acĕ अच्य**), a bundle, hank, or skein of thread, arranged for twisting into string or rope. Usually the second member of a compound, as in **sūtra-üṭ$^{ü}$ सू॑त्र-अ॑टू** a skein of thread, **yēra-üṭ$^{ü}$ येर-अ॑टू** a skein of worsted, **kēsha-üṭ$^{ü}$ केश-अ॑टू** a wisp of hair. Cf. **aṭh 2. —karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञ्जू । ऐकमत्यम्** f.inf. to form a skein; to become of one mind, to conspire.

**ō̃tabawan आ॑ँतबवन्** or **आ॑ँतभवन् । क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. the name of a part of the northern quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Avantibhavana.

**atic$^{ü}$ अतिचू**, see **atyuk$^{u}$** under **ati.**

**aṭüc$^{ü}$ अटंचू**, see **aṭok$^{u}$.**

**aṭāchĕ अटाछ्य**, see **aṭôṭh$^{u}$.**

**atoch$^{u}$ अतंछु । अतक्षितः** adj. (f. **atüch$^{ü}$ अतंछू**), not planed, not pared smooth (of wood, leather, etc.).

**aṭāchĕr अटाछ्यर् । अप्रियत्वम्** m. want of affection (e.g. of a parent to his or her children).

**atōḍ$^{u}$ अतोडु । अताडितः** adj. (f. **atöḍ$^{ü}$ अता॑डू**, sg. dat. **atācĕ अताच्य**), not scolded, not taught by scolding, untaught, a boor.

**öṭ$^{i}$-darshun आ॑टि-दर्शुन् । आज्यदर्शनम्** m. (a corruption of the Sanskrit meaning, confounded by folk-etymology with **ôṭ$^{u}$**), a ceremony in which a person for whose benefit a sacrifice is being performed, and the members of his family, inspect the reflections of their faces in the clarified butter before it is offered as an oblation.

**atog$^{u}$ अतंगु । तज्ज्ञतां विना** adv. without being taught, ignorantly, unskilfully, without knowing how to do a thing.

**ait-gāḍ** (? spelling), f. a certain small white fish which inhabits the smaller streams flowing into the Jehlam (L. 158) and is carried into that river when the waters are high. ? connected with **aṭh 1.**

**ötagüj**$^{ü}$ **आंतगंजू । चैत्रम्** f. name of a place on the eastern side of Śrīnagar and to the south of the temple of Gōpāditya. It is sacred to the sun, its ancient name being **āditya-guhā.** Cf. RT.Tr. II, 453 ff.

**ata-gath 1 अत-गथ् । असकृद्गमागमः** m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गतस्**), coming and going backwards and forwards; the going and returning of being born and reborn again and again (Śiv. 1364, 1808); trouble, worry, running hither and thither (K.Pr. 73). In Śiv. 1364 there is a pun on this word and on **ata-gath 2.**

**ata-gath 2 अत-गथ् । दायविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-gatas -गतस्**), a present of money, salt, and cakes given by her parents to a bride when setting out for her husband's house (K.Pr. 73, Śiv. 1364; cf. **ata-gath 1**).

**ath 1 अथ् । अदः** pron. dem. that (within sight or pointed to), this, both substantive and adjective. It is commonly referred to the pronoun **huh ऽुह्**, q.v., and is defective. It has no nominative, the word **ath अथ्** being the dative singular inanimate. It has three genders—(1) masculine animate, (2) feminine animate, and (3) inanimate (whether masc. or fem.). In most forms the masc. an. and the fem. an. are the same. When this is the case the form will be indicated simply by 'an.' The following forms occur: dat. sg. an. **amis अमिस्** (Śiv. 809 m., 874 f.); inan. **ath अथ्** (Śiv. 47, 929); gen. sg. an. **ȧm**$^{i}$**-sond**$^{u}$ **अंमि-संन्दु** (Śiv. 806), or **asond**$^{u}$ **असंन्दु** (Śiv. 803, 813); inan. **amyuk**$^{u}$ **अम्युकु** (Śiv. 69); ag. masc. an. **ȧm**$^{i}$ **अंमि** (Śiv. 45); fem. **ami अमि** (Śiv. 91); inan. **ȧm**$^{i}$ **अंमि** (Śiv. 46); abl. an. and inan. **ami अमि.** No plural forms have been noted, nor any for the nom. sing. For the missing forms the corresponding forms of **huh ऽुह्** are employed. With emphatic **y य्, ath** becomes **ȧth**$^{i}$ **अंथि** (Śiv. 1754), **ȧm**$^{i}$ **अंमि** becomes **ȧmiy अंमिय्** (Śiv. 803), and **ami अमि** becomes **amiy अमिय्** (Śiv. 648). When this pronoun is used as an adjective there are some variations in the declension. When agreeing with an animate feminine noun the dative is **ami अमि**, not **amis अमिस्**, which is the dative of the pronoun when referring as a substantive to any animate noun, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ami kōrĕ अमि कोर्य**, to this girl. When agreeing with an inanimate noun, the only dative inanimate form used is **ath अथ्**, which agrees with any inanimate noun in the dative singular, whether masc. or fem. Thus, **ath cīzas अथ् चीज़स्**, to this thing, **ath kāmĕ अथ् काम्य**, for this work (so Śiv. 164). In other cases the distinction between animate and inanimate disappears, and the adjectival pronoun agrees with the qualified noun in gender and case like any other adjective. Thus, to take the genitive, we have masc. an. **amis sāhiba-sond**$^{u}$ **अमिस् साहिव-संन्दु**, of this gentleman; inan. **ami cīzuk**$^{u}$ **अमि चीज़ुकु**, of this thing; fem. an. **ami kōrĕ-hond**$^{u}$ **अमि कोर्य-हंन्दु**, of this girl; **ami jyāyĕ-hond**$^{u}$ **अमि ज्याय-हंन्दु**, of this place (so Śiv. 91). In composition **awa अव** is frequently used instead of **ami अमि** and **away अवय्** instead of **amiy अमिय्**. It sometimes also becomes **a अ** in composition (see Gr.Gr. 151).

**ami अमि**, see ab. **—ạnd**$^{a}$**ra —अंन्द्‌र । अमुष्मात्** adv. from in that (within sight or pointed to). **—ạnd**$^{ȧ}$**r**$^{i}$ **—अंन्दंरि । अमुष्य मध्यभागात्** adv. from inside that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of going, bringing, etc. **—apāri —अपारि । अमुष्य पारे** adv. beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apāri-kani —अपारि-कनि । अमुष्य पारभागे** adv. towards the direction of beyond there (within sight). **—apāri-kanyuk**$^{u}$ **—अपारि-कन्युकु । अमुष्य पारभागे भवः** adj. (f. **—apāri-kanic**$^{ü}$ **—अपारि-कनिचू**), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apôr**$^{u}$ **—अपोरु । अमुष्य पारे** adv. beyond that place (within sight, etc.), elsewhere than there (pointed to). **—apôr**$^{u}$**-kun —अपोरु-कुन् । अमुष्मात्पारपार्श्वे** adv. in the direction of or towards beyond that place (within sight, etc.). **—apör**$^{i}$**-kin**$^{i}$ **—अपांरि-किनि । अमुष्य पारभागात्** adv. from beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—apöryum**$^{u}$ **—अपांर्युमु । अमुष्य पारे भवः** adj. (f. **—apörim**$^{ü}$ **—अपांरिमू**), of or belonging to beyond there (within sight, etc.). **—bāpath —वापथ् । अदोऽर्थम्** adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.), for that purpose. **—khöt**$^{a}$**ra —खांत्‌र । अमुष्य कृते** adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). **-kani -कनि । अस्मात्कारणात्, अमुष्यार्थे वा** adv. for that reason, therefore; for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159); in exchange for that. **-kin**$^{i}$ **-किनि । अस्माद्धेतोः** adv. for that reason, therefore. **—kārana —कारन । अनेन कारणेन, अतो वा** adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. **—mūjūb —मूजूब् । अदोनिमित्तम्** adv. by reason of, on account of, that (within sight, etc.); in accordance with, in conformity to, that (within sight, etc.). **—mŏkha —म्वख । अदोहेतोः** adv. on that account, for that cause. **—pör**$^{i}$ **—पांरि । अदःपार्श्वात्** adv. in or from that direction (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 160). **—prakāra —प्रकार । अदः प्रकारेण** adv. in that manner. **—prakör**$^{i}$ **—प्रकांरि । अदःप्रकारेण** adv. in that manner. **—pāryuk**$^{u}$

—पार्युकु । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **—pāric**$^{ü}$ **—पारिचू**), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). **—pata —पत** । अमुष्मात्पश्चात् adv. after that, thereupon. **—path-kun —पथ्-कुन्** । अदःपश्चात् adv. after that (within sight, etc.), thereupon. **—patyum**$^{u}$ **—पत्युमु** । अदःपाश्चात्यः adj. (f. **—patim**$^{ü}$ **—पतिमू**), coming into existence after that (action, within sight, etc.). **-puʦhy -पुछ्य्** । अदःकृते adv. for that (within sight, etc.), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc. **—ranga —रंग** । अदःप्रकारम adv. in that colour, in that manner, in that way (Gr.Gr. 154). **—rīʦ**$^{ü}$ **—रीच़ू** । अदोरीत्या adv. in that manner, method, way. **-sūty -सूत्य** । अमुना by that (of an instrument). **—tarpha —तर्फ** । अमुष्मात्पार्श्वात् adv. from that direction (within sight, etc.). **—tarphuk**$^{u}$ **—तर्फुकु** । अदःपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **—tarphüc**$^{ü}$ **-तर्फचू**), of or belonging to that direction (within sight, etc.). **—wushöt**$^{i}$ **—वुशांति** । अदोनिमित्तेन adv. owing to that reason, for that cause.

**ȧm**$^{i}$ **अंमि**, sg. ag. an., see above. **-sond**$^{u}$ **-संन्दु** । अदःसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz**$^{ü}$ **-संज़ू**), of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight or pointed to). **-sondu-y -संन्दुय्** । अदःसंबन्ध्येव adj. (f. **-sünz**$^{ü}$**-y -संज़ूय्**), only of or belonging to that animate (person or animal, male or female, within sight, etc.).

**amis अमिस्** । अमुम sg. dat. to that (animate being, male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc. **amis**$^{ü}$**-y अमिसूय्** । अमुमेव to that very animate being (male or female, within sight, etc.), or in sense of acc.

**ami-y 1 अमिय्** । अमुया एव by that very (woman) (ag. sg. f.) (within sight or pointed to). **ami-y 2 अमिय्** । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason (sg. abl.). **—bāpath —बापथ्** । अदःकृते एव adv. for the sake of that alone, for that very purpose. **-khöt**$^{a}$**ra -खांत्र** । अमुष्यैव कृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing within sight, etc.). **—kani —कनि** । अस्मादेव कारणात् adv. for that very reason; for the sake of that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); in exchange for that very person or thing (within sight, etc.). **—kin**$^{i}$ **—किनि** । अस्मादेव हेतोः adv. for that very reason. **—mūjūb —मूजूब्** । अमुष्यैव सादृश्येन adv. in accordance with that very person or thing (within sight, etc.); exactly in accordance with it, exactly agreeing with it (as an original with its reflection). **—mŏkha —म्वख** । अमुनैव हेतुना adv. for that very reason or cause. **—pör**$^{i}$ **—पांरि** । अदएवपार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). **—prakāra —प्रकार** । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. **—prakör**$^{i}$ **—प्रकांरि** । अनेनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very manner. **—pāryuk**$^{u}$ **—पार्युकु** । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. **—pāric**$^{ü}$ **—पारिचू**), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.). **-pata -पत** । अमुष्यैव पश्चात् adv. after that very (action), u.w. vbs. of going, etc. **—ranga —रंग** । अमुनैव प्रकारेण adv. in that very colour, in that very manner, in that very way. **—rīʦ**$^{ü}$ **—रीच़ू** । अमुयैव रीत्या adv. in that very manner, method, or way. **-sūty -सूत्य्** । अमुनैव adv. by that very (instrument). **—tarpha —तर्फ** । अमुष्मादेव पार्श्वतः adv. from that very direction (within sight, etc.). **—tarphuk**$^{u}$ **—तर्फुकु** । अमुष्मिन्नेव पार्श्वे भवः adj. (f. **—tarphüc**$^{ü}$ **—तर्फचू**), of or belonging to that very direction (within sight, etc.).

**ȧmi-y अंमिय्** । अमुना sg. ag. by that very person or thing (within sight or pointed to).

**asond**$^{u}$ **असंन्दु** । अमुष्य adj. (f. **asünz**$^{ü}$ **असंज़ू**), of or belonging to that (animate being, male or female, within sight or pointed to).

**ath-barābar अथ्-बराबर्** । अनेन तुल्यम् adv. equal to this or that (within sight or pointed to). **-kun -कुन्** । अदःपार्श्वे adv. towards that direction (within sight or pointed to), there (Gr.Gr. 160). **-pata -पत** । अतः पश्चात् adv. after it, this, or that (within sight or pointed to).

**ȧth**$^{i}$ **1 अंथि**, even this (sg. dat. inan.), see ab. For **ȧth**$^{i}$ **2** see under **atha.** **-barābar -बराबर्** । एतेनैव तुल्यः adj. c.g. equal to that very thing (within sight or pointed to).

**awa-apôr**$^{u}$ **अव-अपोरु** । अस्मादनन्तरम् adv. beyond or after that (within sight or pointed to), beyond or after then, u.w. vbs. of being, etc. **-apôr**$^{u}$**-kun -अपोरु-कुन** । अतःपरस्मिन्स्थाने adv. in the direction of beyond that (within sight, etc.). **-bāpath -बापथ्** । अदःकृते adv. for the sake of that, for that purpose. **-khöt**$^{a}$**ra -खांत्र** । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for the sake of that (within sight, etc.). **-kani -कनि** । अदोनिमित्तम् adv. for that reason, therefore, for the sake of that (Gr.Gr. 159), in exchange for that (within sight, etc.). **-kin**$^{i}$ **-किनि** । अदोहेतुना adv. for that reason, therefore. **-kārana -कारन** । अतःकारणात् adv. on that account, for that cause, therefore. **-pata -पत** । अनन्तरम् adv. after that, thereupon. **-path-kun -पथ्-कुन्** । अतः पश्चात् adv. after that (in sight), thereupon. **-puʦhy -पुछ्य्** । अदोऽर्थम् adv. for that, on that account (u.w. vbs. of giving).

**awa-y अवय्** । अत एव adv. for that very reason, therefore. **-bāpath -बापथ्** । अदएवकृते adv. id. **-khöt**$^{a}$**ra -खांत्र** । अदःएवकृते adv. for the sake of that very (person or thing, within sight, etc.). **-kani -कनि** । अत एव कारणात् adv. for that very reason, owing to that very cause. **-kin$^{i}$ -किनि । अत एव हेतोः** adv. for that very reason, therefore. **-kārana -कारन । अत एव कारणात्** adv. on that very account, for that very cause.

**ath 2 अथ्** a pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. acc. as in **karān chus-ath करान् छुसथ्**, I make thee. When, however, it is added to the 3rd person it has the force of the agent case, as in **koru-th कंरुथ्**, made by thee, thou madest. As in the last example, when added to a verbal form ending in a vowel, the initial **a** is elided (Gr.Gr. 184).

**aṭh 1 अठ् । प्रवाहः** m. (sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**, and so on), a flood, a rush of any liquid, generally used —°, as in **pā̃-aṭh पाँ-अठ्** a flood of water, **rūda-aṭh रूद-अठ्** a flood of rain, **rata-aṭh रत-अठ्** a flood of blood. **—dyun$^{u}$ —द्युनु । सामर्थ्येन कार्यसमाप्तिः** m.inf. to carry through any work (however difficult or seemingly impossible).

**aṭh 2 अठ । रज्जुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **aṭi अटि**), a silk thread used for tying on ornaments or the like. Cf. **üṭ$^{ü}$**.

**aṭa-hor$^{u}$ अट-हंरु । ताटङ्कबन्धरज्जुयुगम्** m. the pair of silken strings by which a pair of ear-pendants are suspended from the ears so as to reach to the shoulders. **-kāñĕr -काञर् । निम्नोन्नतत्वम्** m. unevenness in the twisting of threads or strings. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु** (? spelling), m. the neck-thread put on a woman at her marriage (L. 263, where the word is spelt *athful*).

**aṭh 3 अठ्** m. (sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**, abl. **aṭa अट**), a market, used in the following compounds.

**aṭa-hār अट-हार् । समूहः** m. a crowd or collection of men or women, e.g. at a wedding or festival, or in paying a visit of condolence. **-manz -मन्ज़् । चतुष्पथम्, विपणिश्च** f. a place where four ways meet, a cross-roads; a bazaar, a wide street of shops. **-wāza -वाज़ । विपणिसूदः** f. a bazaar-cook, one not engaged in regular service, but hiring himself out by the day on special occasions; a job-cook.

**aṭas bĕhun अटस् ब्यहुन् । वेश्यादिशीलत्वम्** m.inf. to sit in the market-place; to act like a harlot, to take to playing the harlot.

**aṭh 4 अठ्** e.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **aṭas अटस्**), an adjectival secondary suffix occurring in the words **waisaṭh वैंसठ्** or **wōsaṭh वोंसठ्**, very old, and **r$^{a}$shĕṭh रषठ** or **रशठ्**, malicious (Gr.Gr. 137).

**āṭh आँठ्** f. (abl. **āṭi आँटि**), examination, testing of a metal for its purity, used in the following phrases.

**āṭi khasun आँटि खसुन् । योग्यत्वानुमानम्** m. to satisfy oneself as to the fitness of anything by testing or examination. **—khot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —खंतु-मंतु । परीक्षया प्रशंसितः** adj. (f. **—khütsᵘ-mütsᵘ —खंचू-मंचू**), tested and found satisfactory. **—yun$^{u}$ —युनु । संतुष्टिः** m.inf. to be satisfied after testing some one or some thing.

**atha अथ । हस्तः** m. (sg. dat. **athas अथस्**, ag. **athan अथन्** or (usually) **áth$^{i}$ 2 अंथि**, abl. **atha अथ** or (usually) **athi अथि**), the hand; the forearm, including the hand (Śiv. 1462). For **áth$^{i}$ 1** see **ath 1**. W. (e.g. 18, 114) spells the sg. nom. **ath**, but I can find no authority for this.

In the following phrases and compounds **atha** may be either sg. nom. or (rare) sg. abl., or pl. nom. As an exam. of **atha** used independently as sg. abl. we may quote **nimāz atha**, prayers from the hand, i.e. out of hand, gone (K.Pr. 89). **—kṛĕhán$^{i}$ gatshán$^{i}$ —क्रंहंनि गछंनि । हस्तयोः कालिमापत्तिः, निष्फलप्रयासः** m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; to work hard for an object and the result to profit some one else; to labour fruitlessly, as when one builds a house and it is destroyed when finished or comes into another's possession; or as when one serves a master diligently, faithfully, and skilfully, and only reaps dislike and disgrace as the reward. **—kṛĕhán$^{i}$ ta buthi saphēd —क्रंहंनि त बुथि सफेद् । निष्फलरूपकादिव्यवहारः** hands black (from handling money) and white (clean) in the face; dirtying one's hand with money dealing, and making no profit out of it; handling money, and none of it sticking to the fingers.

**atha-ạnd$^{a}$ra अथ-अंन्द्र**, from in the hand, in the following phrases: **atha-ạnd$^{a}$ra nērun अथ-अंन्द्र नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम्** m.inf. to issue from the hand, to pour forth in quantities from the hand (of writing, or any mechanical work). **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । हस्तमध्यात्पातः** m.inf. to fall from the hand, to be dropped; to get out of hand, to become free or independent (of one who has hitherto been subject to a person's authority). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । हस्तादुन्मोचनम्** m.inf. to release from the hand, let go; to set free, let go forth (as a child from his lessons or a slave from servitude). **—tsalun —चलुन् । हस्तादपयानम्** m.inf. to escape from the hand, to fly as a bird from the hand, to be lost.

**atha-ongujĕ अथ-अंङ्गुज्य । हस्ताङ्गुल्यः** f.pl. the fingers. **-bāb$^{a}$r -बाँब्र् । हस्तसंभ्रमः** f. agitation of the hand, trembling or palsy of the hand in attempting a task with anticipation of its difficulties. **-buḍán$^{i}$ -बुडंनि । हस्तवृद्धत्वम्** m.pl. old age of the hands, stiffness or clumsiness of the hands produced by old age, sickness, or the like. **-baḍ$^{a}$ran -बंड्रन् । हस्ताहस्ति** f. stretching out of the hand; in a hand-to-hand combat, the mutual thrusting out of the hand, hitting out, boxing; the joining of hands by a number of people in order to cure a sick man's disease. It is believed that if mutual enemies so join hands the good object puts an end to the enmity. **-bög$^{a}$ran -वांग्रन् ।** **हस्तेन विभागकरणम्** f. dividing out (approximately) by hand (not accurately by scale and weights). **-bāgay -वागय् । हस्तेन विभाजनम्** m. id. **-bĕha -व्यह । हस्तालस्यम्** sitting of the hand, hence slackness of a skilled hand; travelling on wooden supports held in the hand (of a cripple deprived of the use of his legs). **-bahā lagun -वहा लगुन् । हस्तस्वेदादिना विकारापत्तिः** m.inf. to experience hand-sweat; hence, of a flower or a tender young bird to be injured by the sweat or the pressure of the hand. **-bujĕr -वुज्यर् । हस्तस्थविरत्वम्** m. old age of the hand, loss of skill, or inability to use one's former skill in manual work. **-böj$^{a}$ran -वांज्रन् । हस्तेन विभाजनम्** f., i.q. **atha bög$^{a}$ran,** q.v. **-bal -वल् । हस्तवलम्** m. strength of hand; power owing to wealth, great possessions, etc. **—band gatshun —बन्द् गछुन् । कार्यासक्तता, निःस्वीभावः** m.inf. to have the hands tied, to be so busy that one has no leisure; to be reduced to poverty, to lose one's possessions. **-banḍan -वण्डन् । परस्परमैत्र्यम्** m. mutual friendship. **-brakh -व्रख् । हस्ताघातः** m. (sg. dat. **-brakas -व्रकस्**), hand-crushing, the crushing of the hand with a blow from a heavy weight. **-brakawana yun$^{u}$ -व्रकवन युनु । हस्तस्याघातभवनम्** m. inf. pass. the hand to be crushed with the blow of a heavy weight.

**atha-chakh अथ-छख् । हस्तनिक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **-chaki -छकि** and so on), scattering by the hand, scattering (seed or the like in sowing grain). **-chikh -छिख् । हस्तसेकः** f. (sg. dat. **-chiki -छिकि**, and so on), sprinkling (water, etc.) by or from the hand. **—chalun —छलुन् । हस्तक्षालनम्, निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. to wash the hands, either ceremonially (e.g. before eating) or to remove dirt; to wash the hands after eating (K.Pr. 17); to wash one's hands (of hope), to be driven to despair, become hopeless, as when all one's property is destroyed, or when one loses his independence, or when one's efforts fail to produce their expected results; to wash with the hand (YZ. 232), cf. **dachyun$^{u}$ atha chuh chalān khōwaris,** the right hand washes the left (K.Pr. 43). **-chŏmba -छ्वम्ब । हस्तमर्दनम्** m. rubbing in the hands, esp. rubbing grain in the hands to remove the husks. **-chọn$^{u}$ -छ्वंनु । रिक्तहस्तः** adj. (f. **-chŏñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -छ्वंञू**), having (the contents of) the hand reduced, empty-handed; temporarily reduced to poverty. **-chöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -छांञू । हस्तोत्पवनम्** f. sifting in or through the hands (and not through a sieve or by means of a winnowing basket). **-chŏñĕr -छ्वञर् । रिक्तहस्तभावः** m. empty-handedness, temporary poverty. **-caũkharun$^{u}$ -चँखरुनु । हस्तसंकोचः** m. contraction of the hand; the shrivelling up or numbness of the hand from extreme cold, or the like. **-cār -चार् । हस्तपीडनम्** m. pressing or squeezing of or by the hand. **-cīr -चीर् । हस्तनिष्पीडनम्** m. wringing or squeezing of or by the hand.

**atha-dọb$^{a}$rĕ अथ-द्वंब्र्य । हस्तनिक्षेपपूर्वकम्** adv. hiding or burying secretly by the hand (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.). **-dachyun$^{u}$ -दछ्युनु । चतुरहस्तः** adj. (f. **-dachiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दछिञू**), nimble-handed, dexterous, quick of hand, usually in a bad sense, as in hitting some one, striking a child or a servant, or carrying off property; ready with the fists; nimble-fingered. **-dach$^{i}$ñĕr -दंछिञर् । हस्तदक्षत्वम्** m. nimble-handedness, dexterity, quickness of hand, as in the preceding. **-dod$^{u}$ -दंदु । दग्धहस्तः** adj. (f. **-düz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दंज़ू**), having the hand burnt, either lit. or met. **-dag -दग् । हस्ताघातः, हस्तपीडा** f. pounding by the hand, kneading, working up by hand into a mass; pain, disease, or swelling of the hands. **-dọg$^{u}$ -द्वंगु । मुष्ट्याघातः** m. a blow with the fist, a thump. **-ḍakha -डख । हस्ताधारः** m. a support for the hand, a walking-stick; supporting or steadying some globular body by the hand. **—ḍạkh$^{a}$run —डंख्रुन । हस्ताधारकरणम्** m.inf. to support by the hand, to be used as a walking-stick or alpenstock. **—ḍalun —डलुन् । हस्तोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. the hand to pass over, to have the hand make a mistake, to make a slip of the hand, i.e. when a skilful hand for some reason or other does a thing badly. **—ḍālun —डालुन् । हस्तेन प्रीतिस्पर्शनम् हस्तस्पर्शेनारोग्यसंपन्नत्वम्, हस्तपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to touch a person affectionately with the hand, to pat, stroke; to cure a disease by some holy person or a god touching the affected part (YZ. 431); to lead a person to perform a work badly or imperfectly by giving bad advice, to meddle, interfere, to spoil the execution of a work; to smoothe with the hand, to make beautiful (K.Pr. 93). **-d$^{a}$nan -द्नन् । हस्तेन मलापहरणम्** f. shaking out dust, water, etc. (from a garment) with the hand. **—d$^{a}$nun —द्नुन् । हस्तकम्पनम्** m.inf. to shake out dust or water (from a garment) with the hands. **-dūntsh -दून्छ् । हस्तेन पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dūntshi -दून्छि**), separation by hand; taking out the contents of a package; pulling out wool or cotton so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दूञू । हस्तविवरणम्** f. pulling out or carding wool or cotton by hand (not by a carding machine), so as to make it ready for spinning. **-dor$^{u}$ -दंरु । दृढहस्तः** adj. (f. **-dür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दंरू**), one having a firm or strong hand, or having a skilful hand, or having a hand strong in beating others. **—darun —दरुन् । दृढहस्तत्वम्** m.inf. to have a skilful, steady hand (in writing, etc.); to have a strong or violent hand ready to strike. **—dạr$^{a}$run —दंर्रुन् ।** हस्तस्थिरीकरणम् m.inf. to gain a steady hand by practice; esp. to train the hand for theft or pick-pocketing. **—dārawun$^{u}$ —दारवुनु ।** याचकः adj. (f. **-dārawüñ$^{ü}$ -दारवंञू**), one who is accustomed to stretch out the hand, a beggar. **—dyun$^{u}$ —द्युनु ।** हस्तसहायदानम्, अपहरणम् m.inf. to give a hand, to lend a hand in lifting a load or the like (K.Pr. 17); to put forth the hand to steal, to steal, to misappropriate, esp. when done secretly. **—düz$^{ü}$ —दंज़ू**, see **atha-dod$^{u}$** ab.

**atha-gŏbĕr अथ-ग्वब्यर् ।** हस्तगौरवम m. hand-heaviness, esp. of a hand heavy with gifts, liberality. **-god$^{u}$ -गंदु ।** हस्तच्छिद्रम m. a hole in the hand, caused by disease or accident; met. a hand like a sieve, extravagance, wasteful expenditure. **-gumon$^{u}$ -गुमंनु ।** हस्तस्विन्नः adj. (f. **-gumüñ$^{ü}$ -गुमंञू**), grey in the hand; hence, sweaty-handed; having the hands fouled by dirty work. **-gumañār -गुमञार् ।** हस्तस्विन्नत्वम्, मालिन्यम् m. sweaty-handedness; foul-handedness. **-gōmot$^{u}$ -गोमंतु ।** हस्ताद्गतः adj. (f. **-gömüts$^{ü}$ -गांमंच़ू**), gone from the hand; gone into some one else's possession; (of a slave) freed or insubordinate, out of hand. **-gömüts$^{ü}$ -गांमंच़ू ।** संपतितगर्भा f. of the preceding; used in the special sense of a pregnant female (human or other) miscarrying, suffering miscarriage; cf. **atha-karüñ$^{ü}$** below. **-gaṇḍ -गण्ड् ।** हस्तग्रन्थिः m. a knot on the hand; a knuckle; a knotted rag tied round a sore hand; inability to spend one's money owing to some one preventing it; the holding together of a bundle by the hand alone, without a string, etc. **-graṭa -ग्रट ।** पेषणी m. a hand grinding-mill (for grinding flour, etc.), as distinct from one worked by machinery. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** हस्ताद्पयानम् m.inf. to go from the hand; to go into some one else's possession; (of a slave) to become freed, or to get out of hand, to be insubordinate. **-gatshawun$^{u}$ -गछ़वुनु** adj. (f. **-gatshawüñ$^{ü}$ -गछ़वंञू**), released (El.).

**atha-hüj$^{ü}$ अथ-हंज़ू**, see **atha-hol$^{u}$** bel. **-hajĕr -हज्यर् ।** हस्तवक्रत्वम् m. crooked-handedness, deformity of the hand; cleverness in doing crooked (lit. or met.) work. **-hol$^{u}$ -हंलु ।** वक्रहस्तः adj. (f. **-hüj$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), crooked-handed, having a deformed hand; one who is accustomed to or skilled in crooked (lit. or met.) handiwork. **—hilàn$^{i}$ —हिलंनि ।** हस्तप्रबलीभवनम् m. pl. inf. the hands to become mighty by practice, to become high-handed, overbearing, violent; to become by practice addicted to robbery, etc. **-han diñ$^{ü}$ -हन् दिञू ।** चौर्यकरणम् f.inf. lit. to give a little hand; hence to steal little by little. **-haṇḍish -हण्डिश् ।** अल्पा चुम्बनिका f. a kind of small pincers for handling heated gold, etc., used by goldsmiths. **—hārun —हारुन् ।** हस्तपराजयः m.inf. the hand to be conquered; to be defeated (in gambling or in a fight). **-hishĕr -हिश्यर् ।** हस्तसादृश्यम् m. similarity of hands (in appearance); similarity of hand-occupation of several people; similarity of handiwork turned out by a number of people or by one person at different times. **-haṭh -हठ् ।** हस्तव्रणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-haṭas -हटस्**), a blister in the hand (from holding an oar or a punting pole or the like). **-hĕtur$^{u}$ -ह्यतुरु ।** श्वित्राक्रान्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-hĕt$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -ह्यतंरू**), lit. white-handed, hence afflicted with white leprosy. **—hāwun —हावुन् ।** हस्तप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show the hands (Śiv. 830, in disgust); to show one's power to another, to threaten; to show one's empty-handedness or poverty; to beg; to show one's hands (to a fortune-teller); or to a physician (that he may feel the pulse). **—hāwān gatshun —हावान् गछुन् ।** हस्तौ प्रदर्श्य गमनम् m.inf. to go showing the hands (so that everyone can see that they are empty or unable to work); hence, to be at the point of death (when a man goes to the other world without accomplishing his work). **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु ।** साह्यग्रहणम् m.inf. to take a helping hand, to get another to help one to do some heavy work.

**atha-jōra अथ-जोर ।** हस्तयुग्मम् m. the two hands. **-jūr$^{i}$ -जूरि ।** हस्तद्वयी f. the two hands, u.w. vbs. signifying 'tie together' or the like. **-jath -जथ् ।** हस्तकेशसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-jüts$^{ü}$ -जंच़ू**, and so on), a heavy growth of hair on the hands (considered a disfigurement). **-jạts$^{a}$l -जंच़ल् ।** अतिवालहस्तः adj. c.g. having very hairy hands. **-jüts$^{ü}$lad -जंच़ूलद् ।** हस्तकेशवान् adj. c.g., id.

**atha-kaḍun अथ-कडुन् ।** हस्तसंपाद्यः adj. (f. **-kaḍüñ$^{ü}$ -कडंञू**), able to be accomplished by the hand (of a piece of art-work or writing); as vb. conj. 1, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462). **-kh$^{a}$h -खह् ।** हस्तत्वक्षणम् m. a scratch on, or tearing of, the skin of the hand. **-khajĕr -खज्यर् ।** हस्तविस्तारः, औदार्यम m. open-handedness, generosity. **-khol$^{u}$ -खंलु ।** विस्तृतहस्तः, उदारः adj. (f. **-khüj$^{ü}$ -खंजू**), having the hand spread out or wide open; open-handed, generous. **-khan -खन् ।** हस्तेन विलीकरणम् m. lit. digging with the hand; hence, thrusting the hand into a heap of grain to draw out a sample in order to test its freedom from foreign matter. **-khaṇḍ$^{a}$ran -खंण्डरन् ।** अंशहरणम् f. lit. dividing into portions by hand; hence, stealing or misappropriating a portion of anything. **-khŏr -ख्वर् ।** हस्तपादम् m.pl. hands and feet. **-khor lagàn$^{i}$**

**-ख्वर् लगंनि ।** **सिद्धिसंभवः** m. pl. inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork, and of one's going to it, to succeed, esp. in regard to something forbidden. **-khōr -खोर् । हस्तपादम्** m.pl., i.q. **atha-khŏr.** **-khōr lagun -खोर् लगुन् । हस्तपादसंसिद्धिः** m.inf. to reach the result of one's handiwork and of one's going to it, to succeed in one's efforts. **-khōr mārán$^{i}$ -खोर् मारंनि । अभ्यासातिशयः** m. pl. inf. to beat the hands and feet, to make great efforts. **-khōr phalán$^{i}$ -खोर् फलंनि । निष्फलप्रयासः** m. pl. inf. the hands and feet to become old and worn out; hence, to work to no purpose, to find one's efforts vain. **-khōr wahārán$^{i}$ -खोर् वहारंनि । निष्कण्टकाधिकारप्राप्तिः** m. pl. inf. to spread out the hands and feet, to be at ease; esp. to be in a position of undisturbed authority after quelling all opposition. **-khrāv -ख्राव् । हस्तोपानत्** f. a sandal or shoe for the hand, used by cripples, who progress on their hands owing to being unable to use their legs; usually made of leather or wood. **-khāv -खाव् । हस्तभक्षकः** adj. c.g. a hand-eater, one who makes a practice of taking or stealing food or other things from another's hand. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** m.inf. to eat with the hand (Śiv. 702), cf. **athi khyon$^{u}$** and **atha sūtin khyon$^{u}$.** **—khyāwun —ख्यावुन् । हस्तभक्षणविधापनम्** m.inf. to make a practice of getting oneself fed from another's hand, to keep on begging for more and more. **-kumajyār -कुमज्यार् । हस्तकोमलत्वम्** m. softness, beauty of the hand; gentle-handedness, tenderness; generosity, readiness to give. **-kumol$^{u}$ -कुमंलु । कोमलहस्तः** adj. (f. **-kumüj$^{ü}$ -कुमंजू**), soft-handed, having beautiful hands; gentle-handed, tender; generous, ready to give to suppliants. **-kömph -कांम्फ्**, see **atha-kōph** bel. **-kôn$^{u}$ -कोनु । हस्तकाणः** adj. (f. **-kõñ$^{ü}$ -कांञू**), having the hand one-eyed, clumsy-handed; thievish-handed, having hands accustomed to thieve, light-fingered. **-kĕñ$^{ü}$ -क्यंञू**, see **atha-kyon$^{u}$** bel. **-kāñĕr -काञर् । हस्तकाणता** m. clumsy-handedness; clumsiness, the fingers all thumbs; having the hands accustomed to theft, a habit of picking and stealing. **-kĕñĕr -क्यञर् । हस्तस्विन्नत्वम्** m. moist-handedness; a state of having hands which quickly sweat, esp. when the result of some dirty work. **-kōph -कॉँफ् । हस्तकम्पः** m. (sg. dat. **-kōpas -कॉँपस्**, and so on), trembling or palsy of the hand; trembling at or fear of another's hand. **-kor$^{u}$ -करु** m. a large kind of bracelet, either of gold or of silver (El.). **—karun —करुन् । हस्तात्त्यागः, युद्धारम्भः** m.inf. to put out of one's hand, let go; to set free, release from servitude; to shove and push mutually with the hands in the beginning of a hand-to-hand fight. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू । गर्भनष्टीकृतिः** f.inf. to cause by beating, etc., a female (of man or beast) to miscarry; cf. **atha-gömütsü$^{ü}$** ab. **-kis$^{ü}$ -किसू । हस्तकनिष्ठिका** f. the little, or fifth, finger of each hand. **—köw$^{a}$rán$^{i}$ —कांव्रंनि । हस्तश्यामीभावः** m. pl. inf. the hands to become black; the becoming black of the hands from extreme thinness, or when a person is fainting or at the point of death from plague. **-köw$^{a}$rĕr -कांवर्यर् । हस्तश्यामलत्वम्** m. abs. noun of the foregoing, blackness of the hands as above. **-kyon$^{u}$ -क्यंनु । स्विन्नहस्तः, मलिनकार्यकृत्** adj. (f. **-kĕñ$^{ü}$ -क्यंञू**), sweaty-handed, esp. of a person who is occupied in some foul business. **-kāyor$^{u}$ -कायंरु । असमर्थहस्तः, अलसहस्तो वा** adj. (f. **-kāyür$^{ü}$ -कायंरू**), one whose hands are powerless or weak; one who is lazy.

**atha-laga अथ-लग । पञ्चसंख्या संकेतः** m. showing the hand (with its five fingers) as a sign for the number 5. **—lāgun —लागुन् । हस्तेनारम्भविधानम्, स्पर्शनं च** m.inf. to put the hand to, to touch, feel (K.Pr. 73); to put the hand (to), to set about or begin any work; to thrust the hand into, to meddle, to interfere. **-lam -लम् । हस्ताकर्षणम्** m. the act of dragging apart by the hands. **-lama 1 -लम । हस्ताकर्षणम्** m. the act of pulling another's hand or something held in another's hand. **-lama 2 -लम । हस्तविलम्बः** f. slowness of the hand, delay or laziness in the completion of some handiwork. **-lamawun$^{u}$ -लमवुनु । हस्तेनावलम्बितः** adj. (f. **-wüñ$^{ü}$ -वंञू**), held suspended from the hand (in carrying, etc.). **-lōn -लोन् । हस्तेन छेदनम्** f. reaping crops by hand (without a sickle), plucking crops. **-lōnawañ -लोनवञ् । हस्तेनानुप्रार्थनम्, उत्थापनम्** f. the gathering together and taking up of grain which has been purchased, after it has been weighed. **—lĕwun —ल्यवुन् । अत्यास्वादसद्भावः** m.inf. to lick the hand after eating something nice, to enjoy delicious food. **—lāyun —लायुन् । हस्तताडनम्, प्रक्षेपश्च** m. to strike with the hand, to thump; to thrust forward the hand for something, to snatch.

**atha-mēchĕ अथ-मेछ्य**, see **atha-myūṭh$^{u}$** bel. **-mēchĕr -मेछ्यर् । हस्तास्वादभावः** m. sweetness of the hand; cleverness in preparing dainty food. **-mŏcĕr -म्वच्यर् । हस्तस्थौल्यम्** m. stoutness, fatness, or plumpness of the hand; (as a measure) a hand-thickness. **-mā̃ḍ -मॉँड् । हस्तमिश्रीकरणम्** f. mixing or kneading dough, etc., by the hand. **—muhun —मुहुन् । हस्तादपहरणम्** m.inf., lit. to swindle from the hand; hence, to snatch or steal from the hand. **—muhith nyun$^{u}$ —मुहिथ् न्युनु । हस्तमोषमपहरणम्** m.inf., id. **—malun —मलुन् । हस्तमर्दनम्** m.inf. to rub the hands together, to wring the hands (in regret), to regret, repent. **-mēlun** -मेलुन् । हस्तसंगमः m.inf. to have the hands joined, to shake hands; to have the hands joined for fighting, to start fighting. **-mál$^{i}$ñār** -मंलिञार् । हस्तमलीमसभावः m. dirtiness of the hands. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । हस्तसंयोजना f. joining of the hands, a hand-shake, a firm friendship; joining of the hands for fighting, commencement of fighting. **—milawun** —मिलवुन्, or **—milanāwun** —मिलनावुन् । हस्तसंयोजनम, युद्धारम्भः m.inf. to join hands, to shake hands; to join hands for fighting, to commence a wrestling-bout; to join hands for dancing (Śiv. 1010). **-malyun$^{u}$** -मल्युनु । मलिनहस्तः adj. (f. **-maliñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मलिञू), dirty-handed, either for some temporary reason or always. **—mamalun** —ममलुन् । हस्तनिश्चैतन्यम् m.inf. the hand to go asleep, to have 'pins and needles' in the hand. **-mēn** -मेन् । हस्तमितिः f. measurement by the hand. **-mǫṇḍ$^{u}$** -ख्वंण्डु । कुण्ठितहस्तः adj. (f. **-mŏṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ख्वंण्डू, sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -ख्वंज्य), one who has become dull-handed, weak-handed, or clumsy, even although previously expert. **-mond$^{u}$** -मंन्दु । मन्दहस्तः adj. (f. **-münz$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मंज़ू, sg. dat. **-manzĕ** -मज़्य), slow-handed, clumsy-handed, either from disease or laziness. **-mŏnjĕr** -ख्वंज्यर् । हस्तकुण्ठितत्वम् m. dull-handedness, weak-handedness (of one who has become so, even although previously expert). **-manzar** -मज़र् । हस्तमान्द्यम् m. slowness of the hand, clumsiness (from sickness or laziness). **-mĕnzar** -म्यज़र् । हस्तमन्दता m. id. **-mūr** -मूर् । हस्तपीडनम् f. squeezing, twisting, or pulling another's hand to take something from it by force. **-mūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मूरू । हस्तस्थाल्पवृक्षशाखा f. a small twig carried in the hand when riding, a riding whip. **—mārun** —मारुन् । अपहरणम्, परोक्षमारणम् m.inf. to strike with the hand, thump; to embezzle, pilfer secretly; to attack (sword in hand or hand to hand) unawares by night or from an ambush. **-mūran 1** -मूरन् । हस्तेन त्वङ्निष्कर्षः m. the act of shelling beans, etc., by hand. **-mūran 2** -मूरन् । हस्तपीडनम् f. the action of squeezing, twisting, or dragging the hand of another, in order to make him give up something he holds. **—mūrun** —मूरुन् । हस्ताहननम्, हस्तातिकण्डूभाव आहननम् m.inf. to strike the hands together in sorrow or regret, to wring the hands; to snatch something from another's hand; to rub hard or strike an itchy hand so as to relieve the itchiness. **-mǫṭ$^{u}$** -ख्वंटु । स्थूलहस्तः adj. (f. **-mŏṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ख्वंटू, sg. dat. **-mŏcĕ** -ख्वच्य), having stout, fat, or plump hands. **-mīṭh$^{u}$** -मीठू, see **atha-myūṭh$^{u}$** bel. **-myul$^{u}$** -म्युलु । हस्तसंयोगः m. union of hands, firm friendship. **-myūṭh$^{u}$** -म्यूठु । आस्वादवद्धस्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-mīṭhis** -मीठिस्, abl. **-mēṭhi** -मेठि; f. **-mīṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मीठू, sg. dat. **-mēchĕ** -मेछ्य), sweet-handed, one who is clever in preparing dainty food; one who works daintily in any task (cf. K.Pr. 159).

**atha-nic$^{\ddot{u}}$** अथ-निचू, see **atha-nyuk$^{u}$** bel. **-nam** -नम । हस्तनखाः m.pl. the finger-nails. **-nĕnda** -न्यन्द । हस्ताभ्यां धान्यक्षुपसंस्कारविशेषः f.pl. a process of weeding rice-seedlings, in which the weeder goes on all fours in the flooded field and pulls out the weeds with his hands. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । हस्तान्निर्गमनम् m.inf. to issue from the hand, to be completed, finished. **-naṭh** -नठ् । हस्तकम्पः f. (sg. dat. **-naṭi** -नटि), palsy of the hand (owing to cold, to fear when engaged in theft or commencing a wicked action, or naturally). **-nĕth** -न्यथ् । हस्तेन पशुरोमकृन्तनम् f. (sg. dat. **-nĕts$^{\ddot{u}}$** -न्यंचू), the act of shearing a sheep, etc., by hand (not by shears, etc.); the pile of wool torn off by this process. **-nyuk$^{u}$** -न्युकु । कृशहस्तः adj. (f. **-nic$^{\ddot{u}}$** -निचू), thin, slender-handed; one whose hands are small in comparison to his other limbs. **-nyŏṭh** -न्यूठ् । हस्ताङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas** -न्यूठस्), the thumb.

**atha-pachĕ** अथ-पछ्य, see **atha-poṭh$^{u}$** bel. **-pachĕr** -पछ्यर् । हस्तपुष्टता m. thriving or success of the hand; anything done by hand which is well and truly made. **-pahā** -पहा । हस्तन्यासः adv. on loan for a short period (*dast-gardān*). **-phahor$^{u}$** -फहंरु । कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. **-phahür$^{u}$** -फहंरू), hard-handed; hence, having a hand accustomed to stealing. **-phaharĕr** -फहर्यर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम् m. hardness of hand; the having a hand accustomed to stealing. **—phalán$^{i}$** —फलंनि । हस्तश्रमः, कार्यनैष्फल्यम् m. pl. inf. the hand to be split, and hence to become old and withered; to be unaccomplished (of some work done by hand-labour). **—phālawán$^{i}$** —फालवंनि । हस्तश्रमापादनम् m. pl. inf. to make hands split with hard work; to fail in the accomplishment of some handiwork. **-phanḍa** -फण्ड । हस्तताडनम् m. fighting hand to hand, coming to blows. **—pharán$^{i}$** —फरंनि । हस्तेन हानिः m. pl. inf. the hands to be a cause of loss; to be lost (of property), or trouble to be caused by one's own or some other's hand. **—phērán$^{i}$** —फेरंनि । स्वीयप्रतिपक्षीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to be inverted; to find an adversary in one's own friend; the hands to be twisted or distorted in a faint or from the result of a blow. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रतियुद्धविधानम् m. to change hands, to transfer a thing from one hand to the other; to return a blow, to attack in revenge for a former beating. **-phárish$^{\ddot{u}}$** -फरिशू, see **atha-pharyush$^{u}$** bel. **-phár$^{i}$shĕr** -फंरिशर् । हस्तकार्कश्यम m. hardness of the hand; niggardliness, miserliness; pugnacity, readiness to beat. **—phīrith gatshán$^{i}$ —फीरिथ् गछ़ंनि ।** स्वीयवैपरीत्यभवनम् m. pl. inf. one's own people to become hostile (e.g. a king's advisers or army to turn traitors); of things deposited with a person in whom one has confidence, to be misappropriated. Cf. **atha phērán$^{i}$** ab. **-phrētshar -फ्रेछ़र् ।** हस्तप्राशस्त्यम् m. praiseworthy-handedness; the ability to cure a sick man by merely laying hands upon him; excellence or cleverness of a man's hands, such as to make everything that he undertakes succeed. **—phirawun —फिरवुन् ।** प्रसादविधानम् m.inf. to cause the hand to go round a person; to stroke a person affectionately or consolingly. **-pharyush$^{u}$ -फर्युशु ।** कठोरहस्तः adj. (f. **-pharish$^{ü}$ -फरिशू**), hard-handed, niggardly, one who will not give even a cowrie in charity; one who has a hand accustomed to beating others, pugnacious, a bully. **-phryūst$^{u}$ -फ्रूस्तु ।** प्रशस्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-phryūtsh$^{ü}$ -फ्रूछ़ू**, sg. dat. **-phrētshĕ -फ्रेछ़्य**), praiseworthy-handed; one able to cure a sick person by merely laying hands on him; one clever with his hands, so as always to complete successfully any handiwork undertaken by him. **-phash -फश् ।** हस्तेन नाशनम्, हस्तस्पर्शनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing) by the hand; touching by the hand. **-phēsh -फेश् ।** हस्तेनापमार्जनम् m. wiping out (a picture or writing, etc.) by the hand; when the hand is sticky with honey or the like, licking it clean. **—phēshán$^{i}$ —फेशंनि ।** हस्तमर्दनम् m. pl. inf. to wring or bite the hands in token of repentance or regret. **—phaṣ$^{a}$rāwun —फंस्रावुन् ।** हस्तबद्धीकरणम् m. to tie the hand; to be so engaged in anything as to be unable to turn to anything else. **—phaṭán$^{i}$ —फटंनि ।** हस्तोद्भेदः m. pl. inf. the hands to split, e.g. when chapped by cold or having the skin of the back broken by cold or the like. **-phyār -फ्यार् ।** हस्तेन रसनिष्कर्षः, हस्तकुकर्म m. the action of straining out juice or gravy by the hand; obsc. masturbation. **-phyur$^{u}$ -फ्युरु ।** हस्तपरिवर्तः m. in counting money, etc., a slip of the hand, a mistake in counting; changing a thing from one hand to the other (e.g. to ease a burden).

**atha-pŏj$^{ü}$ अथ-प्वंजू**; see the following: **-pọl$^{u}$ -प्वंलु ।** निःसारहस्तः adj. (**-pŏj$^{ü}$ -प्वंजू**), weak-handed. **—pạl$^{a}$ṭán$^{i}$ —पंलटंनि ।** हस्तद्रवीभावः m. pl. inf. the hands to melt; to be sweaty (of the hands). **-pilawan -पिलवन् ।** हस्तपर्याप्तिः f. the reach of the hand, the height to which the hand can reach. **-pilawun$^{u}$ -पिलवुनु ।** (ऊर्ध्वस्थः)हस्तप्राप्यः adj. (f. **-wüñ$^{ü}$ -वंञू**), (of a place or thing) within reach of the hand (upwards); able to be put in a high place within reach of the hands. **—pạl$^{a}$zán$^{i}$ —पंलज़ंनि ।** हस्तोपयोगः m. pl. inf. the hands to be useful, to be helpful (of the hands). **-panja -पञ्ज ।** हस्तत्राणः m. a glove (cf. W. 114, *athapanji*); **-panja-jōra -पञ्ज-जोर**, a pair of gloves (Gr.M.). **-pīr$^{ü}$ -पीरू**, see **atha-pyūr$^{u}$**. **-pūr$^{u}$ -पूरु ।** पूर्णहस्तः adj. (f. **-pūr$^{ü}$ -पूरू**), full-handed; rich and generous, rich and extravagant. **-pron$^{u}$ -प्रंनु ।** शुद्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-prüñ$^{ü}$ -प्रंञू**), clean-handed, white-handed; employed in a clean work. **-pūrĕr -पूर्यर् ।** हस्तपूर्णत्वम् m. full-handedness; richness combined with generosity or extravagance. **-pishĕjyār -पिशज्यार् ।** हस्तपेशलत्वम् m. softness of the hand, either naturally or by the use of unguents; softness or daintiness of handiwork. **-pishol$^{u}$ -पिशंलु ।** पेशलहस्तः adj. (f. **-pishüj$^{ü}$ -पिशंजू**), soft-handed, either naturally or by the use of unguents; one who turns out soft or dainty handiwork. **—pĕṭh thawun —प्यठ् थवुन् ।** पृष्ठे हस्तस्थापनम् m.inf. to place the hand on the back; hence, to give a person small charitable gifts from time to time. **-pĕṭh$^{i}$ -प्यंठि ।** हस्तपृष्ठतः adv. from on the hand. **-poṭh$^{u}$ -पंठु ।** पुष्टहस्तः adj. (f. **-püṭh$^{ü}$ -पंठू**, sg. dat. **-pachĕ -पछ्य**), plump-handed; one whose work is firm and strong, an expert craftsman. **—path-kun gatshun —पथ्-कुन् गछ़ुन् ।** संकोचापत्तिः m.inf. the hand to go behind (one's back); the hand to become restricted (of one generous of nature, but owing to reduced circumstances compelled to restrict his gifts). **—path-kun thawun —पथ्-कुन् थवुन् ।** संकोचकरणम्, उत्कोचग्रहणम् m.inf. to put the hand behind (one's back), to restrict one's generosity (as ab.); to put the hand behind one's back to take a bribe, to be a bribe-taker. **—paṭhun —पठुन् ।** सिद्धहस्तत्वम् m.inf. the hand to be successful; to be successful in one's work, to be a skilled craftsman. **—pạṭh$^{a}$run —पंठरुन् ।** हस्तदृढीकरणम्, हस्तचालनम् m.inf. to make a hand successful; to thoroughly practise some work, to make oneself (or some one else) an expert craftsman; to wash the hands, to make them clean or ceremonially pure. **-patsh -पछ़् ।** हस्तविश्वासः f. (sg. dat. **-patshi -पछ़ि**), trust in a person's hand, confidence in his honesty. **-pav -पव् ।** चौर्यशीलहस्तता m. theft-handedness, the having hands accustomed to steal. **-pāv -पाव् ।** वितस्तिः m. a measure of length, a span of twelve finger-widths. **—pāwun —पावुन् ।** हस्तपातनम् m.inf. to cause the hand to fall; to meddle with another's affairs, to try to settle some business which is properly the work of some one else, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-pyod$^{u}$ -प्यंदु ।** वृत्तज्ञहस्तः adj. (f. **-pĕz$^{ü}$ -प्यंज़ू**), knowing-handed, one who is clever at stealing hidden property. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु ।** हस्तात्पातः m.inf. to fall from the hand; to be let go, be lost; to become free from (some one else's) control. **—payun —पयुन् ।** क्षान्तिशीलहस्तत्वम्, हस्तपक्वता m.inf. the hand to endure being scorched by fire, or being blistered by contact with ice, etc.; hence, met. to show a patient, enduring disposition. **-pyūr$^{u}$ -प्यूरु ।** स्निग्धहस्तः adj. (f. **-pīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पीरू**), smooth-handed; doing smooth handiwork. **-pĕz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -प्यंज़ू**, see **atha-pyod$^{u}$** ab. **-pöz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पांज़ू ।** हस्तनिःसारणा f. taking out gradually by hand (e.g. liquid from a jar or water from a well), ladling out by hand.

**atha-röch$^{i}$ अथ-रांछि ।** सहायः adv. as a companion (e.g. when a man is engaged 'as a companion' or as a guard on a journey). **-ramb -रम्ब् ।** हस्तशोभा f. beauty of the hand; met. deftness of hands in turning out good handiwork. **-ron$^{u}$ -रंनु ।** कुकरः adj. (f. **-rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रंञू**), having a deformed hand. **—rangàn$^{i}$ —रङ्गंनि ।** हस्तरञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to colour the hands; to have the hands reddened with dye; to have the hands red with work; to beg repeatedly holding out the hands. **-roṭ$^{u}$ -रंटु ।** अनुग्रहः m. taking the hand; help or assistance given to some one, esp. some poor person; rescue; patronage (Gr.M.). **—raṭun —रटुन् ।** हस्तग्रहणम् m.inf. to take the hand; to help; to rescue; to patronize; to take the hand, seize the hand, stop, prohibit (Śiv. 703); to grasp another's hand in a dance (Śiv. 1432). **—rōṭàn$^{i}$ —रोटंनि ।** हस्तावष्टम्भः m. pl. inf. the hands to be stopped; to become downhearted and stop one's work; (of a generous person) to cease giving. **-ruv -रुव् ।** हस्तरोपणम् m. transplanting by hand. **—rāwun —रावुन् ।** हस्तनष्टीभवनम् m. inf. to be lost from the hand; the hand to be lost, to lose the skill of one's hands. **—rāwarun —रावरुन्** m.inf. to lose anything from the hand (K.Pr. 163). **—rūzith gatshàn$^{i}$ —रूज़िथ् गछंनि ।** हस्तस्तब्धीभावः m. pl. inf. to have the hands stopped in a work (Śiv. 1451); to cease from distributing gifts.

**atha-sag अथ-सग् ।** हस्तसेकः m. sprinkling water with the hands (not from a vessel) on plants, etc. **-shọd$^{u}$ -श्वंदु ।** निर्दोषहस्तः adj. (f. **-shŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -श्वंज़ू**), clean-handed; one who performs clean or pure handiwork. **-shĕhajyār -शहज्यार् ।** हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness of the hand; hence, kindly nature, a habit of doing kindly actions; skill in sowing seeds or potting plants. **-shĕhol$^{u}$ -शहंलु ।** हितहस्तः adj. (f. **-shĕhüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -शहंजू**), cool-handed; one whose hand is accustomed to doing kindly actions. **—shĕhalun —शहलुन् ।** साह्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. the hand to be cool; to receive help in accomplishing any work. **—shĕhalāwun —शहलावुन् ।** हस्तसहायदानम् m.inf. to cool (another's) hand; to help a person who finds difficulty in accomplishing anything. **-shĕlakh -शलख् ।** हस्तताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas -शलकस्**), a beating with the hand (given to a child or a pupil). **-shĕr -शर् ।** अज्ञातमयोग्यकरणम् m. the accidentally or ignorantly performing an improper action. **-shŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -श्वंज़ू**, see **-shọd$^{u}$**. **-shŏzar -श्वज़र् ।** हस्तशुद्धता m. pureness or cleanness of the hand; ceremonial purity of the hand. **-samĕr -सम्यर् ।** हस्तसमता m. evenness of hand; (of two or more persons) employment on the same work; (of one person) employment always on the same work. **-sañĕr -सञर् ।** हस्तगाम्भीर्यम m. hand-depth, the depth of a hand, the depth to which a hand will go (a measure of depth). **-sāñĕr -साञर् ।** हस्तार्द्रता m. wetness of the hand (from sweat or from contact with water, etc.). **-sĕñĕr -स्यञर् ।** हस्तलावण्यराहित्यम m. the condition of having no salt in one's hand when eating; hence, met. the having a hand which has no 'salt' in it, which turns out work without daintiness or strength. **-sāph (sāf) -साफ् ।** निर्मलहस्तः adj. e.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-sāphas -साफस्**), clean-handed; doing clean work, deft-handed. **-sāphĕr -साफ्यर् ।** हस्तशुद्धता m. cleanness or purity of the hand; cleanness or deftness of handiwork. **-sīr$^{u}$ -सीरु ।** हस्तकृतेष्टिका, पिचुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-sērĕ -सेर्य**), a brick made by hand, not with a mould; a lump of cotton cleaned by hand for spinning. **-sŏr -स्वर् ।** हस्ताभिनयः m. beating time with the hand (in music). **-sör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सांरू ।** हस्तसमुच्चितिः f. collection by hand; gradual removal of anything from one place to another. **—sārun —सारुन् ।** हस्तेन समानयनम्, हस्तस्पर्शः m.inf. to collect with the hand; to remove (a crop or the like) from anywhere and pile it in one place; to touch with the hand. **-srāñĕr -स्राञर् ।** हस्तार्द्रता m. moistness of the hand, natural, or from sweat, or from contact with water, etc. **—sŏrshun —स्वर्शुन् ।** हस्तसंशोधनम् m.inf. to clean or wash the hands, esp. before and after eating. **—sŏrith pakun —स्वरिथ् पकुन् ।** आयानुरूपव्ययकरणम् m.inf. to proceed remembering the hands; hence, in case of a wedding or feast, to expend in proportion to one's income. **-sūtin -सूंतिन् ।** हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sūtin khyon$^{u}$ -सूंतिन् ख्यंनु ।** हस्तेन खादनम् m.inf. to eat with the hand, cf. **atha khyon$^{u}$** ab., **athau-sūtin** and **athi khyon$^{u}$** bel. **-sūty -सूंत्य् ।** हस्तेन adv. with the hand, by means of the hand, using the hand as an instrument. **-sôw$^{u}$ -सोवु ।** धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-söw$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सांवू**), rich-handed, with hands full of money, wealthy and liberal. **-syon$^{u}$ -स्यंनु ।** हस्तलावण्यरहितः adj. (f. **-sĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -स्यंञू**), having a hand without salt, eating food without salt; met. one whose handiwork is without daintiness or clumsy. **-sĕzar -स्यज़र्** । हस्तार्जवम् m. straightness of the hand; success of the hand, deftness; straightness made by the hand.

**atha-ṭhaharun अथ-ठहरुन्** । हस्तस्थैर्यम् m.inf. the hand to be steady; to have a steady hand (in carpentry, writing, or the like). **-ṭhukh -ठुख्** । हस्तोत्खननम् m. (sg. dat. **-ṭhukas -ठुकस्**), driving into the ground (as a spike, etc.) by hand. **—ṭhīkun —ठीकुन्** । हस्तस्थितिः m.inf. the hand to be steady, to have a steady hand as in delicate arts (such as in boring holes in pearls). **—thamun —थमुन्** । हस्तनिरोधः m.inf. the hand to be at rest, to stop in one's work; to become poor. **-thiph -थिफ्** । हस्तताडना f. (sg. dat. **-thipi -थिपि**), a slap with the hand (to a child or a pupil). **-thara -थर** । हस्तकम्पः f. trembling of the hand, esp. from inexperience, e.g., in attempting a new kind of work, owing to a guilty feeling when stealing, when boring a valuable pearl (out of anxiety); trembling of the hand from palsy. **-thörᵘ̈ -थांरू** । हस्तसंभ्रमः f. hurry of the hand, doing a thing hurriedly or as if one was afraid of it; trembling of the hand, palsy. **-thurᵘ̈ -थुरू** । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. making or forming (e.g. an image or a jar) only by hand, without implements. **-thuran -थुरन्** । हस्तनिर्मितिः f. id. **-thörĕr -थांर्यर्** । हस्तसंभ्रमभावः m., i.q. **atha-thörᵘ̈** ab. **-thurĕr -थुर्यर्** । हस्तनिर्मितित्वम् m. ability to form or make (e.g. an image or a jar) by hand. **-thŏ̃thorᵘ -थाँथंरु** । त्वरितहस्तः adj. (f. **-thöthürᵘ̈ -थाँथंरू**), having a hurried hand, using the hands hurriedly (from haste or fear). **-thŏ̃tharĕr -थाँथर्यर्** । हस्तशीघ्रता m. hurry of hand; using the hand hurriedly, with or without previous deliberation. **-thazar -थज़र्** । हस्तौन्नत्यम् m. highness of hand, i.e. excess in the qualities of the hand; thus, extreme dexterity in handiwork; extreme liberality; extreme wealth. **-ṭŏkh -टॖख्** । हस्तेनाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas -टॖकस्**), a push or thrust with the tips of the fingers. **-tōl -तोल्** । हस्ततौल्यम् m. weighing by hand, guessing the weight of anything by lifting it up. **-tul -तुल्** । हस्तोत्थाप्यमानम् m. a measure of weight, as much as can be lifted by the hand. **—tulun —तुलुन्** । हस्तेनोत्थापनम्, हस्तोत्थापनम् m.inf. to lift by the hand; to stop by the hand anything which is being done; to raise the hand to commence any work at once, or to give alms, or to begin to fight. **—tulith dyunᵘ —तुलिथ् द्युनु** । किञ्चिन्मात्रदानम् m.inf. to raise the hand (from a pile of anything) and give a little of it to anyone. **-tang -तङ्ग्** । संकुचितहस्तः adj. e.g. having the hands contracted, having nothing in them, poverty-stricken. **-tañjĕr -तंज्यर्** । हस्तसंकोचता m. poverty, see ab. **-tᵃronᵘ -त्रॅनु** । शीतलहस्तः adj. (f. **-tᵃrüñᵘ̈ -त्रॅञू**), cold-handed, cool-handed; met. one whose touch is cool, tender, loving, and compassionate. **-tūrun -तूरुन्** । हस्तशीतीभवनम् m.inf. the hands to become cold or cool; to have the hands cooled owing to receiving help from another; to receive help. **—tūranun —तूरनुन्** । हस्तशीतलीभावः m.inf., id. **-tᵃrañār -त्रञार्** । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. coolness or coldness of the hands; a loving tender nature. **-tᵃrañĕr -त्रञर्** । हस्तशीतलत्वम् m. id. **-trọ̆shᵘ -त्रॖंशु** । कठिनहस्तः adj. (f. **-trŏshᵘ̈ -त्रॖंशू**), hard-handed; hard-fisted, accustomed to striking. **-trŏshĕr -त्रॖश्यर्** । हस्तकाठिन्यम् m. hardness of the hand; readiness to strike other people. **-trôwᵘ -त्रोवु** । मुक्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-tröwᵘ̈ -त्रांवू**), free-handed, liberal. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । मोचनम् m.inf. to set free, let loose, release. **-tryūnᵘ -त्र्यूनु** । हस्तत्राणः m. (sg. dat. **-trēnis -त्रेनिस्**), a glove. **—ṭŏṭun —टॖटुन्** । हस्तवृत्तिसंकोचः m.inf. to find one's livelihood derived from handiwork diminished. **-tᵃtsh -तछ़्** । हस्तादिमार्जनवासः f. (sg. dat. **-tᵃtshi -तछ़ि**), a dish-clout, a cloth used in kitchens for keeping the dishes or hands clean. **—ṭuwun —टुवुन्** । हस्तसंकोचनम् m.inf. to cause the hands to be closed up or contracted; met. to reduce one's expenditure or the amount of one's charity. **-ṭyonḍᵘ -ट्यंडु** । हस्ताङ्गुल्यग्रभागः m. the tip of the finger.

**atha-tsᵃh अथ-च़ह** । हस्तचूषः m. sucking the hand, licking the fingers, e.g. after eating dainty food or when very desirous of food. **-tshŏcĕr -छ़ॖच्यर्** । हस्तसंक्षेपता m. shortness of the hand; met. niggardliness. **-tshọ̃ḍ -छ़ाँड्** । हस्तान्वेषणम् f. searching with the hand, feeling about in a hollow place for something lost. **-tshal -छ़ल्** । हस्तयन्त्रम् m. a hand machine; hence, a hand-mill; a lock or bolt of a door which can be opened by the hand without a key. **-tshĕn -छ़्यन्** । हस्तछेदः m. a hole or wound in the hand; a hole in book, garment, cloth, or the like, made by the hand. **—tshunun —छ़ुनुन्** । हस्तपातनम् m.inf., lit. to pour the hand, to put the hand into a thing or upon a thing, to take into one's own hands; to interfere, meddle (Gr.M.); to drop from the hand; to release (El.). **-tshọ̆pᵘ -छ़ॖंपु** । विलम्बितकारी adj. (f. **-tshŏpᵘ̈ -छ़ॖंपू**), slack-handed, one who is slow at work. **-tshŏpĕr -छ़ॖप्यर्** । हस्तकुण्ठत्वम् m. slowness of hand, slowness in doing anything, delay. **-tshorᵘ -छ़ॊरु** । शून्यहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshürᵘ̈ 1 -छ़ॊरू**), empty-handed, poor; cf. **tshorᵘ atha** in K.Pr. 219. **-tshürᵘ̈ 2 -छ़ॊरू** । हस्तग्राह्याल्पकाण्डोलः f. a hand-basket, a shallow kind of market basket in which things are carried for sale. **-tsharĕr -छ़र्यर्** । हस्तशून्यत्वम् m. emptiness of the hand, poverty. **-tshọ̆ṭ$^{u}$** -छ़ुंटु । संक्षिप्तहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshŏ̈ṭ$^{ü}$** -छ़ुंटू, sg. dat. **-tshŏcĕ** -छ़ुच्य), small-handed, having a small hand; met. niggardly. **-tshọ̆ṭ$^{u}$ ta zĕvi zyūṭh$^{u}$** -छ़ुंटु त ज़्यवि-ज़्यूठु । संकुचितहस्तो दीर्घजिह्वः short-handed and long-tongued, one who is illiberal but who speaks as if he were generous; one who is not ready to strike, but ready with abuse. **-tshaṭh** -छ़ट् । हस्तोत्क्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -छ़टि, and so on), hand-winnowing, winnowing by the hand alone (not with a fan, etc.). **-tshọ̆ts$^{u}$** -छ़ुंछ़ु । तुच्छहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshŏ̈ts$^{ü}$** -छ़ुंछ़ू), empty-handed, one who has lost his wealth; clumsy, unskilful. **-tshŏtsar** -छ़ुछ़र् । हस्ततुच्छत्वम् m. empty-handedness, poverty; unskilfulness. **-tshyon$^{u}$** -छ़्यंनु । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. **-tshĕ̃n$^{ü}$** -छ़्यंञू), having the hand cut, wounded, or cut off. **-tsāl** -च़ाल् । प्रसृतिः f. the hollow, outstretched palm of the hand; as much as will go into it. **-tsĕl** -च़्यल् । हस्तेन बलात्प्रवेशनम् m. forcing by hand stuff into a receptacle, such as a bag, already full. **—tsālun** —च़ालुन् । हस्तसहनम् m.inf. to endure a hand; to live patiently under a violent-tempered master, husband, father, etc. **-tsünḍ$^{ü}$** -च़ंण्डू । हस्ताहतिः f. a hand-beating, a beating of some one by the hand; a blow received on the hand. **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । हस्तप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause the hand to enter, to put the hand into a hole; to meddle or interfere in some one else's affairs; to undertake what is some one else's duty, e.g. to take the law into one's own hands. **-tsāph** -च़ाफ् । हस्तेन भक्षणम् m. (sg. dat. **-tsāpas** -च़ापस्, and so on), eating the hand; (of babies) sucking one's hand; a habit of eating with the hand only. **-tsapol$^{u}$** -च़पंलु । हस्तादनशीलः adj. (f. **-tsapüj$^{ü}$** -च़पंजू), one accustomed to eating hands; hence, one who eats his own hand and the hand of another, one who is in the habit of impeding another in some work he is about to commence. **—tsāpun** —च़ापुन् । हस्तादनम् m. to eat the hand, to gnaw the fingers in regret or repentance; to eat one's own hand and the hand of another, to impede another in work he is about to commence. **-tsraṭh** -च़्रठ् । हस्तचपेटः m. (sg. dat. **-tsraṭas** -च़्रटस्), a slap with noise with the hand on something smooth; clapping the hands together. **-tsŏ̈ṭ$^{ü}$** -च़ुंटू । हस्तपूपः f. (sg. dat. **-tsŏcĕ** -च़ुच्य), a cake made only by hand (and not with the help of any implement such as a rolling-pin, etc.); met. a livelihood earned by one's own exertions. **-tsoṭ$^{u}$** -च़ंटु । छिन्नहस्तः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ$^{ü}$** -च़ंटू, sg. dat.; **-tsacĕ** -च़च्य), one whose hand has been cut off (as a punishment or by accident); met. one who is unable to work owing to the loss of his tools. **-tsēṭh** -च़ेठ् । हस्तकुट्टनम् m. (sg. dat. **-tsēṭas** -च़ेटस्), pounding or crushing by hand (without any implement); beating any person or thing with the hand. **-tsatur$^{u}$** -च़तुरु । हस्तचतुरः adj. (f. **-tsaṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -च़ंत्रू), skilled in the hand, an expert artisan, dexterous. **-tsatarĕr** -च़तर्यर् । हस्तचातुर्यम् m. dexterity.

**atha wahārun** अथ वहारुन् । हस्तप्रसारणम् m.inf. to stretch out the hand; to put forth the hand, to bring under one's own control some work (whether commenced by another or not). **-wājan** -वाजन् । ग्रामविशेषः m. the name of a village about two *kōs* to the south-east of Śrīnagar, at the foot of a hill near the River Vĕth (Jihlam), sacred to Gaṇēśa. **-wājĕ̃n** -वाज्यञ्, see **atha-wôl$^{u}$** bel. **-wŏkhur** -व्वखुर् । हस्तेनोर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. turning something upside down by hand (e.g. to empty a coal-box). **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-wājĕ̃n** -वाज्यञ्), one who has a (lucky) hand; hence, a rich man, one who owns all that his hands may require. **—wālun** —वालुन् । स्वादनारम्भः m.inf. to cause the hand to descend; esp. to cause it to descend into a bowl of food, to commence a meal. **-war** -वर् । हस्तेनवेष्टनम् m. twisting string by hand, twisting two or three strands into one. **-waröi** -वरांइ adv. without hands (W. 113). **-wās** -वास् । पाणिपीडनम् m. pressing each other's hands (by a bride and bridegroom), a part of the marriage ceremony; joining the hands in a dance (Śiv. 1010, 1432, 1676). **-wās karun** -वास् करुन् । दृढसंधिविधानम् m.inf. to press the hands together, as ab.; to grasp another's hands in a dance (Śiv. 1441, 1442, 1460); hence, to make a firm alliance for carrying out some business (Śiv. 956). **-wās rōzun** -वास् रोज़ुन् । मैत्रीदार्ढ्यम् m.inf. the hands to remain pressed; to be old and firm friends. **-wushnēr** -वुष्णेर् । धनाढ्यत्वम् m. warmth of hand, want of coldness in the hands; hence, the condition of being wealthy. **—wushnāwun** —वुष्णावुन् । हस्तघर्मीकरणम् m.inf. to warm the hands; met. to be pleased at another's sorrow; to oppress another. **-vĕsar** -व्यसर् । विशीर्णहस्तता f. having a withered hand; hence, being accustomed heedlessly to let things drop; met. heedlessness, a memory like a sieve. **—vĕsarun** —व्यसरुन् । हस्ताभ्रंशः m.inf. the hand to be withered; hence, to heedlessly let things fall from the hand, to have a hand that let things drop. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । हस्तसन्धापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), to set together, fit together, join together two pieces of paper by hand (not by means of gum or the like). **-woth$^{u}$** -वंथु । उदारः adj. (f. **-wütsh$^{ü}$** -वंछ़ू), open-handed, free-handed, generous. **-wuṭhan** -वुठन् । हस्तसंवेष्टनम् f. twisting a rope or string by hand. **—wuṭhun** —वुठुन् । हस्तभञ्जनम्,

परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to twist a person's wrist in a fight. **—wuṭhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वुठंञू । हस्तविष्टना** f.inf. to twist a rope or string by hand. **—waṭun —वटुन् । हस्तनिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to shut the hand, to withdraw the hand; to cease distributing gifts, or to withdraw from any action. **-wat$^{a}$r -वत्र् । हस्तपत्रिका** f. a hand-leaf; a written acknowledgment of receipt, a receipt. **-wuʦh -वुछ़् । हस्तत्वरा** m. (sg. dat. **-wuʦhas -वुछ़स्**), lit. burning of the hand; hence, promptness, quickness, or rapidity of action of the hand in the accomplishment of any work. **-wuʦha -वुछ़ । हस्तत्वराशीलः** adj. c.g. prompt-handed, quick-handed, dexterous. **-wüʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वंछ़ू**, see **atha-woth$^{u}$** ab. **-waʦhar -वछ़र् । औदार्यम्** m. generosity. **—wāyun —वायुन् । हस्तेन नौचालनम्** m.inf. to row a boat with the hands (and not with oars); met. to thrust out the hand in striking a blow.

**atha yāpun अथ यापुन् । हस्तव्याप्तिः** m.inf. (of the hand) to reach to a place or thing above; (of the hand) to have capacity for, to get as much as one can for the money (in a bargain). **-yār -यार् । हस्तमित्रम्** m. a hand-friend; a man who is a friend only so long as one has money in one's hand, a friend for self-interest. **-yār$^{\ddot{u}}$z$^{\ddot{u}}$ -यर्ज़ू । हस्तमित्रता** f. hand friendship, friendship only for the sake of profit.

**atha-zēchĕr अथ-ज़ेछ्यर् । हस्तदीर्घता** m. long-handedness; met. stretching out the hand to obtain anything, or to obtain control of another's business; the thrusting out the hand to strike another; prodigality, profuseness of expenditure. **-zod$^{u}$ -ज़ंदु । हस्तरन्ध्रम्** m. a hole in the hand; hence, profuse expenditure, prodigality; empty-handedness, poverty owing to such prodigality. Cf. **athas-zod$^{u}$** bel. **-zadal -ज़दल् । हस्तरन्ध्रवान्** adj. c.g. having a hole in the hand; met. spending profusely or extravagantly, a prodigal; having nothing in the hand, poor. **-z$^{a}$h -ज़ह । हस्तद्वयम्** m.pl. the two hands. **-z$^{a}$l -ज़ल् । हस्तचर्माघातः** m. skinning or scraping of the hand; a scratch on the hand; a wound in the skin of the hand caused by some disease such as itch or by a blow. **-zôl$^{u}$ -ज़ोलु । हस्तजालम्** the space between the fingers, including the web-membrane at the roots of the fingers. **-zaliñ -ज़लिञ् । हस्तमालिन्यम्** f. dirtiness of the hands; the foulness of hands habitually sweaty; dirt attaching to things touched by sweaty hands. **-zīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ज़ीरू । हस्तचेष्टा** f. a motion of the hands; esp. in dipping anything into or pulling it out of water, or in making a sign to another in some business transaction. **-zōr -ज़ोर् । हस्तबलम्** m. strength or power of or in the hand; hence, wealth, power gained by great possessions. **—zīṭh$^{a}$run —ज़ीठ्रुन् । हस्तदीर्घीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a long hand, to stretch out the hand; to thrust out the hand to strike another; to stretch out the hand to take something or (in a bad sense) to annex something belonging to another; to stretch out the hand in giving charity. **-zyūṭh$^{u}$ -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घहस्तः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ज़ीठू**, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ -ज़ेछ्य**), long-handed, long-armed; hence, generous in giving, profuse in expenditure, ready to strike another.

**athau अथौ** pl. ag. and abl. **-sūtin khyon$^{u}$ -सूंतिन् ख्यंनु । हस्ताभ्यां खादनम्** m.inf. to eat with the hands alone. Cf. **atha-sūtin** ab.

**ȧth$^{i}$ 2 अंथि** sg. ag. by the hand, see ab. For **ȧth$^{i}$ 1** see **ath 1.** **-ȧth$^{i}$ -अंथि । शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, at once. **-ȧth$^{i}$ karun -अंथि करुन् । हस्ताहस्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to work together (of a number of people), to join in some work. **-ȧth$^{i}$ nyun$^{u}$ - अंथि न्युनु । हस्ताहस्तिनयनम्** m.inf. to carry off some heavy burden very quickly.

**athi अथि** sg. abl. (Śiv. 1220). **mĕ athi lyūkh$^{u}$ -mot$^{u}$ म्य अथि ल्यूखुमंतु**, written by my own hand (Gr.M.); in the hand (Śiv. 1628, 1697). **—āmot$^{u}$ —आमंतु । हस्तप्राप्तः** adj. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आमंछ़ू**), come into the hand, got, in one's possession (Śiv. 1794). **—anun —अनुन् । स्वाधीनप्रापणम्** m.inf. to bring into the hand, to bring into one's possession; to gain, esp. to regain. **—āyot$^{u}$ —आयंतु । हस्ताधीनः** adj. (f. **—āyüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आयंछ़ू**), subject to one's hand, in one's possession, or under one's power. **—āyĕtan —आयतन् । स्वातन्त्र्यम्** f. independence, the faculty of settling a matter independently. **—dyun$^{u}$ —द्युनु । समर्पणम्** m.inf. to give into the hand, make over, entrust. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । सहग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take something in the hand (Śiv. 855, 860, 1211); to take money, etc., with one when going on a journey. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** m.inf. to eat with the hand (K.Pr. 17); cf. **atha sūtin** and **atha khyon$^{u}$** ab. **—lagun —लगुन् । हस्ते भवनम्, संगमनम्** m.inf. to come to hand, to reach, be received, regained; to be gained as profit. **—lūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ bĕbi khôs$^{u}$ —लूरू ब्यबि खोसु । अतिदुर्गतिः** m. stick in hand and cup in the bosom; utter misery, as when a man is so weak from disease that he has to go leaning on a stick, and so poor that he has to live upon food secretly begged and received in a cup hidden in his bosom. **—lūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लूरू करंञू । अत्याहननम्** f.inf. lit. to do clubbing with the hand; to beat a person severely with the hand (breaking his limbs and leaving him helpless). **—lārun —लारुन् । हस्तानुगमनम्** m.inf. to follow on the hand; hence, to be partly found (when something is lost and a part of it is got back sufficient to go on with). **—na hār andakār —न हार् अन्दकार् । अतिदुर्गतत्वम्** m. a curse, (may there) not (be) a cowry in your hand, (and may all be) dark (to you). The phrase indicates utter misery. **—nyun$^{u}$ —न्युनु ।** **सहनयनम्** m.inf. to take in one's hand, to take with one on a journey (as a servant, or money and possessions). **—phol$^{u}$ —फंलु । अक्षतविशेषः** m. a little grain in the hand; at a sacrifice, the grain (sesame, rice, barley, etc.) mixed with clarified butter which is ceremonially thrown upon the fire by the priest and those for whose benefit he acts. **—raṭun —रटुन् । हस्ते ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to hold in the hand; to keep under one's own control or in one's own possession; to keep (children, pupils, or servants) obedient to oneself. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । हस्ते स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain in the hand; to be under a person's control or in his possession. **—sör$^{\ddot{u}}$ —सांरू । हस्तग्राहं समुच्चयः, चौर्यं वा** f. the act of gradually collecting property (esp. some one else's) (either openly or secretly) and bringing it under one's own control; hence, theft generally. **—sōzun —सोज़ुन् । हस्ते प्रेषणम्** m.inf. to send in somebody's hand; to send in charge of somebody, to send by somebody. **—thawun —थवुन् । हस्ते स्थापनम्** m.inf. to place in the hand; to give to some one to keep; to put into one's own hand, to take possession of. **—ƫsŏṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —च्वंटू लगंञू । हस्ते वृत्तिसंपत्तिः** f.inf. bread to come into the hand; sufficiency for a living to be earned from the practice of any art or craft. **—yun$^{u}$ —युनु । हस्तप्राप्तिः, लाभः** m.inf. to come into the hand; to come into somebody's possession (K.Pr. 8, 34; Śiv. 1754); to be earned; (of something lost) to be found (YZ. 136).

**athuk$^{u}$ अथुकु** sg. gen. (f. **athüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ अथंचू**), of the hand; cf. **athacĕn,** K.Pr. 17). **—māz —माज़् । हस्तस्य मांसम्** m. the flesh of the hand; met. money earned with great labour and trouble.

**athan अथन्** sg. ag. (rare) and (usually) pl. dat.; cf. **athan phakh,** a smell to (on) the hands (K.Pr. 240); **dŏd math athan,** rub milk on the hands (K.Pr. 137, cf. ib. 166); **athan kĕth,** in the hands (Śiv. 12, 543, 620, 1093); and **athan ƫsŏn hĕth,** holding in his four hands (Śiv. 801).

**athas अथस्** sg. dat. to the hand; cf. K.Pr. 88. **-andar anun -अन्दर् अनुन् । हस्तमध्ये आनयनम्** m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with great efforts to get control of something. **-andar thawun -अन्दर् थवुन् । हस्तमध्ये स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put into the hand; to bring into one's own possession or under one's own control. **-kĕth -क्यथ् । हस्ते** in the hand, into the hand (YZ. 242; Śiv. 543, 620). **-kĕth thawüñ$^{u}$ -क्यथ् थवंञू । विलुण्ठ्यापहरणम्** f.inf. to place in (one's own) hand; esp. to rob, carry off, and conceal property. **-manz -मज़् । हस्तस्य मध्ये** adv. in the hand, into the hand. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ् । हस्ते, शीघ्रम्,** adv. on the hand, in the hand; there and then, at once, quickly, immediately. **-pĕṭh atha dyun$^{u}$ -प्यठ् अथ द्युनु । हस्ते हस्तदानम्** m.inf. to place hand upon hand (a form of promise or oath to do a thing). **-sūtin atha -सूंतिन् अथ,** hand (joined) in hand (Śiv. 1010). **-zod$^{u}$ -ज़ंदु । अतिव्ययशीलता** m. a hole in the hand, extravagant expenditure; cf. **atha-zod$^{u}$** ab.

**aiṭh ऐठ्** or **öṭh आंठ् । अष्टौ** card. c.g. (dat. **aiṭhan ऐठन्**), eight, Śiv. 711 (**aiṭh**), 1494 (**öṭh**).

**aiṭha-bôg$^{u}$ ऐठ-बोगु । अष्टभागः** m. the eighth part or share of anything; adj. (f. **-böj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -बांजू**), divided or divisible into eight parts. **-gun$^{u}$ -गुनु । अष्टगुणीकृतः** adj. (f. **-guñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -गुञू**), eightfold. **-khor$^{u}$ path -खंरु पथ् । अष्टदन्धकप्रभवक्षेत्रभागः** m. a *path* or field producing eight *khor$^{u}$*, or loads of twelve seers each, or a total of ninety-six seers; a *path* being the area in which six seers of grain have been sown. **-khôr$^{u}$ -खोरु । अष्टखारीकः** adj. (f. **-khör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -खांरू**), weighing eight *kharwārs,* each *kharwār* being sixteen *traks* or ninety-six seers. **-kūn$^{u}$ -कूनु । अष्टकोणः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-kūnis -कूनिस्,** abl. **-kōni -कोनि;** f. **-kūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कूञू,** sg. dat. **-kōñĕ -कोञे**), eight-cornered, octagonal. **-kūñjal -कूञ्जल् । अष्टकोणः** adj. c.g., id. **-lob$^{u}$ -लंबु । अष्टकोटिकः** adj. (f. **-lüb$^{\ddot{u}}$ -लंबू**), eight-pointed. **-labal -लबल् । अष्टाश्रियुतः** adj. c.g., id. **-lor$^{u}$ -लरु । अष्टयष्टिकः** adj. (f. **-lür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -लंरू**), eight-stringed (of a necklace, etc.); eight-stranded (of a rope, etc.). **-nö -नां । अष्टमाख्या संख्या** m. the name of the number eight (used in schools). **-pol$^{u}$ -पंलु । अष्टपलकः** adj. (f. **-püj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पंजू**), weighing eight *pals*; producing eight *pals*; the produce of eight *pals.* A *pal* is one-fifth of a seer. **-rong$^{u}$ -रंङ्गु । अष्टरागवान्** adj. (f. **-rünj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रंजू**), having eight colours; of eight kinds. **-rĕt$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ऋंतु । अष्टमासिकः** adj. (f. **-rĕƫs$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ऋंचू**), produced in eight months. **-shot$^{u}$ -शंतु । अष्टशत्यः** adj. (f. **-shüƫs$^{\ddot{u}}$ -शंचू**), consisting of eight hundred (of the number of threads in a cloth); costing eight hundred (rupees, etc.). **-shēṭhakh -शेठख् । षष्ठाष्टकम्** f. a certain unlucky marriage (prohibited by astrology) amongst Hindūs, when the bride is born in the sixth sign of the Zodiac (or Virgo) and the bridegroom in the eighth thereafter (or Aries). **-trok$^{u}$ -त्रंकु । अष्टद्रोणकः** adj. (f. **-trüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ -त्रंचू**), weighing eight *traks* (of six seers each). **-wuhur$^{u}$ -वुहुरु । अष्टवर्षः** adj. (f. **-warish$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वरिशू**), produced in eight years, eight years old. **-zong$^{u}$ -ज़ंङ्गु । अष्टजङ्घायुतः** adj. (f. **-zünj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ज़ंजू**), having eight legs; met. swift, rapid in progress.

**aiṭhan ṛĕtan-hond**$^{u}$ **ऐठन् ऋ़तन-हं़न्दु । अष्टमासिकः** adj. (f. **-hünz**$^{ü}$ **-हं़ज़ू**), produced in eight months, an eight months' child.

**ith इथ्** or **ith-kĕth इथ्-क्यथ्**, a suffix which added to the root of a verb forms the conj. part. (Gr.Gr. 103, 197). In the Persian character it is spelt *it* اِت.

**iṭh इठ्** c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **iṭas इटस्**), a secondary suffix, forming adjectives of quality, as in **rūp-iṭh रूपिठ्**, very beautiful, **achīṭh अछीठ्** (from **ȧch**$^{i}$, the eye), possessing the evil-eye (Gr.Gr. 138).

**öṭh आं़ठ्**, see **aiṭh.**

**ö̃th आँ़थ्**, see **önth.**

**uth उथ्** m. (sg. dat. **utas उतस्**), a secondary suffix forming abstract nouns, as in **band-uth बन्दुथ्**, relationship (Gr.Gr. 144).

**ūṭh ऊठ्** c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **ūṭas ऊटस्**), secondary suff. forming adjectives, as from **lĕkh ल्यख्** (base **lĕk ल्यक्**), abuse, **lĕkal ल्यकल** or **lĕkal-ūṭh ल्यकलूठ्**, abusive (Gr.Gr. 138).

**üṭh**$^{i}$ **ऊं़ठि** m.pl. groups of eight, used in the multiplication table, as in **ʦōr üṭh**$^{i}$ **dŏyĕtr**$^{a}$**h चोर् ऊं़ठि द्वयत्रह्**, four eights (are) thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 84, 86). W. 104 spells the word **öṭh**$^{i}$.

**athacĕn अथच्यन्**, see **athuk**$^{u}$ under **atha.**

**athful,** see **aṭh 2.**

**āṭhih,** see **ôṭ**$^{u}$.

**athüj**$^{ü}$ **अथं़ज़ू**, see **athol**$^{u}$.

**aṭhkal अठ्कल् । अनुमानम्** f. estimate, calculation; an estimate of the cost of making anything; anxiety (El., who spells the word **aṭkal** and makes it m.); agitation arising from affection (Śiv. 1574, f.).

**aṭhkāv अठ्काव् । विलम्बः** m. delay (in starting); delay, waste of time.

**athol**$^{u}$ **अथं़लु । अच्छिन्नशाखो वृक्षः** adj. (f. **athüj**$^{ü}$ **अथं़ज़ू**), (of a tree) having untrimmed branches, unpruned.

**öṭhil आं़ठिल् । अयोग्रम्** f. a pestle for husking rice.

**athali-kŏthali अथलि-क्वथलि । बलादङ्के उत्थापनम्** adv. throwing the arms round a person or thing and lifting him or it up; e.g. lifting up a person in a faint whose limbs are stiffened, or lifting or pulling up a heavy post.

**aiṭham ऐठम् । अष्टमी तिथिः** f. the eighth lunar day of a Hindū lunar fortnight.

**aṭh**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ **अं़थ्रू । और्णकीटः** f. the larva of the wool-moth, a worm which infests and eats wool or woollen cloth.

**aṭh**$^{a}$**ri-buzy अं़थ्रि-बुज़्य् । कीटविशेषसात्** adv. (also spelt **-buz**$^{i}$ **-बुज़ि**), lit. dependent on the wool-worm; hence (with verbs of making, governing an object indicating something made of wool), (made) over to the wool-worm, put in a place where it is liable to be destroyed by the wool-worm. **-kyom**$^{u}$ **-क्यं़मु । और्णजः क्रिमिः** m. = **aṭh**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$. **-ṭukh -टुख् । और्णकीटक्षतच्छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas -टुकस्**), a hole in wool or woollen cloth eaten out by this worm.

**aṭhôs**$^{u}$ **अठोसु । अनुत्खनितः** adj. (f. **aṭhös**$^{ü}$ **अठं़ासू**), not uprooted (of a pillar, post, peg, etc.); not knocked down on the ground.

**aiṭha-tham**$^{o}$**b**$^{u}$ **ऐठ-थम्बु । जीर्णं खण्डिततरं च वस्त्रम्** m. an old, worn-out, and patched garment.

**aiṭhōwuh ऐठोवुह् । अष्टाविंशतिः** card. c.g. twenty-eight.

**aiṭhōwuhyum**$^{u}$ **ऐठोवुह्युमु । अष्टाविंशतितमः** ord. (f. **aiṭhōwuhim**$^{ü}$ **ऐठोवुहिमू**), twenty-eighth.

**āthwār आथ्वार् । आदित्यवारः** m. the name of the first day of the week, Sunday. W. 106 spells the word **ātwār.**

**ath-wath अथ्-वथ् । सम्यग्ज्ञानम्** f. (sg. dat. **-wathi -वथि**), thorough knowledge of anything.

**aiṭhyum**$^{u}$ **ऐठ्युमु** or **üṭhyum**$^{u}$ **ऊं़ठ्युमु । अष्टमः** ord. (f. **aiṭhim**$^{ü}$ **ऐठिमू** or **üṭhim**$^{ü}$ **ऊं़ठिमू**), eighth.

**atūj**$^{ü}$ **अतूज़ू**, see **atūl**$^{u}$.

**atüj**$^{ü}$ **अतं़ज़ू**, see **atol**$^{u}$.

**aṭüj**$^{ü}$ **अटं़ज़ू**, see **aṭol**$^{u}$.

**öṭij**$^{ü}$ **आं़टिज़ू । पिष्टविस्रावः** f. paste, made of flour, used for joining paper, book-binding, etc.; leaven (El.).

**aṭok**$^{u}$ **अटं़कु । दन्तादिना ऽभक्षितो ऽभेदितो वा** adj. (f. **aṭüc**$^{ü}$ **अटं़चू**), not noisily crushed with the teeth; (of a tree, etc.) not severed or split with an axe or the like.

**āṭukh-wāṭukh आटुख्-वाटुख् । पथ्यापथ्यं वस्तु** m. (of food) neither wholesome nor unwholesome, neither well-flavoured nor without flavour, insipid.

**aṭkal,** see **aṭhkal.**

**aṭŏkow**$^{u}$ **अट्वकं़वु । अनाघातः** adj. (f. **aṭŏküw**$^{ü}$ **अट्वकं़वू**), not hammered (of something of copper, etc.).

**aṭal अटल् । अचञ्चलः** adv. immovably, firmly (esp. u.w. vbs. of being, in blessings).

**aṭala-pad अटल-पद् । स्थिरपदम्** m. a firm or immovable position (Śiv. 858); (of a king) a firm seat on the throne. **-rājy -राज्य् । सुस्थिरं राज्यम्** m. a firm or secure rule, destined or likely to descend to the holder's children and grandchildren.

**atol**$^{u}$ **अतं़लु । अस्नेहपाकः** adj. (f. **atüj**$^{ü}$ **अतं़ज़ू**), not cooked in *ghī*, oil, etc., not fried.

**aṭol**$^{u}$ **अटं़लु । अपरिवर्तमानः** adj. (f. **aṭüj**$^{ü}$ **अटं़ज़ू**), not moved from its position; firm, immovable.

**atūl**$^{u}$ **अतूलु । अतुलितः** adj. (f. **atūj**$^{ü}$ **अतूज़ू**), unweighed; unweighable, very great, (of wealth) vast. **-bĕtūl**$^{u}$ **-ब्यतूलु । असंख्यातरः** adj. (f. **atūj**$^{ü}$**-bĕtūj**$^{ü}$ **अतूज़ू-ब्यतूज़ू**), unweighable, very vast, huge (of wealth, gifts in charity, etc.).

**atil-kŏlwān** (? spelling of **atil**), m. an irrigation system by which villagers are bound to repair and clean irregular channels (L. 460), cf. **kŏl-wān** under **kŏl.**

**atalās अतलास्** (cf. اطلس), m. satin (K.Pr. 28, 262; Śiv. 789, 1350, 1450, 1821).

**ātma आत्म** or **ātmā आत्मा** m. (sg. dat. **ātmas आत्मस्**, Śiv. 1016, 1823), the individual soul, self, principle of life, Śiv. 473 (**ātma**), 776 (**ātmā**), 866 (id.); the Great Self, the soul of all things, Brahma (Śiv. 993, 1053); —° as in **trayōdashĕ-ātma,** having thirteen selves, consisting of thirteen (Śiv. 524). **-būd -बूद्** m. knowledge of self (sg. ag. **-būd$^{i}$ -बूदि**, Śiv. 1812). **-dēv -द्येव्** m. a tutelary deity (Śiv. 1761, 1772).

**ātmārām आत्माराम्** m. He who rejoices in His Self, or in the Supreme Spirit, a name of the Deity (Śiv. 1481).

**atĕn अत्यन्** । **अत्र स्थाने** adv. there (within sight or pointed to), in that place (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnī अत्यनी** । **अत्र स्थाने** adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnan अत्यनन्** । **अत्र स्थाने** adv. id. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕn$^{ü}$y अत्यनूय्** । **अत्रैव** adv. in that very place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnan$^{ü}$y अत्यननूय्** । **अत्रैव** adv. id. **atĕnuk$^{u}$ अत्यनुकु** । **अमुष्मिन् स्थाने भवः** adj. (f. **atĕnüc$^{ü}$ अत्यनंचू**), of or belonging to that place (within sight or pointed to). **atĕnukuy अत्यनुकुय्** । **अत्रत्य एव** adv. (f. **atĕnüc$^{ü}$y अत्यनंचूय्**), of or belonging to that very place (within sight, etc.). **atĕnanuk$^{u}$ अत्यननुकु** । **अत्रत्यः** adj. (f. **atĕnanüc$^{ü}$ अत्यननंचू**) = **atĕnuk$^{u}$** ab. **atĕnas अत्यनस्** । **अत्र** adv. = **atĕn** ab. (Gr.Gr. 155). **atĕnas$^{ü}$y अत्यनसूय्** । **अत्रैव** adv. = **atĕn$^{ü}$y** ab.

**aton$^{u}$ अतंनु** । **अविरलः** adj. (f. **atüñ$^{ü}$ अतंञ्रू**), not thin, viscous; thick, close, dense.

**atinüc$^{ü}$ अतिनंचू**, see **ati.**

**ātang आतङ्ग** । **संकटः** m. strait, difficulty, distress, from pain, disease, poverty, etc.

**atĕnuk$^{u}$ अत्यनुकु**, see **atĕn.**

**atinuk$^{u}$ अतिनुकु**, see **ati.**

**āt-nīl,** see **aṭa-nyūr$^{u}$.**

**atĕnas अत्यनस्**, see **atĕn.**

**ȧt$^{i}$nas अंतिनस**, see **ȧt$^{i}$.**

**ȧt$^{i}$n$^{ü}$y अंतिनूय्**, see **ȧt$^{i}$.**

**aṭa-nyūr$^{u}$ अट-न्यूरु** । **ओषधिविशेषः** m. a medicinal grass found on the mountains, used as a hair-tonic. It is said to render the hair thick, fragrant, soft, and long. *Corydalis Falconeri* (L. 74, where it is called *āt-nīl*).

**āṭüñ$^{ü}$-wāṭüñ$^{ü}$ आटंञ्रू-वाटंञ्रू** । **अङ्गीकर्तृत्वम्, अनुमननम्** f. approval, assent; acquiescence, concession, admission.

**öṭ$^{i}$-pan ऑटि-पन्** । **कटिसूत्रम्** m. the waist-string worn by brāhmaṇs to support the cloth worn over the privities. Cf. **aṭh 2** and **üṭ$^{ü}$.**

**aṭ$^{a}$r अंतर्** عطر । **पुष्परससारः** f. the otto of roses or other similar flower-essence (Śiv. 1149, cf. L. 77). **aṭ$^{a}$ri-phīl अंतरि-फील्** । **औषधविशेषः** f. name of a medicine compound of various essences used to cure colds and disease of the eyes resulting therefrom.

**atur$^{u}$ अतुरु** । **अयोग्यकर्म** m. an improper action, an action which results in repentance (whether done wittingly or unwittingly).

**ātur$^{u}$ आतुरु** । **आतुरः** adj. (f. **ātür$^{ü}$ आतंरू**), distressed, afflicted.

**autār औतार्** or **ōtār ओतार्** । **अवतारः** m. the *avatār* or incarnation of a Hindū god (Śiv. 1793); i.q. **awatār.**

**autörī औतांरी** or **ōtörī ओतांरी** adj. c.g. becoming incarnate, one who becomes incarnate (Śiv. 625).

**ōtra ओत्र** । **परह्यः** adv. the day before yesterday, used principally in villages and by old-fashioned Musalmans. W. 95 spells the word **otar** or **utar.** **ōtruk$^{u}$ ओत्रुकु** । **परह्यस्तनः** adj. (f. **ōtrüc$^{ü}$ ओत्रंचू**), produced on, of, or belonging to, the day before yesterday. **-kani -कनि** or **ūtra-kani ऊत्र-कनि** । **प्रायः परह्यः** adv. about, probably, the day before yesterday (Gr.Gr. 159). **-kanyuk$^{u}$ -कन्युकु** । **प्रायः परह्यस्तनः** adj. (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$ -कनिचू**), of or belonging to about the day before yesterday.

**atrāf 1** اتراف m. a spendthrift (K.Pr. 188).

**atrāf 2** اطراف or **atrāph अत्राफ्** f.pl. extremities, ends, environs; outlying districts, distant countries (Śiv. 678).

**ō̃ṭur$^{u}$-khō̃ṭur$^{u}$ ऑँटुरु-खॉँटुरु** । **अघटितः** adj. (f. **ō̃ṭ$^{u}$r$^{ü}$-khō̃ṭ$^{u}$r$^{ü}$ ऑँटुरू-खॉँटुरू**), not joined together, not pieced together; imperfectly formed, incomplete in shape.

**ȫṭ$^{a}$ran ऑँट्रन्** । **कोपात्प्रतीक्षा, छिद्रान्वेषणं वा** f. meditating in wrath against a person, regarding him wrathfully; maliciously searching out a person's weak points.

**ȫṭ$^{a}$run ऑँट्रुन** । **कोपाद्विचारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ȫṭ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ ऑँट्रु**; 2 p.p. **ȫṭ$^{a}$ryōv ऑट्र्योव्**), to meditate in wrath against a person, to regard him wrathfully; maliciously to look out for a person's weak points.

**öṭ$^{i}$-raz ऑटि-रज़्** m. the name given to the cooked water chestnut by the people living on the shores of the Wulur Lake (El.). See also **ôṭ$^{u}$.**

**aṭas 1, 2, 3, 4 अटस्**, see **aṭa 1** and **aṭh 1, 2, 3.**

**ātash-böz$^{i}$ आतश्-वांज़ि** آتش بازي । **अग्निक्रीडनकम्, अतितुच्छम्** f. fireworks; met. extreme emptiness, worthlessness.

**ātashĕkh आतशख्** آتشک । **उपदंशरोगः** m. (sg. dat. **ātashĕkas आतशकस्**), the venereal disease, syphilis.

**ātashīn** آتشین a roast, roasted food (El.).

**aṭa-saṭa** अट-सट । अनियतपरिमाणम् adv. about, approximately (as to amount), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

**ȧṭ$^{i}$-ȧṭ$^{i}$** अ॑टि-अ॑टि । देशभ्रामणम् adv. so as to cause to wander from country to country, roamingly, u.w. vbs. of expelling or of going forth. **ȧṭ$^{i}$-ȧṭ$^{i}$ kaḍun** अ॑टि-अ॑टि कडुन् । देशभ्रामणार्थं निष्कासनम्, अतिनिन्द्यापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to expel a person so as to cause him to roam from land to land, to banish from the country; to make a person disgraced. **ȧṭ$^{i}$-ȧṭ$^{i}$ nērun** अ॑टि-अ॑टि नेरुन् । अतिनिन्द्यापात्रीभावः m.inf. to issue forth under compulsion of roaming from land to land, to be banished from hearth and home; to become an object of disgrace.

**atot$^{u}$** अत॑तु । अतप्तः adj. (f. **atüts$^{ü}$** अत॑चू), not hot, no longer hot, once hot but now able to be touched, become cool.

**atīth** अतीथ् । अतिदीनः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **atītas** अतीतस्), very poor, indigent, deprived of all wealth (Śiv. 1751); powerless; very afflicted, miserable; a mendicant, ascetic, devotee.

**atith$^{i}$** अतिथि, see **ati.**

**otuth** अ॑तुथ्, see **ot$^{u}$.**

**aṭôṭh$^{u}$** अटोठु । अप्रियः adj. (f. **aṭöṭh$^{ü}$** अठा॑ठू, sg. dat. **aṭāchĕ** अटाछ्य), not dear, not beloved; not liked, unpleasing.

**aṭāṭhañār** अटाठञार् । अवत्सलत्वम् m. want of love, dislike (for) (esp. for something deserving love).

**ȧt$^{i}$th$^{ü}$y** अ॑तिथूय्, see **ȧt$^{i}$.**

**aṭāṭȧy$^{i}$** अटाट॑यि । परमनीचता m. extreme lowness, extreme poverty (owing either to viciousness or to misfortune). **aṭāṭayis wātun** अटाटयिस् वातुन् । परमदारिद्यप्राप्तिः m.inf. to arrive at utter vileness, to become utterly poor and destitute.

**ātatöy$^{i}$** आतता॑यि । दुर्जनः adj. c.g., i.q. **ātatôy$^{u}$**, q.v.

**ātatôy$^{u}$** आततोयु । दुर्जनः adj. (f. **ātatöy$^{ü}$** आतता॑यू), one who habitually does grievous wrong to others.

**atüts$^{ü}$** अत॑चू, see **atot$^{u}$.**

**atow$^{u}$** अत॑वु । अभर्जितः adj. (f. **atüw$^{ü}$** अत॑वू), not roasted, not parched (of grain).

**atôw$^{u}$** अतोवु । अतापितः adj. (f. **atöw$^{ü}$** अता॑वू), not heated in fire (of metals); not dried by the sun (of crops); not parched or roasted (of grain).

**ātwār**, see **āthwār.**

**atawār** अतवार् اطوار । निन्द्यगुणसामर्थ्यम् m.pl. manners, customs practice, habits, conduct; esp. bad conduct (Gr.M.).

**ā̃ṭa-wā̃ṭh** आँट-वाँठ् । जठराग्रभागः m. (sg. dat. **-wā̃ṭas** -वाँटस्), the upper part of the intestines, in which the food is first digested.

**atiy 2** अतिय् । तत्काल एव adv. (for **atiy 1** see **ati**), at that very time; for that very reason; u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

**ȧtiy** अ॑तिय्, see **ȧt$^{i}$.**

**otuy** अ॑तुय्, see **ot$^{u}$.**

**atyuk$^{u}$** अत्युकु, see **ati.**

**āt$^{ü}$y-tāt$^{ü}$y** आतूय्-तातूय् । अकस्मात् adv. by chance, accidentally.

**āṭyuv$^{u}$ 1** आट्युवु । अत्यसारः (f. **āṭiv$^{ü}$** आटिवू), altogether unsubstantial, with no strength, substance, or firmness.

**āṭyuv$^{u}$ 2** आट्युवु adj. (f. **āṭiv$^{ü}$** आटिवू), made or composed of flour (K.Pr. 18).

**öts$^{ü}$** आ॑चू, see **ôt$^{u}$.**

**atsh** अछ़् impve. sg. 2 of **atsun,** q.v.

**otsh$^{u}$** अ॑छु । छातः adj. (f. **ütsh$^{ü}$** अ॑छू), feeble, weak, emaciated (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

**ôtsh$^{u}$** ओछु । उद्योगः m. quick effort, exertion, endeavour; the word always conveys the idea of speed with the endeavour.

**atshôḍ$^{u}$** अछोडु । अनन्वेषितः adj. (f. **atshöḍ$^{ü}$** अछा॑डू), not searched for.

**atshỗḍu-y** अछोँडुय् । अन्वेषणं विनैव adv. even without searching, even without seeking, u.w. vbs. of going, coming, etc.

**atshol$^{u}$** अछ॑लु । छलनं विना adv. without deceit, honestly, openly.

**atshan** अछन् । ग्रामसमूहः m. the N. of a *pargana* lying to the north of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. II, 493), and also of a village in Chirāṭ Pargana.

**atshun** अछुन् । दौर्बल्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **atshyōv** अछ्योव्), to be feeble, weak, emaciated.

**ātshanun** आछनुन् । पर्युपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ātshon$^{u}$** आछ॑नु; 2 p.p. **ātshañov** अछञोव्), to test, try, put in use for the first time.

**ātshon$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** आछ॑नु-म॑तु । परिचितः perf. part. (f. **ātshüñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** आछ॑ञू-म॑चू), tried, tested, brought into use for the first time.

**atshĕnna** अछ्यन्न, **atshĕñ$^{ü}$** अछ्य॑ञू, see **atshyonn$^{u}$.**

**ü̃ts$^{a}$h-pü̃ts$^{a}$h** ऊँच़ह-पूँच़ह । युगपत्स्वीकारास्वीकारद्योतनम् m. assenting and dissenting, hemming and hawing, hesitation. Cf. **ü̃h$^{ü}$-ṭü̃h$^{ü}$.**

**atshar** अछर् । दौर्बल्यम् m. feebleness, weakness, emaciation (cf. Gr.Gr. 141).

**atshor$^{u}$** अछ॑रु । अतुच्छः adj. (f. **atshür$^{ü}$** अछ॑रू), not empty, full (of hollow objects).

**atsharatsh** अछरछ् । अप्सराः f. (pl. nom. **atsharatsha** अछरछ, Śiv. 966), an apsaras, a fairy (in Hindū mythology), (Śiv. 966, 1074, 1132, 1452).

**atshĕṭ$^{ü}$** अछ्य॑टू, see **atshyoṭ$^{u}$.**

**atshoṭ$^{u}$** अछ॑टु । अनुत्पावितः adj. (f. **atshüṭ$^{ü}$** अछ॑टू, sg. dat. **atshacĕ** अछच्य), not winnowed (of grain, etc.).

**ōʦhaṭh** ओछ़ठ् । मूर्छा f. (sg. dat. **ōʦhaṭi** ओछ़टि), fainting, insensibility, a swoon.

**aʦhyonn**$^{u}$ अछ़्यंन्नु । छेदरहितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aʦhĕnnas** अछ़्यन्नस्; f. **aʦhĕñ**$^{ü}$ अछ़्यंञू), not torn, not split, not rent asunder.

**aʦhĕnna-dāra** अछ़्यन्न-दार । धारासंपातः f. a violent, uninterrupted shower of rain.

**aʦhyoṭ**$^{u}$ अछ़्यंटु । अनुच्छिष्टः adj. (f. **aʦhĕṭ**$^{ü}$ अछ़्यंटू; sg. dat. **aʦhĕcĕ** अछ़्यच्य), not ceremonially impure, not brought into contact with any impure thing (esp. of food).

**aʦĕj**$^{ü}$ अच़्यंजू, see **aʦyol**$^{u}$.

**aʦom**$^{u}$ अच़ंमु । असंगतः, अनल्पीभूतश्च adj. (f. **aʦüm**$^{ü}$ अच़ंमू), not decreased in size, not diminished; (of milk, etc.) not boiled down; unsuitable, improper, unpleasing (of speech).

**aʦọmb**$^{u}$ अच़ुंम्बु । अव्यधितः adj. (f. **aʦömb**$^{ü}$ अच़ुंम्बू), not bored, not pierced for string (as pearls, flowers, etc.); not kissed.

**āʦaman** आच़मन् । आचमनम् f. (sg. dat. **āʦamüñ**$^{ü}$ अचमंञू), ceremonial sipping of water by Hindūs.

**aʦun** अच़ुन् । प्रवेशः conj. 3 [irreg. 2 p.p. **ʦāv** च़ाव् (Śiv. 944); **ʦās** च़ास्, he entered for him (Śiv. 1100); pl. **ʦāy** च़ाय् (Śiv. 1073, **ʦāyĕ** च़ाय m.c.); f.sg. and pl. **ʦāyĕ** च़ाय (Śiv. 432, 437); 3 p.p. **ʦāyōv** च़ायोव्, pl. **ʦāyēy** च़ायेय्; f.sg. and pl. **ʦāyēyĕ** च़ायेय; 4 p.p. **ʦāyāv** च़ायाव्; impve. sg. 2 **aʦh** अछ़ (Śiv. 1817)], to enter, come in (Śiv. 448, 666); **zömin aʦun** ज़ांमिन् अच़ुन् m.inf. to become surety (K.Pr. 67).

**aʦa-nēr** अच़-नेर् । प्रवेशनिर्गमः f. the acts of entering and going forth, entrance and exit.

**aʦīñ**$^{ü}$ अच़ीञू, see **aʦyūn**$^{u}$.

**aʦôp**$^{u}$ अच़ोपु । अभक्षितो दन्तैः adj. (f. **aʦöp**$^{ü}$ अच़ांपू), not eaten with the teeth, not gnawed, not masticated.

**aʦar** अच़र् adj. com. gen. immovable; **ʦar-aʦar** च़र्-अच़र, all that which is movable and immovable, the world, sg. abl. **ʦara-aʦara** च़र-अच़र, Śiv. 624 (in sense of gen.).

**āʦār** आच़ार् । आचारः m. behaviour, observance of custom, rule.

**āʦörī** आच़ांरी । आचारी, adj. c.g. punctilious in the performance of religious duties (of Brāhmaṇs); cf. El. s.v. *átsári Brahman.*

**aʦôr**$^{u}$ अच़ोरु । चयनरहितः adj. (f. **aʦör**$^{ü}$ अच़ांरू), not gathered up in one place; hence, of food, etc., not sorted out and put on one side, not sifted, not cleaned.

**aʦūr**$^{ü}$ अच़ूंरू । अक्षतयोनिः f. a girl or female animal who has never experienced sexual intercourse, a virgin.

**aʦĕta** अच़्यत, see **aʦyot**$^{u}$.

**aʦīṭ**$^{ü}$ अच़ीटू, see **aʦyūṭ**$^{u}$.

**aʦoṭ**$^{u}$ अच़ंटु । अच्छिन्नः adj. (f. **aʦüṭ**$^{ü}$ अच़ंटू, sg. dat. **aʦacĕ** अच़च्य), not cut.

**āʦāth** आच़ाँथ् । मलमूत्रादि m. (sg. dat. **āʦātas** अच़ाँतस), excrement and urine, sewage, filth; defilement by contact with these.

**aʦyol**$^{u}$ अच़्यंलु । बलादप्रवेशितः adj. (f. **aʦĕj**$^{ü}$ अच़्यंजू), not violently entered (of something hollow), not having something else thrust in with violence; uninjured; not hurt by internal pressure.

**aʦyūn**$^{u}$ अच़्यूनु । अचेतितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aʦīnis** अच़ीनिस्, abl. **aʦēni** अच़ेनि; f. sg. nom. **aʦīñ**$^{ü}$ अच़ीञू, dat. **aʦēñĕ** अच़ेञ), not recognized by a mark, leaving no mark (of a blow, etc.).

**aʦyot**$^{u}$ अच़्यंतु adj. (voc. **aʦĕta** अच़्यत, f. **aʦĕʦ**$^{ü}$ अच़्यंच़ू), without sense, foolish (Śiv. 1757); without mind or thought (of the Supreme Deity, conceived as devoid of all qualities) (Śiv. 1592); beyond the range of thought, incomprehensible (of God) (Śiv. 1604).

**aʦyūṭ**$^{u}$ अच़्यूटु । अकुट्टितः adj. (m. sg. dat. **aʦīṭis** अच़ीटिस्, abl. **aʦēṭi** अच़ेटि; f. sg. nom. **aʦīṭ**$^{ü}$ अच़ीटू, dat. **aʦēcĕ** अच़ेच्य), not pounded to powder, not reduced to powder (e.g. a lump of salt).

**āv 1** आव्, he came, see **yun**$^{u}$.

**āv-bēṭh** आव्-बेठ् । आगमनासने f. coming and sitting, sitting down on arrival. **-gav** -गव् । अन्यगमागमौ m. coming and going (always with reference to some person or thing other than the speaker or the subject of the sentence). Cf. K.Pr. 18. **-pāv** -पाव् । शीघ्रपातः m. coming and falling; an instantaneous fall, hence a sudden death.

**āv 2** आव् (m.pl. **ēy** एय्; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ** एय), the suff. of the 3 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 237 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations.

**awa 1** अव, see **ath 1.**

**awa 2** अव । अस्तु adv. yes, that's so, so let it be. Cf. K.Pr. 18 (where the word is spelt *awah*) and W. 96. El. spells the word *auwah.*

**āwöī** आवांई (= افواه), f. a rumour, report (Gr.M.).

**ōv** ओव् or **auv** औव् (m.pl. **ēy** एय्; f.sg. and pl. **ēyĕ** एय), the suffix of the 2 p.p. of all verbs, see Gr.Gr. 108 and 223 ff. The final *v* is dropped before personal terminations, and, in forming the perf. part., before **-mot**$^{u}$.

**öwa** आंव, see **yun**$^{u}$.

**uv**$^{u}$ उवु, adj. (f. **üv**$^{ü}$ अंवू), a sec. suff. added (like the gen. term. **uk**$^{u}$) to nouns, and signifying 'composed of'. Thus, from **sŏn** स्वन्, gold, **sŏnuv**$^{u}$ स्वनुवु, made of gold; see Gr.Gr. 161.

**awācĕ** अवाच्य, see **awôṭ**$^{u}$.

**awuchĕ** अवुछ्य, see **awuṭh**$^{u}$.

For words beginning with ē, i, ī, see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with u, ū, see under **wu, wū** respectively.

**awuch$^{u}$ अवुछु । विना परीक्षणम्** adv. without seeing, without inspecting, without examination.

**awad अवद् । कालः** f. (sg. dat. **awüz$^{ü}$ अवंज़ू**), a limited time, period; space of time allotted for any purpose.

**avĕd अव्यद् । अविधिः** f. (sg. dat. **avĕz$^{ü}$ अव्यंज़ू**), acting against rule, doing a thing the wrong way.

**avĕz$^{ü}$-kin$^{i}$ अव्यंज़ू-किनि । अविधिना** adv. in a wrong way. **-sūty -सूंत्य् । विरुद्धनियमेन** adv. id.

**avḍāl अव्डाल् । उपेक्षणम्** m. indifference, neglect, disregard; disrespectful abandonment of one worthy of respect, etc.

**avẹd$^{o}$r$^{u}$ अव्यंद्रु । अविरुद्धः अशिथिलः** adj. (f. **avẹd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ अव्यंद्रू**), not loose, not slack; unopposed, unhindered.

**avidyā अविद्या** f. want of knowledge, ignorance (Śiv. 13, 1524, 1816).

**awagahan अवगहन् । पौनःपुन्येनाभ्यासः** m. repeated practice of any science, art, action, or the like.

**awagŏn अवग्वन् । दोषः** m. a fault, a bad quality (in an animate being or a thing).

**auwah,** see **awa 2.**

**āwāhan आवाहन्** m. calling, summoning, inviting (Śiv. 71, 77, 78, 87).

**awüj$^{ü}$ अवंजू**, see **awol$^{u}$.**

**övij$^{ü}$ आंविजू**, see **övyul$^{u}$.**

**övijyār आंविज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम्** m. extreme softness (of things). Cf. **öy$^{i}$jyār.**

**avĕkth अव्यक्थ्** adj. c.g. unmanifest, indiscrete, imperceptible (Śiv. 1752, of God).

**āwel,** see **övyul$^{u}$.**

**awol$^{u}$ अवंलु । अवेष्टितः** adj. (f. **awüj$^{ü}$ अवंजू**), not surrounded, in the sense of not covered, not wrapped up (in cloth), not wound round (with string), not clothed.

**auwal,** see **awwal.**

**āwalun आवलुन्**, or **āwalun$^{u}$ आवलुनु । आवर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **āwalanas आवलनस्**), a whirlpool (Śiv. 1023, 1488, 1755, 1840).

**awol$^{u}$-sawul$^{u}$ अवंलु-सवुलु । पथ्यापथ्यम्** m. food which is partly wholesome and partly unwholesome.

**awamān अवमान् । अवमानना** m. disrespect.

**awon$^{u}$ अवंनु । विना कथनम्** adv. without speaking, without saying beforehand, without giving previous notice.

**awūn$^{u}$ अवूनु । अकृतवयनः** adj. (m. sg. abl. **awōni अवोनि**; f. sg. nom. **awūñ$^{ü}$ अवूञ्रू**, dat. **awōñĕ अवोञ**), not woven, not yet woven (of a cloth); (of a string bed) not having the string network completely woven.

**avināsh अविनाश्** m. non-destruction, salvation (Śiv. 170); N. of Śiva, voc. **avināshĕ अविनाश**, or **avināshō अविनाशो** (Śiv. 157, 1052, 1269).

**avinöshī अविनांशी** m. N. of Śiva, the Imperishable (Śiv. 694).

**avĕnz$^{ü}$ अव्यंज़ू**, see **avyond$^{u}$.**

**awañ अवञ्**, f. a prim. suff. added to verbal roots, to signify the wages for doing anything, as in **lōnawañ लोनवञ्**, the wages of reaping. If the root ends in a vowel, the suff. takes the form **wawañ ववञ्**, as in **diwawañ दिववञ्**, the wages of giving (see Gr.Gr. 129).

**awāra अवार** آواره **। दुर्गतः** adj. c.g. wretched, in misery (owing to disease, grief, pain, or poverty) (YZ. 60, 279, Śiv. 129). **-bal -बल्** m. presents given by friends and relatives to a boy's father at the ceremony when the protection of the boy by the sixty-four deities is invoked (L. 260).

**awur$^{u}$ अवुरु । अगुम्फितः** adj. (f. **awur$^{ü}$ अवुरू**), not strung (as a necklace of pearls).

**āwür$^{ü}$ 1 आवंरू । आवृतिः** f. (for 2 see **āwarun**), covering; encompassing, surrounding; surrounding a person in a hostile manner. **-pāwür$^{ü}$ -पावंरू । परित आवरणम्** f. surrounding a person, e.g. for his protection, or to prevent his escaping.

**āwaran आवरन् । आवृतिः** f. surrounding.

**āwarun आवरुन् । आवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āwor$^{u}$ आवंरु**), to cover, to envelope; to obstruct; to pervade, to surround, encompass; to take possession of (K.Pr. 54, 111).

**āwor$^{u}$ आवंरु । आवृतः** adj. (f. **āwür$^{ü}$ 2 आवंरू**), 1 p.p. covered, enveloped, etc., as above; busily engaged (in anything). **-mot$^{u}$ -मंतु । आवृतः** perf. part. (f. **āwür$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ आवंरू-मंच़ू**), id.

**āwarĕñ आवर्यञ् । चिता** f. a funeral pyre; cf. K.Pr. 22.

**āwarĕñĕ-bal आवर्यञ-बल् । श्मशानम्**, a burning *ghāt*, a place on a river-bank where dead bodies are burnt. **-mọnd$^{u}$ -म्वंडु । श्मशानस्थानकाष्ठविशेषः** m. logs of wood for a funeral pyre.

**āwarĕr आवर्यर् । आवृतता, तत्परता** m. the state of being encompassed, being much occupied in any business, intense application to any work.

**āwarāwun आवरावुन् । आवृतीकरणम्** conj. (1 p.p. **āwarôw$^{u}$ आवरोवु**), i.q. **āwarun,** q.v.

**awash अवश् । अवश्यम्** adj. c.g. important, necessary; necessary, needed, wanting; adv. of necessity, necessarily, certainly (Gr.M.). **-pöṭh$^{i}$ -पांठि । अवश्यप्रकारेण, अत्यावश्यकम्** adv. with same meaning as the preceding.

**övish आंविश् । प्रवेशः** f. entrance (of a supernatural being into the body), possession, demoniacal possession, inspiration (Śiv. 1649); i.q. **āwaṭh.**

**awashĕkh अवश्यख्** adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **awashĕkas अवश्यकस्**), necessary, needful, urgent (Gr.M.).

**awashĕkatā अवश्कता** f. need, necessity, urgency, importance (Gr.M.).

**övishĕlad आंविशलद् । भूताद्याविष्टः** adj. c.g. possessed by a supernatural being or demon, inspired.

**awushonu अवुषंनु । अनुष्णः** adj. (f. **awushüñü अवुषंञू**), not hot, no longer hot, cooled.

**avishwösī अविश्वांसी** adj. c.g. mistrustful, suspicious, **—banun —बनुन्**, to feel mistrust (Gr.M.).

**āwasan आवसन् । विशीर्णता** f. crumbling to pieces, decay.

**āwasun आवसुन् । विशीर्णत्वम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **āwasyōv आवस्योव्**), to crumble to pieces, to be decayed, worn out. **āwasyō-motu आवस्यो-मंतु । विशीर्णः** perf. part. (f. **āwasyē-mütsü आवस्ये-मंच़ू**), decayed, worn out, crumbling to pieces.

**awasar अवसर्** m. an opportunity (Gr.M.).

**awasthā अवस्था** f. state, condition, circumstances, one of the four stages of life through which a man passes (childhood, youth, manhood, and old age) (Śiv. 515), or of the four conditions of the soul (waking, dreaming, sound sleep, and final beatitude) (Śiv. 1529). **bālaka-awasthā,** the condition of a child, the simple nature of a child (Śiv. 887, 1379), dat. in the condition of a child, (coming to God) as a little child (Śiv. 1379).

**awôtu अवोतु । अप्राप्तः** adj. (f. **awötsü अवांच़ू**), not arrived, not yet arrived; not yet come to pass; not yet come to perfection.

**awôṭu अवोटु । असंधापितः** adj. (f. **awöṭü अवांटू**, sg. dat. **awācĕ अवाच्य**), not joined, not united (e.g. pieces of cloth, or the component parts of a metal vessel).

**āwaṭh** or **āvēṭh आवठ्, आवेठ् । आवेशः** f. (sg. dat. **āwaṭhi आवठि, avēṭhi आवेठि**), entrance (of a supernatural being into a person), demoniacal possession, inspiration, i.q. **övish.**

**awuṭhu अवुठु । अवेष्टितः** adj. (f. **awuṭhü अवुठू**, sg. dat. **awuchĕ अवुछ्य**), not twisted together (of the strands of a rope).

**awŏthoru अव्वथंरु । अनवमार्जितः** adj. (f. **-thürü -थंरू**), not wiped clean or dry.

**awatār अवतार् । अवतारः** m. the **avatār** or incarnation of a Hindū god, i.q. **autār** or **ōtār** (Śiv. 11, 58, 851, 854, 862). **—dārun —दारुन** (Śiv. 1238, 1739), or **—hyonu —ह्यंनु** (Śiv. 1384), m.inf. to take an incarnation, to become incarnate.

**awötsü अवांच़ू**, see **awôtu.**

**avĕtshonu अव्यछंनु । अविवृतः** adj. (v. **avĕtshüñü अव्यछंञू**), not separated, not teased out, not carded (of wool, or the like).

**avĕtsār अव्यच़ार्** or **avitsār अविच़ार्** m. want of consideration, heedlessness, inattention (Śiv. 1111, 1530).

**avitsöri अविच़ांरि । विचारहीनः** adj. (f. **avitsörü अविच़ांरू**, as if from the next), void of consideration, heedless.

**avitsôru अविच़ोरु । अविचारेण** adv. without consideration, heedless.

**awovu अवंवु । अनुप्तः** adj. (f. **awüvü अवंवू**), unsown, not sown (of seed, or of a field); coming up unsown, self-propagated (of weeds or wild plants).

**awwal اول** adj. c.g. first, prior, foremost; best, excellent (El., who spells the word *auwal*).

**away अवय्**, see **ath 1.**

**avüy अवूय्** the form which the term. **au औ** of the ag. and abl. pl. takes when emph. **y य्** is added; as in **guryavüy गुर्यवूय्** from **guryau गुर्यौ** (see Gr.Gr. 93).

**avyodu अव्यंदु । अविदितः** adj. (f. **avĕzü अव्यंज़ू**), not known, not recognized, unknown.

**övyulu आंव्युलु । अतिकोमलः** adj. (f. **övijü आंविज़ू**), very soft (of things), delicate, thin. **pōshi khŏta övyulu,** more delicate than a flower (K.Pr. 88, where the word is spelt *áwel*). Cf. **öyilu.**

**avyondu अव्यंन्दु । अनाचरितः** adj. (f. **avĕnzü अव्यंञ़ू**), not honoured, not revered; despised, not appreciated, used carelessly; not accepted, not obeyed; not thought about.

**āwāz آواز** f. sound, noise, voice.

**avĕzü अव्यंज़ू**, see **avĕd** and **avyodu.**

**awozu अवंज़ु । अशब्दः** adj. (f. **awüzü अवंज़ू**), without sound, mute; (of a musical instrument) not played upon, not sounded; not capable of producing a sound (owing to some imperfection). **awozu-y अवंज़ुय् । स्वनहीन एव** adv. only mutely, entirely silently (of a musical instrument).

**ay 1 अय्** the interrogative suffix (see **a 3, ā 1, ay**).

**ay 2 अय्** or **ai ऐ** conjunct., if (Śiv. 165, 634), usually appended to the subject of the sentence, as in **bŏ-y (bŏh + ay) karahö ब्वय् करहां**, if I had made. With the past cond. **hay हय्** may be used instead, as in **tim-hay karahön तिम्-हय् करहांन्**, if they had made. Its negative is **nay नय्**, as in **tim-nay karahön तिम्-नय् करहांन्**, if they had not made; **su-nay (suh + nay) karihē सुनय् करिहे**, if he had not made (Gr.Gr. 257).

**ay 3 अय्** pron. suff. of 2nd pers. sg. dat., and also of the acc. when the verb to which it is attached is in the 3rd person. When joined to a form ending in a vowel the initial *a* is elided. Examples are: **chus-ay karān छुसय् करान्**, I make for thee; **kari-y करिय्**, he will make for thee, or he will make thee (see Gr.Gr. 184).

**ay 4 अय्** f. prim. suff. forming abstract nouns, as in **wakhan-ay वखनय्**, telling, from **wakhanun वखनुन्**, to tell (Gr.Gr. 128).

For words beginning with **ĕ, i, ī,** see under **yĕ, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

**ay 5 अय्** f. a sec. suff. used in the case of the word **lūk-ay लूकय्**, a crowd of people, from **lūk(h) लूख्**, people (Gr.Gr. 152).

**āy 1 आय्**, they (masc.) came, and **āyĕ 1 आय**, she came or they (f.) came, see **yun**$^{u}$.

**āy 2 आय् । आयुः** m. (sg. dat. **āyĕs 1 आयस्**, abl. **āyĕ 2 आय**), life, age, long life, the allotted term of life, esp. a healthy long life (Śiv. 1209). In Śiv. 1480 there is a pun on the dat. of this word and on **āyĕs 2**, q.v.

**āyĕ-dor**$^{u}$ **आय-द्रु । दृढायुः** adj. (f. **-dür**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-द्रू**), long-lived; of a healthy constitution. **-grāyĕ -ग्राय । पतनभयदाः शरीरकम्पभेदाः** f.pl. tremor or tottering with a tendency to fall (esp. of the weakness of convalescence). **-gĕv -ग्यव् । आयुर्वृद्धिकारि घृतम्** m. long-life *ghī*, the *ghī*, or clarified butter, which remains over and above after certain sacrificial ceremonies, and with which the head of the boy for whose benefit the sacrifice is performed is anointed. It is a Hindū custom and is supposed to confer long life. **—pyon**$^{u}$ **—प्यंनु । आयुर्ज्ञापनम्** m. to ascertain the prospects of a child's length of life by means of a horoscope, birth-marks, or the like. **-sost**$^{u}$ **-संस्तु । आयुष्मान्** adj. (f. **-süṭsh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-संछू**), possessing life, long-lived; esp. used in blessings. **-sôw**$^{u}$ **-सोवु । आयुराढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söw**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-सांवू**), long-lived, destined to live long, healthy. **-tan -तन् । स्वातंन्त्यम्** m. independence, freedom (u.w. vbs. signifying granting, etc.). **-zyūṭh**$^{u}$ **-ज़्यूठु । दीर्घायुः** m. (m. sg. dat. **-zīṭhis -ज़ीठिस्**, abl. **-zēṭhi -ज़ेठि**; f. sg. nom. **-zīṭh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-ज़ीठू**, dat. **-zēchĕ -ज़ेछ्य**), long-lived.

**āyĕs-tān आयस्-तान् । ब्रह्मरंध्रम्** m. the cavity supposed to be in the skull through which the soul leaves the body at the time of death; the upper part of the skull; the anterior fontanelle (El.).

**āyĕ 3 आय । स्वेच्छानुरूपं स्थापनम्** m. setting anything as one would wish it, arranging according to one's wish. **-dār -दार् । सुग्रहः** adj. c.g. easy or ready to be grasped (of the position of a weapon, etc.). **—karun —करुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to hold straight, to hold a sword, staff, etc., ready for the hand; to hold a gun straight, ready to fire at the mark. Cf. **āyĕwun.**

**ōy ओय्**, he came for thee (**āv** + **ay**), see **yun**$^{u}$ (Gr.Gr. 241).

**öy आंय्**, they came for thee (**āy** + **ay**), see **yun**$^{u}$ (Gr.Gr. 241).

**āyŏd आयुद् । आयुधम्** m. a weapon.

**ayōdyā अयोद्या** or **अयोध्या** f. the town of Ayōdhyā or Oudh (Śiv. 865, 1420, 1413). **-nāth -नाथ्**, the Lord of Ayōdhyā, Rāma-candra, the famous hero and incarnation of Viṣṇu.

**ayōgĕtā अयोग्यता** f. unsuitableness; disagreement (between persons) (Gr.M.).

**ayōgy अयोग्य्** adj. c.g. unfit, improper, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

**öy**$^{i}$**j**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **आंयिजू**, see **öy**$^{i}$**l**$^{u}$.

**öy**$^{i}$**jyār आंयिज्यार् । अतिकोमलत्वम्** m. softness, delicacy (of anything animate or inanimate); cf. **övijyār.**

**āyĕkh आयख्**, she came to them, and **āyōkh आयोख्**, he came to them, see **yun**$^{u}$.

**ayāl अयाल्** عیال **। कुटुम्बम्** m. family, children, household. **-bār -बार्** (=عیالدار) **। अतिकुटुम्बपोषकः** adj. c.g. having a family, possessing a large family or household (Gr.M.).

**öy**$^{i}$**l**$^{u}$ **आंयिलु । असारः** adj. (f. **öy**$^{i}$**j**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **आंयिजू**), very soft, very delicate, easily broken, slender, very weak (of persons or things); cf. **övyul**$^{u}$.

**ayĕn अयन् । अयनं (दक्षिणोत्तरात्मकम्)**, m. the sun's course from one solstice to another.

**āyĕnda** آینده m. the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

**öyināh आंइनाह्** m. (Śiv. 500), i.q. **aina** with suff. **āh** of indef. art.

**āyir**$^{u}$ **आयिरु । शवरः** m. (sg. dat. **āyĕris आयरिस्**), a forest hunter (usually Musalmān); cf. **āyĕr-hönz**$^{\ddot{u}}$. In Śiv. 1471 the word is used to indicate the low-caste forest Bhīl hunter who befriended Rāma-candra.

**āyurbal आयुर्बल् । आयुर्बलम्** m. force of life, long life (used in blessings).

**āyurdā आयुर्दा । आयुर्गणनम्** m. the calculation of life, in a horoscope, etc.

**āyĕr-hönz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **आयर्-हांज़ू । व्याधः, कैवर्तः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), one who is both a hunter and a boatman, a boatman who lives by fishing and catching animals; gen. a forest man who lives by hunting; cf. **āyir**$^{u}$.

**āyĕs 1 आयस्, -tān -तान्**, see **āy 2.**

**āyĕs 2 आयस्**, I (f.) came, Śiv. 86, 1480 (with pun on **āyĕs 1,** dat. sg. of **āy 2**), see **yun**$^{u}$.

**āyot**$^{u}$ **आयंतु । आयत्तः** adj. (f. **āyüṭs**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **आयंच़ू**), dependent on, at the disposal of; subject to, obedient to. **pāna-āyot**$^{u}$, self-dependent, independent (Gr.M.).

**ayŏth अयुथ् । अयुतम्** card. c.g. (sg. dat. **ayŏtas अयुतस्**), ten thousand, a myriad.

**öyith आंयिथ् । सूर्यः** m. (sg. dat. **öyitas आंयितस्**), the sun (esp. in old language), used nowadays as a proper N. (El. *āyūt*).

**āyĕtan आयतन्** f. a resting-place, support, seat, abode; used in compounds such as **athi-āyĕtan,** see under **atha.**

**ayŏtyum$^{u}$** अयुत्युम् ord. (f. **ayŏtim$^{ü}$** अयुतिमू ), ten-thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

**āyüts$^{ü}$** आयंचू , see **āyot$^{u}$.**

**āyĕtsār** आयत्सार् । आयत्तता m. dependence, subjection.

**āyōv** आयोव्, he came, see **yun$^{u}$.**

**āyĕwam** आयवम्, you came to me, see **yun$^{u}$.**

**āyĕwan** आयवन् । लक्ष्यीकरणम् f. the action of aiming.

**āyĕwun** आयवुन् । ऋज्वीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **āyow$^{u}$** आयंवु), to aim straight at anything, to aim.

**āyēy** आयेय्, they (m.) came. **āyēyĕ** आयेय, she came or they (f.) came, see **yun$^{u}$.**

**az 1** अज़् । अद्य adv. to-day (Śiv. 1105); now, at the present time (Śiv. 1287). **-kāl** -काल् । संप्रति m. to-day and to-morrow, nowadays (Hindī *āj-kal*) (as a noun). **-kāli** -कालि । संप्रति adv. nowadays (as an adv.). **-köl$^{i}$** -कांलि । आधुनिके काले adv. id. **-kālāh** -कालाह् । अद्यतनमात्रमेककालिकभोजनम् adv. to-day one time, only once to-day, doing a thing to-day only once (of eating, taking medicine, etc.). **-kani** -कनि । अद्य प्रायः adv. perhaps to-day, about to-day. **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । प्रायोऽद्यतने काले adv. id. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ or **-pĕṭhan** -प्यठन् । अद्य प्रभृति adv. from to-day, henceforth. **—rātas** —रातस् adv. to-night (Gr.M.). **—sub$^{a}$han** —सुब्हन् adv. this morning (Gr.M.). **—shāmas** —शामस् adv. this evening (Gr.M.). **-tām** -ताम् or **-tāmath** -तामथ् । अद्यतनकालं तावत् adv. up to to-day, up to now, still, yet. **-tā̃n** -तान् (Śiv. 738, 1436, 1627, 1829), or **-tā̃nĕth** -तान्यथ् । अद्य यावत् adv. id.

**aza-boḍ$^{u}$** अज़-बंडु । सांप्रतिको महापुरुषः adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{ü}$** -बंडू, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -बज्य), great of to-day, a *nouveau riche*, an upstart. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । अद्यतनं महत्त्वम् m. greatness of to-day, the condition of an upstart. **-wôt$^{u}$** -वोतु । अद्य प्राप्तः adj. (f. **-wöts$^{ü}$** -वांचू ), arrived to-day; having acquired complete knowledge to-day; fixed for and occurring to-day.

**àz$^{i}$** अंज़ि । अद्यैव adv. even to-day, on this very day. **-kāli** -कालि or **-köl$^{i}$** -कांलि । संप्रत्येव adv. even nowadays, in these very days. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ from even to-day, from this very day, henceforth (Gr.M.). **-tām** -ताम् or **-tāmath** -तामथ्, or **-tā̃n** -तान् or **-tā̃nĕth** -तान्यथ् । अद्यैव तावत् adv. up to this very day, even still.

**azyuk$^{u}$** अज़्युकु । अद्यतनः adj. (m. sg. dat. **àz$^{i}$kis** अंज़िकिस् and so on; f. sg. nom. **azic$^{ü}$** अज़िचू), of or belonging to to-day. **àz$^{i}$ki-pĕṭha** अंज़िकि-प्यठ । अद्य प्रभृति adv. from to-day, henceforth. **àz$^{i}$kis** अंज़िकिस् । अद्य नाम adv. m. sg. dat. to-day then (Hindī *āj tō*).

**az 2** अज़् از prep. from (Śiv. 650), where it governs the nom.

**öz** आंज़् f. a sec. suff. used to form abstract nouns from substantives; e.g. **chānöz** छानांज़् the condition of a carpenter (**chān** छान् ) (see Gr.Gr. 143).

**oz$^{u}$** अंज़ु m. N. of a certain bird of Kashmīr (El., who spells it *auz*).

**azāb** عذاب m. punishment, chastisement (K.Pr. 75); pain, torment (Gr.M.); torture, tyranny (L. 464).

**aza-bābun$^{u}$-trāg** अज़-बाबुनु-त्राग् । प्रदेशनामेदम् m. N. of a quarter of Śrīnagar on the east bank of the River Vĕṭh (Jihlam), below the *Zaina Kadal*, in which is situated the well-known Mahārāj Ganj market.

**azic$^{ü}$** अज़िचू , see **az 1.**

**āzād** آزاد adj. c.g. free, unfettered.

**azôgu-y** अज़ोगुय् । प्रतिजागरां विनैव adv. without being the least bit watchful, without looking out for or expecting at all, quite unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of getting, etc.).

**az-had** अज़्-हद् ازحد adj. c.g. infinite, immeasurable, beyond expression (Śiv. 633).

**azöj$^{ü}$** अज़ांजू , see **azôl$^{u}$.**

**azal 1** अज़ल् ازل m. eternity, abl. with emph. **azalay,** from eternity (Śiv. 652).

**azal 2** अज़ल् (=اجل) । भाग्यम् m. fate, destiny (YZ. 216). **-pĕth** -प्यथ् । सुभङ्गस्वभावः adj. c.g. soft, delicate, easily broken, easily torn asunder.

**ạz$^{a}$l** (? عزل), used in the following: **—karun** —करुन् । दायतो निष्कासनम् m.inf. to deprive a person of his share in the joint family property, to disinherit. **—kor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —कंरु-मंतु । द्रव्यभागान्निष्कासितः perf. part. (f. **—kür$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** —कंरू-मंचू ), disinherited.

**azôl$^{u}$** अज़ोलु । अदाहितः adj. (f. **azöj$^{ü}$** अज़ांजू ), not burnt, not set on fire, not consumed (esp. of wood, etc.).

**azāmil** अज़ामिल् m. the N. of a certain brāhmaṇ, in Sanskrit Ajāmila, who was very wicked and whose soul was saved at the point of death by the grace of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1331).

**azmöish** آزمائش f. temptation (El.).

**azamath** عظمت f. (sg. dat. **azamüts$^{ü}$** अज़मंचू), greatness, aggrandizement (K.Pr. 107).

**azmāwun** अज़्मावुन् । अभ्यासः, परीक्षणं च conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azmôw$^{u}$** अज़्मोवु), to try, prove, test (Śiv. 530); to practise (a handicraft); to practise (wrestling, fighting, etc.), to try conclusions with; to try, to tempt (El.).

**azmôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** अज़्मोवु-मंतु । अभ्यासेन वशीकृतः perf. part. (f. **azmöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** अज़्मांवू-मंचू ), tried, tested; mastered (by practice, etc.); clever (El.).

**azān** اذان f. the notification or announcement of prayer and of the time thereof; the call to prayer (usually chanted from the turret of a mosque). It is whispered by a priest into the ear of a newly born child (L. 270). A Musalmān word.

**azôn$^{u}$** अज़ोनु । अज्ञातः, अपरिचितश्च adj. (f. **azöñ$^{ü}$** अज़ांञू), unknown; unrecognized; ignorant, without knowledge; a foreigner. **azān-pöṭh$^{i}$** अज़ान्-पांठि । अज्ञातप्रकारेण adv. in an unknown way or manner, unexpectedly (u.w. vbs. of meeting, etc.).

**azīñ$^{ü}$** अज़ीञू, see **azyūn$^{u}$.**

**azapā** अज़पा f. a certain *mantra* or mystic formula, which is not uttered, but which consists only in a number of inhalations and exhalations (Śiv. 104, 983, 1426, 1489, 1512, 1689, 1789, 1847, 1881).

**azar** अज़र् adj. c.g. not subject to old age, undecaying, immortal, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 935, 1586).

**azār** अज़ार् آزار । प्रसवपीडा m. trouble, affliction, esp. the pangs of a woman in childbirth.

**auzār** اوزار, decl. 1, an implement, machine (Gr.M.).

**ōzar** ओज़र् । वमनम् m. vomiting.

**ozur** ओंज़ुर् عذر m. an apology, excuse; a defence in a law case (Gr.M.). Another form of **wŏzr,** q.v.

**ȯz$^{a}$ran** ओांज़्रन् । तत्परता f. bearing in mind, attentive consideration; esp. jealous thoughts, envy. **-göz$^{a}$ran** -गांज़्रन् । ईर्ष्यया गणनम् f. jealously counting and recounting another's possessions or family of children, envy.

**öz$^{a}$run** ओांज़्रुन् । न्यायमध्यागमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **öz$^{o}$r$^{u}$** ओांज़्रु), to bear in mind, attentively consider; to be jealous of, to envy; to interfere in a discussion or dispute. **-göz$^{a}$run** -गांज़्रुन् । अन्यव्यवहृत्यादिमध्यपातः m. inf. to jealously count and recount another's good fortune; to intervene in a discussion and give, as it were, a judicial opinion regarding it.

**azarawun** अज़रवुन् । परोत्कर्षस्य असहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **azarow$^{u}$** अज़रंवु), to jealously regard another's good fortune, to be jealous of, to envy.

**azarawun$^{u}$** अज़रवुनु । असहनस्वभावः adj. (f. **azarawüñ$^{ü}$** अज़रवंञू), of a jealous disposition, envious.

**ạz$^{a}$rawun** अंज़्रवुन् । परोत्कर्षासहिष्णुता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ạz$^{a}$row$^{u}$** अंज़्रंवु), i.q. **azarawun,** q.v.

**ạz$^{a}$rawun$^{u}$** अंज़्रवुनु । असहिष्णुः adj. (f. **ạz$^{a}$rawüñ$^{ü}$** अंज़्रवंञू), i.q. **azarawun$^{u}$,** q.v.

**ạz$^{a}$rawañĕr** अंज़्रवञर् । असहनशीलत्वम् m. inability to bear another's success, a jealous disposition, jealousness, enviousness.

**azôw$^{u}$** अज़ोवु । अपरिणतं (दुग्धादि) adj. (f. **azöw$^{ü}$** अज़ांवू), not coagulated, not curdled (of milk, etc.).

**azyuk$^{u}$** अज़्युकु, see **az 1.**

**azyūn$^{u}$** अज़्यूनु । अजितः adj. (f. **azīñ$^{ü}$** अज़ीञू), not conquered; unconquerable; obtained without the necessity of conquering or subjugating.

**azīz** عزیز adj. c.g. a beloved (YZ. 28, 250).

For words beginning with **ē, i, ī,** see under **yē, yi, yī** respectively, and for words beginning with **u, ū,** see under **wu, wū** respectively.

# B ब ب

**b** ब् ب. The first consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-third (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the twenty-sixth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the second consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *b* in English.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **bha** भ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **bh** भ् is represented by **b** ब्. Thus, the Sanskrit **bhavati** भवति, he becomes, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bŏvi** बुवि. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **bh** भ् is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit word **Bhagavān** भगवान्, a name of the Deity, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as भगवान् and as बगवान्, but the pronunciation is always **bagawān.** Similarly, the Sanskrit word **bhakti** भक्ति, faith, becomes in Kāshmīrī **bakt$^{i}$** बक्ति and other related forms, although occasionally spelt भक्ति.

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with भ् or with ब्, that letter will always be transliterated **b,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with भ् should be looked up, in the English order, under **b.** Thus, भगवान् will be found, in alphabetical order, under **bagawān.** As a rule, spellings with भ् will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the भ् in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name **Bhairava** भैरव, a name of Śiva, will be shown in this Dictionary as **bairav** बै(भै)रव्.

**ba** ب, the Persian inseparable prep., with, by, for, from, in, etc. As in **bakār** بکار, for use, serviceable. Cf. W. 99.

**bā 1** با, the Persian prep., with, by, possessed of, as in **bā-adab,** with politeness, politely. Cf. W. 99.

**bā 2** बा, an interjectional suff. used in addressing males. It means literally 'brother!', and is employed as follows:—**hē nārān bā,** O Nārān, in addressing a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant. If he is old, **hata-sö-hē . . . bā** or **hata-bā-hē . . . bā** is used. If a woman addresses a man or a woman respectfully she says **hata-bā . . . bā,** or if addressing a familiar or junior, **hata-bā . . . au** or **hata-bā . . . a,** or when addressing persons by their proper names only, **hata-bā . . . a-bāyĕ** or **hata-bā . . . a-bāyau.** Other words are often prefixed, as in **ada-bā** (v. **ada**), **āhan-bā** (v. **āhan**), and **na-bā,** No, sir. Cf. Gr.Gr. 99 ff., W. 101, and L. 279. For examples of its use see K.Pr. 49, 232; Śiv. 1244.

**bāī 1** बाई, see **bāy.**

**bāī 2,** m. a treaty (El.).

**bāū,** m. the forearm (El.).

**bē 1** or **bĕ** बे or ब्य, بے, the Persian privative particle, prefixed to other words, as in **bē-adab,** without politeness, insolent. It is equivalent in meaning to the Kāshmīrī suff. **rost$^{u}$** (q.v.). Although a Persian prefix it is also commonly employed, usually under the form **bĕ** ब्य, with non-Persian words, as in **bĕ-bayĕ,** fearless. For words commencing with this prefix see s.vv. It is often used as a mere preposition, governing another noun, and meaning 'without', as in **yilm bē bahs,** knowledge without argument (K.Pr. 216). Similarly, adverbial phrases, such as **bē sabab,** without cause, causelessly.

**bē 2** بے, the name of the second letter of the Persian alphabet. **Alif-bē** = a b c, the alphabet.

**bi** बि, pron. adj. other, another. This word is not used alone, but forms the base of the declension of **byākh** (**bi + akh**), q.v. Its dat. sg. **bĕyĕ** or **biyĕ** (q.v. s.v.) is used as an adv. or conjnct. meaning 'moreover', 'and', 'also'.

**bō, bū 1, bōē,** or **būe** بو, بوے f. odour, scent, fragrance (YZ. 9, 32; K.Pr. 89).

**bô 1** or **bū 2,** a poetical form of **bŏh,** q.v. (El.).

**bô 2,** m. a habit (El.).

**boī, bōi,** etc. These are common spellings in the Roman character of the word **bôy$^{u}$,** a brother, q.v. (e.g. K.Pr. 34, 130; W. 18); similarly, **böi** or **bôi** for the nom. plur. **böy$^{i}$.**

For words containing **bh,** see under **b.** See article **b.**

**bab 1 बब् । पिता** m. a father (cf. K.Pr. 1, 43, 156, 165, 255; Śiv. 435, 1526, 1790), grandfather, or other ancestor. **-wŏhav -व्वहव् । पित्राक्रोशः** m. vulgar abuse or imprecations uttered against a person's father.

**baba-dag बब-दग् । पितृशोकः** f. grief for the death of a father. **-dag pĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दग् प्यंञ्जू । पितृमरणापातः** f.inf. the falling of grief for a father's death, a father's death (and the consequent grief) to occur. **-dagal -दगल् । अनुभूतपितृशोकः** adj. c.g. suffering grief for such a cause. **-hatsar -हच़र् । पितृहीनतादोषः** m. the want of a father, the disadvantage experienced by a bride or bridegroom not having a father alive. **-pon$^{u}$ -पंनु । पितृमरणदुःखम्** m. sorrow occasioned by a father's death. **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु । मृतपितृकः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रंछू**), wanting a father, one whose father is dead, esp. one who is not yet grown up, and whose father has long been dead. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर् । पितृमहाढ्यत्वम्** m. a father's prosperity; comfort and luxury provided by one's father who is still alive. **-sāway -सावय् । पितृसमृद्धिः** m. id. **-tôn$^{u}$ -तोनु । पितृवदाचरणम्** m. fatherhood; acting like a father to another's child. **-yĕtīm -यतीम् । मृतपितृकः** adj. c.g. one whose father died leaving him or her a child; a fatherless child, a helpless orphan with no one to supply the place of a father.

**bab 2 बब् । स्तनः** f. the nipple, pap, or breast of human beings, esp. of women (Śiv. 1371); the udder or dugs of an animal. **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञ्जू । स्तन्यपायनम्** f.inf. to give the breast, to apply a child (esp. a crying child) to the breast, to give suck. **—hĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ह्यंञ्जू । स्तन्यपानप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to take the breast (esp. of a newly-born child), to suck the paps.

**baba-kōñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ बब-कांञ्जू । नीरन्ध्रस्तना** f. a woman or female beast suffering from obstruction of the flow of milk. **-kāñĕr -काञर् । स्तननाडीनिरोधविकारः** m. a certain disease, obstruction of the flow of milk from the paps. **-kor$^{u}$ -कंरु । स्तनमण्डलम्** m. the breast-orb. **-wāy -वाय् । स्तनव्यथा** m. a severe pain in a woman's bosom; caused by disease, or as a consequence of the unsatisfied longing of a pregnant woman.

**babi-tal hyon$^{u}$ बबि-तल् ह्यंनु । स्तन्यपायनम्** m.inf. to put to the pap, to give the pap to a suckling child. **-tuluk$^{u}$ -तलुकु । स्तनंधयबालकः** adj. (f. **-talüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ -तलंचू**), one who is close to the pap; hence a suckling child; also applied to very fresh milk immediately after it has been drawn from the udder, or (in the fem.) to the stream of milk as it issues from the udder. **-ṭyonḍ$^{u}$ -ट्यंडु । चूचुकम्** m. the nipple of the breast of a human being or beast.

**bāb 1** باب m. a chapter, section, division of a book (El.).

**bāb 2 बाब्** m. a father (El.). Cf. **bab 1.**

**bāba बाब** بابا **। वृद्धः, पित्रादिः** m. a father (esp. in his old age) (cf. K.Pr. 22; YZ. 79, 93, 126, 456), grandfather; old man, sir, sire (respectfully), the head of an order of monks called Calendars (*Qalandar*). Used principally by Musalmāns in this sense, but also, generally, by Hindus in reference to a religious ascetic; hence, a respectful title given to any pious Musalmān, as in *Hājī Bāba*, O Hājī, sir (K.Pr. 74). **-zī -ज़ी । भैचवृत्तिः** m. a respectful form of address to a religious ascetic, Hindū (Śiv. 555) or Musalmān. Also used as a term of endearing address to children.

**bābū बाबू** m. a gentleman of good family, esp. an immigrant from India. In this sense it has a gen. **bābyun$^{u}$**. Generally used as a prefix equivalent to our 'esq.', and as such is not declined (Gr.M.). Cf. **bābañ.**

**bĕb ब्यब् । वस्त्रावृतान्तरभागः** f. the inside of a garment in front of the body, the inner fold of the breast of a garment; the inside breast of the long gown worn by Kashmīrīs (K.Pr. 23, 29) used as a kind of pocket. The word is often used to signify generally the space between the body and the clothes.

**bĕbi hyon$^{u}$ ब्यबि ह्यंनु । वस्त्रान्तर्गूहनम्** m.inf. to take into the bosom of one's dress; to take a child to one's bosom, inside one's dress, to warm it, or to console it. **-nār -नार्** m. fire in one's bosom. "Kashmīrīs whilst squatting on the ground in the winter time place their (portable stoves or) *kāngars* under their long cloak next their skin. Give a Kashmīrī his *kāngar* and he is perfectly happy. Hence the words **bĕbi-nār** come to mean without care" (K.Pr. 125). In the following it means exactly the reverse, fire in one's bosom being equivalent to discomfort or pain. **-nār lalawun -नार् ललवुन् । अतिबाधानुभवः** m.inf. to cherish fire in the bosom; to feel trouble or sorrow on account of losses or calamities affecting oneself or those near and dear. **-tsŏṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -च़ंटू । गुणापत्तिः** f. a loaf in the bosom, met. any hidden thing which, because it is hidden, is considered to be extra good; a reputation earned for being good at one's trade or clever at one's work (which therefore gives a man a certainty of a comfortable life or a perpetual loaf in his pocket); u.w. ref. to harlots, a loaf (i.e. a means of earning one's livelihood) in one's bosom, something like the English expression "my face is my fortune", but more indecent.

**bôb$^{u}$ बोबु । वटुवृत्तिः** m. a man, in appearance and dress honest and respectable, who deceitfully intervenes between others for his own profit, a calumniating middleman.

**bubbö बुब्बां । वकारः** m. the name of the letter **ba व**, used in schools. Cf. **böy$^{i}$-bö,** the name of the letter **bha भ**, under **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bĕba-gāra 1 व्यव-गार । चक्षुता** f. lit. searching (for refuge) inside (another's) breast-cloth, hence fear, dread, apprehension, timidity. See **bĕb.**

**bĕ-bagāra 2 व्य-वगार । असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. c.g. not cooked in oil, *ghī*, or the like. Cf. **abagôr$^{u}$.**

**bĕbagôr$^{u}$ व्यवगोरु । असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. (f. **bĕbagör$^{ü}$ व्यवगांरू**), id.

**bē-bahs** بے بحث, without disputation, without controversy; **yilm bē-bahs,** knowledge without argument (i.e. without exercise), K.Pr. 216.

**bē-būj बे-बूज्**, ? m. want of discrimination, misgovernment, anarchy (K.Pr. 223).

**bē-bākh** بے باق adj. c.g. without remainder, complete, paid up in full, (of an account) balanced, settled (Gr.M.).

**babal ववल् । स्थूलकुचा** adj. f. possessing a large bosom, full-bosomed, high-bosomed.

**babil वंविल् । पितृवदाचरणाभासः** f. action like that of a father, showing a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

**babul$^{u}$ ववुलु । पितृवदाचरणः** adj. (not used in f.), one who acts like a father, or shows a father's affection, esp. of one who deceitfully pretends such affection.

**bôbalī,** f. a well (El.).

**bubul** ببل m. a nightingale (*bulbul*); **bubula-rost$^{u}$,** (a garden) without a nightingale (YZ. 46).

**bubul$^{u}$ वुवुलु । मणिकविशेषः** m. a large kind of jar used for holding grain or the like.

**bābūna** or **bôbūna** بابونه m. camomile; camomile flowers; *Matricaria chamomilla* (El.); *Cotula anthelmintica*, an indigenous medicinal plant, stomachic, and good for rheumatism (L. 75).

**bĕ-buna व्य-वुन** بے بنہ **। अनुद्भवः** f. (lit. absence of foundation), non-production, e.g. of crops failing to germinate, or of profits not accruing from one's work. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू । विनाशनम्** f.inf. to destroy utterly, annihilate (a person's entire wealth, crops, profession, or the like), lit. to cause non-existence.

**bĕbun$^{u}$ व्यवुनु । अभावभवनम्** m. the becoming non-existent of some article of general use, such as grain, money, or the like.

**bābañ वावञ्** f. a lady of respectability, one of good family. Cf. **bābū** and **b$^{a}$r$^{a}$ka.**

**babar** (? spelling and gender), a kind of good white rice (L. 463).

**bā̃b$^{a}$r वाँव्र्** or **bā̃bür$^{ü}$ वाँवंरू । संभ्रमः** f. fluster, flurry, agitated haste in doing anything (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 633). **—pĕñ$^{ü}$ —प्यञू । संभ्रमापातः** f.inf. flurry to occur.

**bā̃b$^{a}$ri-bā̃b$^{a}$ri वाँव्रि-वाँव्रि । अतिसंभ्रमेण** adv. hurriedly, flurriedly. **-hot$^{u}$ -हंतु । संभ्रमाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hüts$^{ü}$ -हंच़ू**), hurried, flurried.

**babur$^{u}$ ववुरु । हृष्टपुष्टप्रायः** adj. (f. **bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1 वव्रंरू**), young and well-conditioned, stout, sturdy, healthy, sound in wind and limb, a hero.

**bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2 ववंरू । लताविशेषः, श्याम(म्लेच्छ-)तुलसी** f. a certain plant, the sweet basil, the Persian *rīhān* (cf. El., K.Pr. 155, YZ. 565, Śiv. 1691). For **bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1** see under **babur$^{u}$.**

**bab$^{a}$ri-byôl$^{u}$ वव्रि-व्योलु । लताविशेषवीजम्** m. its seed, used as a cure for dysentery and other abdominal diseases. **-dan -दन् । रागविशेषः** m. the name of a dark-red or purple dye for cloth, etc. **-dȧn$^{i}$ -दंनि । रागविशेषरङ्गोपेतः** adj. c.g. dyed with this colour. **-lünḍ$^{ü}$ -लंण्डू । लताविशेषशाखा** f. a twig or small branch of this plant. **-kāṭh -काठ् । लताविशेष(म्लेच्छतुलसी)-शुष्कशाखा** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस्**), the dry wood of this plant, used in the worship of the god Bhairava (Śiva).

**bubur वुवुर् । वुद्बुदः** m. (sg. dat. **bubaras वुवरस्** and so on), a bubble.

**bā̃b$^{a}$rilad वाँव्रिलद् । संभ्रमयुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **bā̃b$^{a}$riladiñ वाँव्रिलदिञ्**), flurried, flustered; one who is by nature, or from fear or the like, easily flurried or flustered.

**bā̃barun वाँवरुन् । संभ्रमणम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bā̃baryōv वाँवर्योव्**), to be flurried, to be flustered. **bā̃baryō-mot$^{u}$ वाँवर्यो-मंतु । संभ्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **bā̃baryē-müts$^{ü}$ वाँवर्ये-मंच़ू**), flurried, flustered.

**bubarāray वुवरारय् । वुद्बुदम्** f. a bubble, esp. the bubbly foam of fermentation, etc.

**bā̃barāwun वाँवरावुन् । संभ्रान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bā̃barôw$^{u}$ वाँवरोवु**), to cause a person to be flurried or flustered. **bā̃barôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वाँवरोवु-मंतु । संभ्रममापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bā̃baröw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वाँवरांवू-मंच़ू**), flustered or flurried by somebody's action.

**bubarāy वुवराय् । वुद्बुदम्** f. the foam or bubbles of a waterfall or of a spring issuing from its source; the saline efflorescence drawn forth from the earth at the commencement of rain, from ant-hills and similar places.

**bôbus$^{u}$ वोवुसु । आग्नगोलविशेषः** m. a small earthenware vessel, the size of a slop-basin (K.Pr. 139); a small hollow earthenware bomb, with a little orifice at the top. It is filled with gunpowder and other ingredients, and when ignited emits showers of sparks (Hindī, *anār*).

**bĕ-bāsh व्य-वाश् । समाधानहीनः** adj. c.g. one who, when engaged in any act, does it without care and attention, and perfunctorily. Cf. **bāsh.**

**bĕbôsh$^{u}$ व्यवोशु । असमाधानः** adj. (f. **bĕbösh$^{ü}$ व्यवांश**), id.

**bĕ-bastī व्य-वस्ती । वसतिहीनता** f. the condition or state of being uninhabited (of a country, village, or house), uninhabitedness, vacancy.

**bābath$^{a}$r वावथ्र् । भ्रात्रीयः** m. a brother's son, a nephew (cf. Gr.Gr. 133).

**bĕ-bayĕ व्य-वय । निर्भयः** adj. c.g. without fear, fearless; wanting in reverence.

**bĕboy$^{u}$ व्यवंयु । निर्भयः** adj. (f. **bĕbüy$^{ü}$ व्यवंयू**), id.

**baca 1** or **bacĕ 1 वच** بچہ **। अर्भकः** m. (often written **bachih** in the Roman character, as a transliteration of بچہ), the young of any animal, e.g. W. 129 (a colt), K.Pr. 240 (a sparrow-chick); esp. a very young infant (K.Pr. 23). **bāl-baca (-bacĕ),** m.pl. children (Gr.M., Siv. 1051). **baca-dār -दार् । सार्भका** adj. f. possessing children or young ones; pregnant, with child.

**baca 2** or **bacĕ 2 वच । नर्तकः** m. a dancing-boy, a male professional dancer, who dresses in women's clothes; with suff. of indef. art. **bacyāh वच्याह्** (Śiv. 1724). **-nagma -नग्म । नर्तकनाट्यम्** m. the entertainment of singing, music, and dancing, given by one of these dancing-boys and his attendants. **-pöth$^{a}$r -पांथ्र् । नर्तकवृत्तिः** m. the profession of such a dancing-boy.

**baca 3 ('bachah'),** m. (?) the prey (of a kite), K.Pr. 65. (Not noted elsewhere.)

**bic$^{i}$ विचि,** see **byuc$^{u}$.**

**bic$^{u}$ विचु,** i.q. **byuc$^{u}$,** q.v. (cf. K.Pr. 250).

**bôc$^{u}$ वोचु । अज्ञप्रायः** m. (sg. dat. **böcis वांचिस्**), a man, generally a Brāhmaṇ, who lives upon what he can get in the way of gifts, and is ignorant of any trade or business.

**bāca(bācĕ)-baṭh वाच-वठ् । भाषाभट्टः, पुरोहितः** m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas -वटस्**), a Kashmīrī Brāhmaṇ who lives by officiating as a priest. His wife is called **bāca-baṭin̄ वाच-वटिञ्**, q.v., or the following: see L. 302 for the three classes of Brāhmaṇs in the country. **bācabaṭh-bāy वाचवठ्-वाय् । भाषाभट्टस्त्री, पुरोहितजातिकस्त्री** f. the wife of such a priest-Brāhmaṇ; a woman of the priest-Brāhmaṇ caste. **bācabaṭh-dor$^{u}$ वाचवठ्-दंरु । पुरोहितसमाजः** m. a collective term for the priest-Brāhmaṇs of Kashmīr; a general term for all the men of this caste. **bācabaṭh-tôn$^{u}$ वाचवठ्-तोनु । पौरोहित्यव्यापारः** m. the condition or state of life of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; hence the circumstances of any other professional man who lives in comfort.

**bācabaṭil वाचवटिल् । पौरोहित्यम्** f. the profession of a priest-Brāhmaṇ; the body of rules and customs practised by him in the course of his profession.

**bāca-baṭin̄ वाच-वटिञ् । पुरोहितस्त्री** f. the wife of a priest-Brāhmaṇ.

**bacha वछ, bachĕ वछ्य, bachi वछि** (*bachhih* of K.Pr. 7, 23, 163), see **büṭh$^{ü}$ 2.**

**bāchĕ वाछ्य,** see **böṭh$^{ü}$.**

**bēcha** or **bēchĕ 1 वेछ** m. alms, in the following :—

**bēcha-bēcha वेछ-वेछ । भिक्षावृत्तिः** m. the condition of living on alms, the profession of a beggar; begging as a last resource. **-bēcha lagun -वेछ लगुन् । भिक्षायोगापातः** m.inf. to be so reduced to poverty as to be compelled to take to begging for alms (of one formerly rich). **bēcha-bŏkut$^{u}$ वेछ-वुकुतु । भिक्षार्थं नियुक्तः** m. 'an alms brat', a child sent out to beg by some one (usually too proud to beg for himself) who lives on the alms received by it. **-bāna -वान । भिक्षापात्रम्** m. a beggar's wallet or platter in which he puts the food received by him as alms. Cf. **bēchanas bāna** under **bēchun** and **bēchan-bāna** bel. **-bata -वत । भिक्षान्नम्** m. food received by a beggar or set apart to be given as alms, usually cooked rice. **-dana -द्न । भिक्षासंचितधनम्** m. wealth accumulated little by little, and by means of severe economy, as the result of begging. **-hāra -हार । भिक्षार्जितधनम्** f. id. **-kaṭh -कठ् । निन्द्यभिक्षणवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), 'a son of alms,' a boy who, although well-to-do, out of sheer greed is fond of begging (in a way that brings disgrace) from others, and especially from people of low caste. **-küṭ$^{ü}$ -कंटू । निकृष्टभिक्षाकी** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), the fem. of the preceding, a girl who has no hesitation in begging from people of low caste, and thus bringing disgrace on her family. **-myonḍ$^{u}$ -म्यंण्डु । भिक्षाभोजनम्** m. an alms-morsel, cooked rice given in alms. **-myonḍ$^{u}$ atsun -म्यंण्डु अचुन् । भिक्षाभोजनप्रवृत्त्यभ्यासः** m.inf. the alms-morsel to enter, to take to begging (of one who has once tried begging, and found it so suitable to his temperament that he takes to it as a profession). **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । भिक्षार्जितान्नसमुच्चयः** m. alms-grain, a store of grain realized by begging.

**bēchan-bukur$^{u}$ वेछन्-वुकुरु । भिक्षणसाहसः** m. a face for alms, impudence in begging. **-bāna -वान । भिक्षासाधनम्** m. a dish for alms, hence a beggar's stock-in-trade of articles used in begging; met. a habit or custom of begging. **-buth$^{u}$ -वुथु । भिक्षार्थधार्ष्ट्यम्** m. a fate for alms (cf. **buth$^{u}$ 1**); the condition of having one's fate that of being a beggar; a face for alms (cf. **buth$^{u}$ 2**), impudence or audacity in begging (even when the beggar is not in need). **-gara -गर । भिक्षागेहम्** m. an almshouse, a place where alms are distributed regularly, a monastery at which there is free distribution of food. **-kuṭh$^{u}$ -कुठु । भिक्षाश्रयभृतः** m. (f. sg. nom. **-kuṭh$^{ü}$ -कुठू,** dat. **-kuchĕ -कुछ्य**), an alms-room, hence one who makes a regular practice of giving alms. **-kŏthulᵘ** -क्ुथुलु । भिक्षणशीलः adj. (f. **-kŏthᵘ̈jᵘ̈** -क्ुथ्ंजू), a confirmed beggar; one who will not give up the profession of begging even when he has a chance.

**bēchĕ 2** वेछ्य, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

**bichĕ** विछ्य, see **biṭh** or **biṭhᵘ̈.**

**bŏcha** वुछ । बुभुक्षा f. often pronounced and written **bŏchĕ** वुछ्य or **bŏchih,** or in the Persian character بوچھ (YZ. 402), hunger (Śiv. 1584). **-bŏcha** -वुछ । बुभुक्षालापः f. telling of one's hunger, crying out for food when starving. **—karün̄ᵘ̈** —करंञू । बुभुक्षोद्भवः f.inf. hunger to be experienced, the feeling of hunger. **—lagün̄ᵘ̈** —लगंञू । बुभुक्षोद्भवः f.inf. hunger to be attached, the arising of a feeling of hunger (K.Pr. 71). **—marün̄ᵘ̈** —मरंञू । क्षुदपगमः f.inf. hunger to die, hunger or appetite to pass away owing to its long continuance. **—tsalün̄ᵘ̈** —च़लंञू । क्षुन्निवृत्तिः f.inf. hunger to flee, one's hunger or fast to be broken by getting food.

**bŏchi** वुछि (often spelt वुछ), sg. dat. and abl., as in **bŏchi-sūṭin** वुछि-सूटिन् (dying) of hunger (YZ. 408); **putra bŏchhi,** in hunger (i.e. ardent desire) for a son (K.Pr. 174). **bŏchhi-gaṭa** वुछि-गट । अतिबुभुक्षा f. hunger-darkness, extreme hunger, starvation. **-gaṭa wasün̄ᵘ̈** -गट वसंञू । अतिबुभुक्षाबाधोद्भवः f.inf. the pangs of starvation to be felt, the experiencing of the pangs of starvation. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । बुभुक्षाहतः adj. (f. **-hütsᵘ̈** -हंच़ू), smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410, W. 113). **-hatsar** -हच़र् । क्षुद्धतत्वम् m. the being smitten by the pangs of hunger, starvation. **-lĕḍ** -ल्यड् । क्षुदसहिष्णुः adj. c.g. conquered by hunger; hence, one who cannot stand being hungry even for a short time. **—marun** —मरुन् to die of hunger (K.Pr. 120). **-rostᵘ** -रंस्तु । क्षुद्रहितः adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ̈** -रंछ़ू), free from hunger; as an adv., without hunger, without being hungry, u.w. vbs. of eating and the like.

**bọchᵘ** वुंछु । बुभुक्षितः adj. (f. **bŏchᵘ̈** वुंछू), hungry; m. sg. dat. **bŏchĕ** वुछ्य (K.Pr. 35).

**bachih,** see **baca.**

**bŏchākār** वुछाकार् । अतिबुभुक्षा m. extreme hunger, usually employed with reference to a suckling child.

**bēchun** वेछुन् । भिक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **byūchᵘ** व्यूछु), to beg, to go daily from door to door asking for alms (K.Pr. 29, 191); **bēchan-wôlᵘ** वेछन्-वोलु, a beggar (L. 458); inf. dat. **bēchanas bāna** वेछनस् बान, a beggar's pot in which he collects food (K.Pr. 29), cf. **bēcha-bāna** under **bēcha.**

**bēchani nērun** वेछनि नेरुन् । भिक्षाप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. to go forth to beg; hence, to take to the profession of begging.

**bŏchun** वुछुन् । क्षुद्युक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bŏchōv** वुछोव्), to become or be hungry.

**bŏchō-motᵘ** वुछो-मंतु । क्षुत्तप्तः perf. part. (f. **bŏchē-mütsᵘ̈** वुछे-मंच़ू), hungered, ready to eat anything.

**buchun** बुछुन् । दशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buchᵘ** बुछु), (of a snake, scorpion, etc.) to bite, to sting; (of a beloved's hair compared to serpents), YZ. 35, 205, 265, 507. **buchana yunᵘ** बुछन यिनु । दष्टीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be stung; hence, to be stung or terrified by the memory of some former grief, pain, or calamity.

**buchᵘ-motᵘ** बुछु-मंतु । दष्टः perf. part. (f. **buchhᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** बुछू-मंच़ू), bitten, stung.

**bēchanāwun** वेछनावुन् । भिक्षाविधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bēchanôwᵘ** वेछनोवु), to set a person to beg; hence, to reduce a person to beggary.

**böchin̄** बांछिञ् । बहुकालात्(चिर-)सूता f. a female, esp. a cow, a long time after giving birth to a child, or after calving, who is consequently fat and in good condition, but with a diminished flow of milk.

**bachēra** वछेर । अश्वादिपोतः m. the male young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a colt. Ṭhe feminine is **bachīrⁱ,** q.v.

**bachīrⁱ** वछीरि । अश्वादिपोतिका f. the female young of an elephant, horse, or ass; a filly. Cf. **bachēra.**

**bŏchĕr** वुछ्यर् । अतिबुभुक्षितत्वम् m. hunger, esp. a sharp appetite.

**bŏchaturᵘ** वुछतुरु । पुत्रीकृतः adj. (f. **bŏchatᵘ̈rᵘ̈** वुछतरू), food for the hungry; hence, a child adopted by one who has no children of his own, and to whom tender quasi-parental love is shown.

**bēchawunᵘ** वेछवुनु । भिक्षुः adj. (f. **bēchawün̄ᵘ̈** वेछवंञू), a beggar, esp. a professional beggar, a mendicant.

**buchawunᵘ** बुछवुनु । दशन् m. (f. **buchawün̄ᵘ̈** बुछवंञू), an animal (such as a serpent) that bites or stings; met. one whose words are sharp and stinging, a calumniator.

**bēchyōv** वेछ्योव्, see **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

**bacun** वचुन् । रक्षापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bacyōv** वच्योव्), to escape, be saved, preserved (Śiv. 1299); to be saved, spared, set aside, remain over. Cf. Gr.M. **bacan-hār** वचन्-हार् । जीवत्स्वभावः, परिशिष्यमाणः adj. c.g. one who escapes, a survivor, long-lived, persistent; that which remains over and above, or remains unused. **bacan-pāy** वचन्-पाय् । रक्षोपायः m. a means of escape or of preservation, etc. **bacan-wôlᵘ** वचन्-वोलु । आशासित-(उपलक्षित-)जीवनः adj. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ्), one who escapes or is about to escape; hence, of one who has been passing through great danger, and who it now seems probable will survive. **bacyō-motᵘ** वच्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तरक्षः perf. part.

(f. **bacyē-müts$^{ü}$ वच्ये-मंच़ू**), escaped, saved, preserved; remaining over and above, etc.

**bacūr$^{i}$ वचूरि । वालिका** f. (sing. dat. **bacōrĕ वचोर्य**), a young girl still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

**bacūr$^{u}$ वचूरु । वालकः** m. (sg. dat. **bacūris वचूरिस्**, pl. dat. **bacōrĕn वचोर्यन्**), a young male child still in its mother's arms, a babe, a term of affection.

**bē-cāra** بے چارہ adj. c.g., i.q. **bĕcôr$^{u}$**, q.v. YZ. 408 and frequently in the Persian character; used as a subst. its dat. is **bēcāras** (K.Pr. 136).

**bĕcôr$^{u}$** or **bicôr$^{u}$ विचोरु** (= بے چارہ) **। वराकः** adj. (f. **bicör$^{ü}$ विचांरू**), without means, without resources, destitute, unfortunate, wretched; a helpless person, a poor wretch.

**bīcar** or **bīcĕr वीचर् । मेदुरता** m., i.q. **bicĕr,** but also of the hands, etc., after touching grease or greasy food.

**bicĕr विच्यर् । मेदुरत्वम्** m. greasiness, the condition of being smeared with grease (e.g. a pot which has held *ghī*, etc.).

**bicur$^{u}$ 1 विचुरु । काकपक्षविशेषः** m. the fringe of hair or side locks worn by young boys.

**bicur$^{u}$ 2 विचुरु । (भरद्वाज)पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, the skylark (?).

**bạc$^{a}$ran वंचरन् । रक्षोपायः** m. a means of escape, a device for safety.

**bạc$^{a}$run वंचरुन्** or **bạc$^{a}$rāwun वंचरावुन् । रक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạc$^{o}$r$^{u}$ वंचुरु** or **bạc$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ वंचरोवु**), to save, preserve, cause to escape, protect; to save, set aside, keep what is over and above; caus. of **bacun,** q.v. **bạc$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वंचरोवु-मंतु । परिपालितः** perf. part. (f. **bạc$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वंचरांवू-मंच़ू**), saved (by some one), caused to be preserved, caused to escape; saved up, stored up (of a surplus).

**bicis विचिस्**, etc., see **byuc$^{u}$.**

**bacath वचथ्** f. (sg. dat. **bachüts$^{ü}$ वचंच़ू**), savings, surplus earnings (Gr.M.).

**bacāw वचाव् । रक्षावृत्तिः** m. preservation, salvation, deliverance; protection, defence, refuge; guarding, screening, cloaking.

**bacāwun वचावुन् । परिशेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bacôw$^{u}$ वचोवु**), to save, preserve, rescue, deliver, protect; to set aside, put or lay by, save, spare, leave over and above; to reserve, keep back (a part of anything): i.q. **bạc$^{a}$run,** q.v. **bacôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वचोवु-मंतु । विहितरक्षः** perf. part. (f. **bacöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वचांवू-मंच़ू**), saved, preserved, rescued; saved, put by; kept back, reserved.

**bacawun$^{u}$ वचवुनु । जीवन्, परिशिष्यमाणः** adj. (f. **bacawüñ$^{ü}$ वचवंञू**), one who escapes or survives, one who is saved; that which is reserved, set aside, laid by, or remains over and above.

**bacyāh वच्याह्**, see **baca 2.**

**bacyōv वच्योव्**, see **bacun** and **bakun.**

**bad वद्** بد **। अप्रशस्तः** adj. c.g. bad, evil, wicked, vicious, K.Pr. 163 (f. sg. nom.); inauspicious, unlucky. As m.subst. a wicked person, a bad man, K.Pr. 157, 23 (sg. dat.), 157 (pl. dat.); evil, harm (K.Pr. 242); a wild pig (L. 117). **-bakh$^{a}$tī -वख्ती** بدبختی **। दौर्भाग्यम्** f. misfortune, bad luck, adversity, misery, wretchedness. **-bakh$^{a}$th -वख्थ्** بدبخت **। निन्द्यभाग्यः** adj. c.g. (as subst. sg. dat. **-bakh$^{a}$tas -वख्तस्**), unfortunate, unlucky, wretched, miserable. **—duā** بد دعا m. a bad prayer, a curse, an imprecation (for gend. see W. 18) (W. 110). **—hāl** بد حال m. a bad condition, bad state (W. 110); as adj. in bad circumstances, in evil plight. **-kār -कार्** بدکار **। दुराचारः** adj. c.g. acting evilly, wicked, sinful, dissolute, licentious. **-körī -कांरी** بدکاری **। दुष्टाचरणम्** f. a misdeed, wickedness; profligacy, licentiousness. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make bad, to disable (El.). **—nām** بد نام m. a bad name, ill repute (K.Pr. 157); as adj. of bad name, infamous (W. 110). **—nazar** بد نظر f. the evil eye (K.Pr. 55). **—shĕk$^{a}$l** بد شکل adj. c.g. ill-formed, deformed (Gr.M.). **-ĕtikād** بد اعتقاد adj. c.g. mistrustful (Gr.M.). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** conj. 3, evil to come; **yĕs mahanivis biy$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$ bad yiyi,** to what man the evil of another will come, i.e. the man who wishes evil to another (K.Pr. 242).

**baḍ वड्**, great, in compounds, such as the following. Cf. **baḍa** and **boḍ$^{u}$.** **Baḍ-gôm$^{u}$ वड्-गोमु । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः, बृहद्ग्रामः** m. a large or important village; the name of a well-known village about 10 miles west of Śrīnagar (cf. El.). **-göm$^{i}$ -गांमि । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषभवः, बृहद्ग्रामीणः** adj. c.g. of or belonging to a large or important village; of or belonging to the village of **Baḍgôm$^{u}$.** **Baḍshāh** بڈشاہ m. the great king, used as a proper N. referring to Zainu'l-'ābidīn, the eighth and greatest of the Musalmān rulers of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 261). **-shĕrwār -शर्वार् । कालावस्थाविशेषः** f. a certain astrological period. A man is born under that Zodiacal sign in which the moon happens to be situated at the moment of his birth. Taking that sign, together with the one immediately preceding it and the one immediately following it, the period of 7½ years during which the planet Saturn is passing through these three signs is that man's *baḍ-shĕrwār*. Thus, suppose a man is born under Aries, his *baḍ-shĕrwār* is the 7½ years during which Saturn is passing through Pisces, Aries, and Taurus. **-watharū -वथरू** m. a large rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt **bad wattru**).

**bād 1** باد (Persian impve.), let it be, may there be, in phrases such as **āpharī̃ bād** **आफरीँ वाद्** آفرین باد, may there be applause, may there be praise (Śiv. 655).

**bād 2** **वाद् । रोगविशेषः, उपदंशः** m. venereal disease, syphilis (El.); also, a noisy downward breaking of wind. **—pakun —पकुन् । पर्दनिःसृतिः** m.inf. the breaking of wind with noise. **—pĕn$^{i}$ —प्यॅनि । उपदंशरोगोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. syphilis to occur; **—pĕyi-y**, may syphilis attack you! an imprecation (K.Pr. 147).

**bāda-pàj$^{i}$** **वाद-पंजि । उपदंशरोगव्याप्तिः** f. the spreading of syphilis through a man's body, constitutional syphilis.

**böd$^{i}$-hath** **वांदि-हथ् । उपदंशव्याप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-hüts$^{ü}$** **-हंचू**), an attack of syphilis.

**bā̃d** **वाँद्**, in the following: **-bā̃d** **-वाँद् । पुनः पुनः प्रेरणम्** m. repeatedly urging, pressing, or insisting upon.

**bā̃ḍ** **वाँड् । शैलूषः** m. a jester, buffoon, mime, strolling player, actor, dancing-boy (Gr.Gr. 10). See L. 312 for an account of these people. **—lāgàn$^{i}$ —लागंनि । नाटकविधापनम्** m. pl. inf. to employ buffoons for an entertainment, to give a theatrical display with hired actors.

**bā̃ḍa-bēgör$^{i}$** **वाँड-वेगांरि । अरुच्या कार्योद्वहनम्** f. jester's forced labour (K.Pr. 200), doing a thing with an outward appearance of enjoying it, but inwardly hating it, like a professional clown acting with a breaking heart. **-bāy** **-वाय् । शैलूषस्त्री** f. the wife of a buffoon; a professional actress. **-jĕsh$^{a}$n** **-ज्यश़न्** m. a banquet or festival at which there are buffoons for the amusement of the guests; with suff. of indef. art. **-jĕsh$^{a}$nāh** **-ज्यश़नाह्** (Śiv. 1705). **-kār** **-कार् । शैलूषकर्म** m. the actions of a buffoon; stage-acting. **-koṭ$^{u}$** **-कंटु । शैलूषात्मजः** m. (f. sg. nom. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** **-कंटू**, dat. **-kacĕ** **-कच्य**), a buffoon-brat, a boy-actor who dresses as a woman, and takes a woman's part in a play; (in the fem.) a buffoon's daughter, an actress, a dancing-girl, a light o' love. **-pöth$^{a}$r** **-पांथ़र् । नाट्यप्रवर्तना** m. acting (in a drama); the profession of an actor.

**baḍa** **वड । अतिशयतः** adv. very much, in a great degree, very; too much, too, excessively. Although generally an adverb, this word is also not infrequently used as an indeclinable adjective, synonymous with **boḍ$^{u}$**, and meaning 'great', 'much', etc. See Gr.M. s.v. **—baḍ —वड् । प्रवर्धना, यथोत्तरा वृद्धिः** f. steady increase, esp. of opposition, dislike, or a disease. **—boḍ$^{u}$ —वंडु । अतिमहान्** adj. (f. sg. nom. **—büḍ$^{ü}$ —वंडू**, dat. **—bajĕ —वज्य**), very great; greater (than something else). **—buḍ$^{i}$ bab —वुडि वब् । प्रपितामहः** m. a paternal great-grandfather, sometimes a maternal great-grandfather. **—bran —ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः** m. a certain large forest tree, with a hard wood, probably a kind of elm. Cf. **bran**. **—dabār —दबार्** (cf. Arabic دبور, the west wind), m. a wind which blows from Bārāmūlā, and drives away malaria (L. 465). **—gula —गुल । ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain plant; it creeps along the ground and is used medicinally as an internal styptic; cf. **gula** in L. 76. **—gur$^{i}$ —गुरि । मिथ्यासान्त्वना** m.pl. conciliation by false promises, or offering false expectations. **—hihur$^{u}$ —हिहुरु । प्रश्वशुरः** m. a grandfather-in-law, a husband's or wife's grandfather, the father of a husband's or wife's father or mother. **—hŏhawur$^{u}$ —ह्वहवुरु । परश्वशुरपक्ष्यः** m. the family of a wife's maternal grandfather. **—hŏhawàr$^{i}$-bāy —ह्वहवंरि-वाय् । भार्यामातुलेयपत्नी** f. the wife of the son of one's wife's maternal uncle, the wife of one's wife's cousin on the mother's side. **—hash —हश् । प्रश्वश्रूः** f. a wife's or a husband's paternal or maternal grandmother, a grandmother-in-law. **—mātāmāl —मातामाल् । मातृमातामहाश्रयः** m. the home of one's mother's maternal grandfather. **—mātāmāl-pokh$^{u}$ —मातामाल्-पंखु । मातृमातामहपक्षः** m. of, belonging to, coming from, or related to one's mother's maternal grandfather. **—nā̃n —नान्ञ् । प्रपितामही, प्रमातामही** f. a paternal or maternal great-grandmother. **—nyôv$^{u}$ —न्योवु । कल्हारपुष्पम्** m. the esculent water-lily, *Nymphæa lotus*. Not necessarily the white-flowered variety. **—prān —प्रान् । पलाण्डुभेदः** m. a kind of wild onion. **—shāl —शाल्** m. or **kamrāzī**, the name of a violent wind blowing from Karnao (L. 465). **—ṭyū̃ṭh$^{u}$ —ट्यूँठु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, described as small and black, with a very long tail. **—wöriv$^{i}$ bôg$^{u}$ —वांरिवि वोगु । भर्तृमातामहीयसुदायः** m. the nuptial present given by a bride's parents to the bridegroom's maternal grandparents' relations. **—wöryuv$^{u}$ —वांरिवु । भर्तृमातामहीयः** m. the home of a husband's maternal grandfather. **—zag —ज़ग् । तण्डुलविशेषः** m. a kind of rice; pale red in colour, a good cropper. **—züg$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ —ज़ंगंरू । धान्यविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy, or rice plant, producing a light-red rice. **—zyur$^{u}$ —ज़िरु । जीरकविशेषः** m. a coarse white cumin-seed, used in medicine as a stomachic.

**baḍāh** **वडाह् = baḍa**, with suff. **āh** giving sense of indef. art. Often written **baḍā** in the Roman character; e.g. **khān baḍā**, a big tray (K.Pr. 103).

**baḍā**, see **baḍāh**, s.v. **baḍa**.

**bā̃da** **वाँद** m., in **bā̃da karun** **वाँद करुन् । पणप्रतिज्ञानम्** m.inf. to settle, establish, a bargain, etc.; to agree to, to promise.

**baḍāi, baḍöi**, see **baḍöy$^{i}$**.

**bā̃ḍē** बाँडे । महाजनंमन्यः m. one, esp. a village elder, who thinks himself a great man, whether others agree with his estimate or not; a man with a good conceit of himself.

**badi** बदि, see **bọ̆d**$^{u}$ or **bod**$^{u}$.

**badī** बदी بدي । प्रतिकूलता, दुराचरणम् f. badness, wickedness, evil, ill, mischief, injury, misfortune. —**gatshüñ**$^{ü}$ —गछ़ंञ़ू । अनिष्टापत्तिः f.inf. badness to happen, going wrong, turning out badly.

**bā̃di** बाँदि, in **bā̃di gatshun** बाँदि गछ़ुन् । (रक्त-)निरोधविस्फोटोद्भवः m.inf. 'to occur by stoppage (of the flow of blood)', i.e. the black swollen bruise caused by a blow or the breaking of a limb.

**bĕd** ब्यद् i.q. **bid,** q.v.

**bēd 1** बेद्, भेद्, or **bīd** बीद् m. separation, difference, distinction (**manz,** between); **bīd karun** बीद् करुन् m.inf. to distinguish (Gr.M.).

**bīda-nyāy** बीद-(or भेद-)न्याय् m. the system or belief in duality, as opposed to the Vēdānta system which maintains the unity of God and the universe (Śiv. 1816). **-rost**$^{u}$ -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütsh**$^{ü}$ -रंछ़ू), free from duality, non-dual; N. of God, who, according to the monism of the Vēdāntic school of philosophy, is one with universe (Śiv. 1077, 1865); one who is a follower of Vēdāntic monism, and repudiates duality of the Deity and the universe (Śiv. 1567).

**bēd 2** बेद् f. (sg. dat. **bīz**$^{ü}$ बीज़ू, and so on), secret or hidden virtues or resources (of); secret, mystery. —**kaḍüñ**$^{ü}$ —कडंञ़ू । मूलार्थज्ञानम् f.inf. to extract the secret; to ascertain the real reason, purport, or object of anything; to find out the real motive. —**nanüñ**$^{ü}$ —ननंञ़ू । मूलाविर्भावः f.inf. a secret to be naked, the unveiling of a mystery; the real purport or object to be discovered. —**naṇ̃**$^{ĕ}$**rüñ**$^{ü}$ —नंञ्रंञ़ू । मूलाविर्भावनम् f.inf. to unveil a mystery, disclose the real purport or object of anything.

**bēd 3** بيد m. a willow, in **-mush**$^{a}$**kh** -मुश्ख् بيد مشک । पुष्पविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-mushkas** -मुश्कस्), a certain plant, the musk-willow, *Salix caprea,* from whose flower is produced an essential oil much used in perfumery (L. 77); *Salix Ægyptiaca* (El.).

**bēḍi** वेडि, in **bēḍi gatshañĕ** वेडि गछ़ञ । निरुद्धीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to be ensnared, entangled, impeded.

**bid** विद् or **bĕd** ब्यद् f. in the following. —**marüñ**$^{ü}$ —मरंञ़ू । यथेष्टापत्तिः f.inf. a thing to turn out as one desires, to one's secret pleasure but to one's outward dissatisfaction. —**mārüñ**$^{ü}$ —मारंञ़ू । स्वेष्टसाधना f.inf. to interfere in some business undertaken by another, so as to make the result to suit one's own wishes.

**bīd** बीद्, see **bēd 1.**

**bŏd 1** ब्वद् । बुधः m. (voc. **bŏda** ब्वद, Śiv. 478), the planet Mercury.

**bŏd-wār** ब्वद्-वार् । बुधवासरः f. Wednesday. Cf. **bodhwār** in W. 100.

**bŏd 2** ब्वद् m. the Buddha (Śiv. 861).

**bŏda-brôr**$^{u}$ ब्वद-ब्रोरु । बुद्धावतारः m. the Buddha incarnation, the founder of the Buddhist religion, counted by Hindūs as the ninth *avatāra* or incarnation of Viṣṇu. **-khor**$^{u}$ खंरु । बुद्धबालकः m. (f. **-khür**$^{ü}$ -खंरू), a wise lotus; as a term of affection applied to a good, intelligent, boy or girl.

**bŏd 3** ब्वद् । बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **bŏz**$^{ü}$ **1** ब्वंज़ू, e.g. Śiv. 881), intelligence, reason, discernment, judgment, understanding, reasoning power (K.Pr. 25, 125; Śiv. 42, 46, 182, etc.). —**karüñ**$^{ü}$ —करंञ़ू । बुद्धिपर्यालोचना f.inf. to apply discrimination, to apply one's mind (to).

**böz**$^{ü}$**-brēṭh** ब्वंज़ू-ब्रेठ् । बुद्धिभ्रष्टः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas** -ब्रेठस्), intellect-foolish, one whose intellect or sense of right and wrong has been injured or destroyed. **-gāh** -गाह् । बुद्धिप्रकाशः m. intellect-brilliancy, clearness in explanation, or in seizing the point of anything. **-manzar** -मन्ज़र् । बुद्धिमान्द्यम् m. slowness of intellect, feebleness of intellect, unintelligence. **-rost**$^{u}$ -रंस्तु । बुद्धिहीनः adj. (f. **-rütsh**$^{ü}$ -रंछ़ू), without intellect, stupid. **-wān** -वान् । बुद्धिमान् adj. c.g. wise, sensible (Gr.M., Śiv. 995).

**bōda** बोद । अबोधः adj. c.g. unintelligent, stupid (= Hindī *baudh*). **-gatshun** -गछ़ुन् । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid or a fool, owing to some mistake or forgetfulness. **-küñ**$^{ü}$ -कंञ़ू । परिमाणवस्तुविशेषः f. a foolish stone, a weight which weighs too much, i.e. more than it is supposed to weigh.

**bõd**$^{i}$ बाँदि । बन्दी c.g. a prisoner in jail, a convict. **-hāl** -हाल् । बन्धनालयः f. (sg. dat. **-höj**$^{ü}$ -हांजू YZ. 384), a prison-house, a prison, jail (YZ. 385). **-höl**$^{i}$ -हांलि । काराध्यक्षः m. a jailor. **-wān** -वान् । कारा m. a jail, prison. **-wān lagun** -वान् लगुन् । कारावासयोगः m.inf. to be imprisoned, to go to jail, to be sentenced to imprisonment. **-wān lāgun** -वान् लागुन् । कारायां निवेशनम् m.inf. to put in jail, send to jail, sentence to imprisonment.

**bọ̆d**$^{u}$ **1** ब्वंडु । विशिष्टबुद्धियुक्तः adj. (f. **bŏz**$^{ü}$ **2** ब्वंज़ू), wise, intelligent, quick to understand, esp. of children (Gr.M.).

**bŏd**$^{i}$**-brēṭh** ब्वंदि-ब्रेठ् । हीनबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (as subst. m. sg. dat. **-brēṭhas** -ब्रेठस्), without intelligence, stupid. **-yĕch** -यछ् । यक्षभूतविशेषः m. a wisdom-demon, a certain *yakṣa* or demon believed to have possessed persons in former times, and to have turned their intellects upside down, or to have inspired them; also u.w. reference to a wise person lapsing into forgetfulness, or of a fool unexpectedly doing something intelligent.

**bŏḍᵘ 2 वूंदु** or **bodᵘ 1 वंदु । मुष्टिबन्धः** m. (f. **bözᵘ̈ 3 वूंज़ू** or **büzᵘ̈ वंज़ू**), a handful of leaves, twigs, grass, etc., held together in the hand, as in **hāka-bodᵘ**, a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145); any similar bundle; in reaping, the handful of rice-straw cut by the sickle (L. 328, *budu*); used as a suffix with the numerals 100 and above, it implies plurality, as in **hata-bodᵘ हत-वंदु**, by hundreds; **sāsa-bodᵘ सास-वंदु**, by thousands; **lachĕ-** (or **lacha-**) **bodᵘ लछ्य-वंदु**, by hundreds of thousands (see Gr.Gr. 144). In this sense it is generally, but not always, employed in the pl. As an example of the sg. we have **lachĕ-badi ranga,** in a hundred thousand forms (Śiv. 1522, 20, 32, 51). For the pl. we have **hata-baza wata** (f.), hundreds of ways (Śiv. 1626); **lachĕ-bădⁱ sāsa-bădⁱ sās dyār,** wealth by hundreds of thousands, by thousands of thousands (Śiv. 952; so 952, 1436 fem., 1519, 1545, 1912). El. spells this word *baud.* **—karun —करुन् । मुष्ट्यासंयोजनम्** m.inf. to grasp stalks, twigs, grass, or the like in the hand, so as to tie up the part below the hand with a string, etc. (e.g. in making a posy); to gather up the edge of a body-cloth, etc., into the hand. **—phirun —फिरुन् । पृष्ठतो बाहुबन्धनम्** m.inf. to tie a person's hands behind his back.

**badi anun वदि अनुन् । फलसिद्ध्युन्मुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring into the hand; hence, with reference to some action or thing which is lost or in disorder, by diligent search or arrangement to put it in the way of accomplishment, to put in good order. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । फलाभिमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to extract from the fist; hence, in reference to any concealed thing, requirement, action, or the like, by means of arguments, etc., to make it manifest, and to wield it for one's own purposes. **—khārun —खारुन् । स्वेष्टानुवृत्तापादनम्** m.inf. with reference to any intricate or unintelligible thing or action, to explain it according to one's wishes.

**bodᵘ 2 वंदु** m. a sec. suff. used with nouns of relationship, as in **sŏna-bodᵘ** co-wifehood; **pitᵃrⁱ-bodᵘ**, fatherhood; **böyⁱ-bodᵘ** or **böjⁱ-bodᵘ**, brotherhood, commensality (see Gr.Gr. 144 ff.). Cf. **bodᵘ 1,** with which it is probably connected.

**boḍᵘ वंडु । महान्** adj. (f. **büḍᵘ̈ वंडू**, sg. dat. **bajĕ वज्य**). (In the Roman character this word is usually written by others **boḍ,** but sometimes (e.g. K.Pr. 125, 128) **buḍ.** The f. is often written **baḍ,** a transliteration of ڈٕ, for **वंडू**), great, big, large (in size) (K.Pr. 144, 168, 188, YZ. 201, L. 458, W. 20, Śiv. 859); great (in quantity or degree) (K.Pr. 125, of a pain; Śiv. 655, of favour); great, grand, imposing (Śiv. 120); great, important (K.Pr. 125); great, loud (of sound) (YZ. 571, Śiv. 725); great, superior, famous, excelling (K.Pr. 62, Śiv. 671); great, rich (K.Pr. 33); great, mighty, powerful (K.Pr. 170, W. 155, Śiv. 10, 158 (voc.), 159); great in dignity (K.Pr. 23, 24, 33, 80, Śiv. 36); great, noble, munificent (K.Pr. 33); great, chief; elder (of brothers); (pl.) one's superiors. Often used instead of **baḍa वड** (q.v.), qualifying another adj. with the sense of 'very'; in such cases it agrees with the adj. in gender, number, and case (Śiv. 427, 687; cf. Gr.M.). It appears as an adj. suff. in words such as **khōtsa-boḍᵘ,** very fearful, timid (Gr.M.); **pāyĕ-boḍᵘ,** of great dignity (YZ. 25, 240, 543; cf. **baḍi pāyĕ** bel.).

The following forms may be noted: masc. sg. nom. **boḍᵘ** (**boḍ, buḍ**) (K.Pr. 28, 33, 62, 125, 170, 188, 239; L. 458; W. 20, 155); dat. **baḍis** (K.Pr. 20, 24, YZ. 240); abl. **baḍi** (K.Pr. 144); voc. **baḍi** (Śiv. 1236), **baḍy-ō** (YZ. 543); pl. nom. **băḍⁱ** (YZ. 25, 571); f. sg. nom. **büḍᵘ̈** (**baḍ**) (K.Pr. 33, 80, 168, YZ. 201, Śiv. 869); dat. **bajĕ** (Śiv. 1136); abl. **baji** (K.Pr. 24).

**baḍi वडि । अत्युच्चस्वरेण** adv. greatly; with a great (voice), loudly, u.w. vbs. of speaking, teaching, and the like. **—baḍi —वडि । अत्युच्चैः** adv. very loudly. **—boḍᵘ —वंडु । अतिमहान्** (f. sg. nom. **—büḍᵘ̈ —वंडू**, dat. **—bajĕ —वज्य**), very great, very large; greatest of all, supreme (Śiv. 580). **-bagawān -व(भ)गवान्** m. one who is fortunate in possessing much; N. of the Deity, the All-Possessor, Śiv. 158 (voc.), 1216 (voc.). **-bala-sostᵘ -वल-संस्तु** adj. (f. **-sütshᵘ̈ -संछू**), possessing great might (Śiv. 1259). **—dŏha —द्वह । महाह्नि** adv. on a great day, on a festival; see **boḍᵘ dŏh** above. **—dŏhokᵘ dŏh —द्वहंकु द्वह । महापुण्याह्नि** adv. id. (lit. the day of a great day). **—pala —पल । उद्धतः** adj. c.g. lifted up, elevated; high (of a price); high (in honour); high (in generosity); and in similar meanings. **—pöṭhⁱ, —pöṭhin —पांठि, —पांठिन् । महत्तया** adv. in a great manner, to great extent, greatly, u.w. vbs. of giving, spending, etc. **—pāyĕ —पाय । सहायोत्कर्षयुक्तः** adj. c.g. provided with much assistance, provided with ample means or materials for doing anything (cf. **pāyĕ-boḍᵘ** ab.).

**boḍᵘ dŏh वंडु द्वह । सुदिवसः** m. a great day, a holiday, a festival (K.Pr. 28); a long day, a day of the spring and summer seasons, when the sun is north of the equator. **—day —दय्** m. a great god; N. of Kṛṣṇa; voc. **baḍi-dayĕ** (Śiv. 1383, 1487). **—hyuhᵘ —हिहु । सर्वाधिकः** adj. (f. **büḍᵘ̈ hishᵘ̈ वंडू हिशू**), greatest of all, greatest, used as a superlative of **boḍᵘ.** **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make great, increase, augment (anything) (El.). **—mahanyuv$^{u}$ —महनिवु । आढ्यजनः** m. a great man, either owing to wealth or position. **—māz —माज़्** m. beef (El.). **—pahān —पहान् । ईषन्महत्त्वयुक्तः** m. somewhat great, a little greater (than) (Gr.Gr. 93).

**büḍ$^{ü}$ वंडू । महती** f., see ab. **—jāy —जाय् । भीषणभूमिः** f. a great place ; a place terrible through wicked, sinful practices, etc., such as a haunted burning-place or the like. **—möj$^{ü}$ —मांजू । गृहस्वामिनी** f. the big mother, the senior lady of a family, who manages the household affairs.

**boḍuy वंडुय्** (fem. **büḍ$^{ü}$y वंडूय्**) = **boḍ$^{u}$**, with emph. **y,** even great, exactly great, verily great ; K.Pr. 33 (m.), 23 (f.) ; Śiv. 428 (m.).

**būd 1 वूद् । ज्ञानम्, प्रत्यक्षः** m. learning, knowledge, wisdom, intelligence derived from study ; ocular evidence, direct perception, apprehension of the senses ; knowledge, perception, understanding, apprehension (Śiv. 1812, 1850) ; cognizability, visibility. **—gatshun —गछुन् । सुबोधोद्भवः, प्रत्यक्षीभनवम्** m.inf. intelligence, or the critical faculty (from study, etc.) to be produced ; (of something hidden) to become visible or cognizable by the senses. **—karun —करुन् । प्रत्यक्षीकरणम्** m.inf. to make manifest, make visible or cognizable (of something hidden).

**būda-wôl$^{u}$ वूद्-वोलु । ज्ञानयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), learned, well instructed, intelligent.

**būd 2 वूद्** adj. c.g. wise, vigilant (Śiv. 1812).

**būd 3 بود** became, came into existence, the past participle of the Persian *būdan*, to be. With emph. **y, būday** (Śiv. 1521).

**būd 4,** *Malacochæte pectinata* (El.).

**buḍa वुड । स्थविरः** adj. c.g. old, aged, of a human being, beast, tree, etc., K.Pr. 36, 121 (sg. abl.) ; an old man (or woman), K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat.). Cf. **buḍ$^{u}$. —ail —ऐल् । एलाफलविशेषः** f. a kind of cardamom, bearing a large seed. **—bādām —वादाम् । राजादनफलविशेषः** m. a kind of almond. **—brang —व्रंग् । विकरालस्थविरः** m. 'an old minaret'; met. an ugly, tall, fat, silly old man. **—dala —दल । कुत्सितवृद्धः** adj. (f. **—dül$^{ü}$ —दंलू**), a lecherous old man or woman. **—drũkh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ —द्रूँखंरू । स्थाविरजीर्णाङ्गा** f. an old hag ; a withered, feeble, ugly old woman. **—göñ$^{ü}$ —गांञू । जरद्वेश्या** f. an old harlot, a woman, a harlot in her youth, who still endeavours to practise her profession in her old age. **—khor$^{u}$ —खंरु । जलजपत्त्रविशेषः** m. a certain round-leafed swamp plant much valued as food for cattle. Cf. L. 71. **—kul$^{u}$ —कुलु । जीर्णवृक्षः** m. an old tree, a withered tree even though young, a prematurely old tree. **—pīn —पीन् । स्थाविरप्रसूतिः** m. the birth of a child in old age (of women or cattle). **-pīnuk$^{u}$ -पीनुकु । स्थाविरप्रसवजः** adj. (f. **-pīnüc$^{ü}$ -पीनंचू**), a child born in the old age of its parents. **—ṭaṭur$^{u}$ —टटुरु । निकृष्टवृद्धः** m. (f. **—ṭüṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ —टंटंरू**), 'an old withered' ; a vile, slanderous old man or woman. **—tshāwul$^{u}$ —छ़ावुलु । मूढवृद्धः** m. (f. **—tshāw$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ —छ़ावंजू**), 'an old goat' ; a foolish old man, a dotard, an old man who is felt as a burden by his relations. **—wāl —वाल् । श्वेतवालः** m. 'old hair' ; grey hair, white hair. **—zaz —ज़ज़् । अतिजीर्णः** adj. c.g. 'an old ancient', a very old man, even whose eyebrows and eyelashes are white.

**buḍ$^{u}$ वुडु । वृद्धः** m. (f. sg. nom. **buḍ$^{ü}$ वुडू**, dat. **bujĕ वुज्य**), an old man (K.Pr. 87, 127, Śiv. 943) ; (f.) an old woman (YZ. 241) ; cf. **buḍa.** For exam. of **buji** (f. sg. ag., etc.) see K.Pr. 80, W. 142, YZ. 247, 493. **-ruḍ$^{u}$ वुडु-रुडु । वृद्धादिः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **buḍ$^{ü}$-ruḍ$^{ü}$ वुडू-रुडू**, dat. **bujĕ-rujĕ वुज्य-रुज्य**), a jingling repetition of **buḍ$^{u}$,** old people and the like, i.e. old people, the helpless, the unfortunate, and the like.

**buḍ$^{i}$-bab वुडि-वब् । पितामहः** m. a father's father, a paternal grandfather (L. 460) ; also used for a mother's father. **-pöṭh$^{i}$ -पांठि । स्थविरक्रमेण** adv. like an old man, after the manner of an old man.

**bujĕ-buth$^{u}$ वुज्य-वुथु । वृद्धामुखः** m. a young man who has a face like an old woman's ; i.e. whose face is shrivelled and wrinkled.

**budu** (L. 328), see **bŏḍ$^{u}$ 2.**

**bēḍab वेडब् । अयोग्याकृतिः** adj. c.g. ill-shapen, ugly, ungainly ; clumsy, awkward, unmannerly.

**bē-adab بےادب** adj. c.g. without manners, rude, insolent (Gr.M.).

**badād वदाद्** (? بداد), in **—anun —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to oppress or bully a person by compelling to do something which he does not wish to do ; to distress or interrupt some one engaged on any work by making a needless noise. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. to be bullied, oppressed, or distressed, as above. Cf. **bēdād.**

**bē-dād بےداد** adj. c.g. unjust (El.).

**bōdagī वोदगी । अबोधवृत्तिः** f. want of intelligence, stupidity.

**baḍ-gôm$^{u}$ वड्-गोमु,** see **baḍ.**

**bŏdagēr वूदगेर् । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the name of an ancient site to the west of the Pradyumna-giri or Hāra-parvat ; a well-known hill lying north of the city of Śrīnagar.

**baḍahôr$^{u}$ वडहोरु । शबलः** adj. (f. **baḍahör$^{ü}$ वडहांरू**), spotted, brindled, variegated, of a dirty black colour with here and there clean or white spots scattered over it.

**baḍahārĕr वडहार्यर् । शबलत्वम्** m. spottiness, a brindled, spotted, or variegated state or condition.

**budij** बुदिज्, see **mush$^a$kh.**

**badüj$^ü$-müts$^ü$** बदंजू-मंचू, see **badol$^u$-mot$^u$** under **badalun.**

**buḍakh** बुडख् । **श्वासनिमीलनम्** m. (sg. dat. **buḍakas** बुडकस्), flickering, of a flame; flickering, fluttering, of breath, breathing that at one time exists and at another time is almost stopped, like the flickering of a flame. **—din$^i$** —दिनि । **श्वासान्तिमनिमीलना** m. pl. inf. to give flickerings, to be at the point of extinction of a flame; to draw the last flickering breaths of a dying man.

**badal** बदल् بدل or **bad$^a$la** बद्ल بدله m. (abl. sg. **bad$^a$la** बद्ल بدله, see bel.), change, exchange, alteration; recompense, return (YZ. 428); requital, retaliation, retribution, revenge; used as postpos. governing abl., in exchange for (K.Pr. 70); as a substitute for, instead of (K.Pr. 155, Śiv. 910); instead of, like, as it were (Śiv. 1243). **—dyun$^u$** —दिनु m.inf. to exchange (El.).

**bad$^a$la** बद्ल بدله, see ab., used as adv., in exchange, in revenge, etc.; also as postpos. governing gen., dat., or abl., = **badal** (Gr.M., W. 97). **—hyon$^u$** —ह्यंनु । **द्वेषप्रतीकारः** m.inf. to take revenge, to take vengeance. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to exchange (Gr.M.).

**bā̃ḍil** बाँडिल् । **शैलूषवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a **bā̃ḍ** or actor, etc., q.v.

**bĕḍōl** ब्यडोल् । **कुरूपः** adj. c.g. shapeless, hence misshapen, ill-fashioned, ugly, clumsy; ill-mannered, ill-bred, uneducated, loutish.

**bōd$^a$la** बोद्ल । **मदमूढः** adj. c.g. intoxicated, senseless under the influence of an intoxicating drug.

**bȫdil** बॉँदिल् । **बन्धनालयदूतः** m. a jail-officer, a turnkey.

**budal** बुदल् । **बुद्धिहीनः** adj. c.g. wanting sense or discrimination, one who commences to converse without discrimination.

**budul$^u$** बुदुलु । **दारुविशेषः** m. a kind of tree, the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana.* Its timber is used in house and household carpentry (L. 79, 80). El. calls this *badar* and *búdar*, and also gives *budal* as meaning 'fir-tree'.

**bādalad** बादलद् । **उपदंशरोगाक्रान्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bādaladiñ** बादलदिञ्), afflicted with venereal disease (**bād,** q.v.).

**badalun** बदलुन् । **विनिमयः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **badol$^u$** बदंलु, f. **badüj$^ü$** बदंजू), to be changed or altered (Gr.M.); to change, alter, vary; to be changed, transferred, removed, exchanged; to be transformed, transmuted. **badol$^u$-mot$^u$** बदंलु-मंतु । **विनिमितः** perf. part. (f. **badüj$^ü$-müts$^ü$** बदंजू-मंचू), changed, exchanged, altered, etc.

**badalāwun** बदलावुन् । **विनिमयः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **badalôw$^ü$** बदलोवु), to cause to be changed or altered; to change, alter, or vary anything, etc.; caus. of **badalun,** q.v. Cf. also Gr.M. **badalôw$^u$-mot$^u$** बदलोवु-मंतु । **विनिमितः** perf. part. (f. **badalöw$^ü$-müts$^ü$** बदलांवू-मंचू), caused to be changed, etc.

**badalawañ** बदलवञ् । **विनिमयमूल्यम्** f. the price of exchange, the difference paid on the exchange of articles of different value; e.g. when an old article is exchanged for a new one of the same kind.

**badaliyĕth** बदलियथ् f. (sg. dat. **badaliyüts$^ü$** बदलियंचू), a condition of change, a changed condition, transformation (Śiv. 1704).

**bādam** बादम् بادم । **राजादनफलम्** m. an almond, cf. **bādām. -phulay** -फुलय् । **राजादनलताविकासः** f. the almond-blooming; the beauty of a garden in the early spring, in which, as is common, rows of almond-vines are in blossom.

**bādām** बादाम् بادام । **राजादनफलम्** m. an almond, i.q. **bādam,** q.v. Cf. El., so YZ. 478. **-gūj$^i$** -गूजि । **राजादनफलसारः** f. an almond-kernel; met. (of a bride, or the like) a girl of good family. **-shīra** -शीर । **राजादनफलरसः** m. almond-juice, a milky liquid made by pounding almond-kernels in water, used medicinally as a tonic. **—shīrīn** بادام شیرین m. the sweet almond (L. 458). **—talkh** بادام تلخ the bitter almond (L. 458). **-ṭyok$^u$** -ट्यंकु । **तिलकविशेषः** m. the name of a *tilak* or mark put upon the forehead, triangular in shape but with a round base; a person marked with such a *tilak* (f. **-ṭĕc$^ü$** -ट्यंचू).

**baḍīmī** बडीमी । **महत्त्वम्** f. greatness (cf. Gr.Gr. 141), esp. u.w. reference to the exercise of generosity or the like. **—hāwüñ$^ü$** —हावंञू । **महत्त्वप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to display or proclaim one's greatness by word or deed.

**bādöm$^i$** बादांमि بادامی । **पाटलवर्णः** adj. c.g. almond-coloured, light-brown; as subst., the colour light-brown, or a cloth or other similar article dyed that hue.

**baḍun** बडुन् । **वृद्धिः, प्रस्थानम्, अग्निशमनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baḍyōv** बड्योव्), to become large, become big, get big (L. 461); so, **bata baḍyōs,** I am become big through (eating) food (K.Pr. 26); to become bigger, increase in size (K.Pr. 173, Śiv. 1462, of love); to become extended, lengthened; to grow, rise, increase in age (K.Pr. 119); to grow up, become of full age (K.Pr. 71); to swell (as a stream); to be raised, elevated, exalted (K.Pr. 33); to grow tall; to spring up fast and in quantities (of crops), to become rank and luxuriant; to rise, be enhanced (of a price, or prices gen.); to go on, set out, proceed, advance;

For words containing **bh**, see under **b.** See article **b.**

to go out, be extinguished from want of fuel (of a flame, or fire). **baḍan-wôl$^{u}$ वडन्-वोलु । यथोत्तरवृद्धिकः, प्रस्थानोद्युक्तः** n. ag. (f. **baḍan-wājĕñ वडन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who keeps increasing, who increases gradually and regularly; one who is about to set out or go ahead on a journey. **baḍith āsun वडिथ् आसुन् । सुयोग्यतापत्तिः** m.inf. having increased to be; hence, to be prosperous, in good condition, to be excellent (as a man's qualities, learning, wealth, or reputation). **baḍith bĕhun वडिथ् व्यहुन् । निश्चिन्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to increase and sit; hence, to give up anxiety (regarding any matter), to be at ease, without care. **baḍith rōzun वडिथ् रोज़ुन् । महत्त्वापत्तिः** m.inf. having increased to remain; hence, to acquire and retain a reputation for increased greatness (of wealth, good qualities, etc.). **baḍyō-mot$^{u}$ वड्यो-मंतु । वृद्धिमुपगतः, प्रस्थितः, शमितः** perf. part. (f. **baḍyē-müts$^{ü}$ वड्ये-मंचू**), increased (e.g. in age, size, wealth, extent, etc.); advanced, gone forward (on a journey); extinguished (of a flame).

**bādun बादुन्** or **brādun ब्रादुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bādyōv बाद्योव्** or **brādyōv ब्राद्योव्**), to become powerful (Gr.Gr. lv, 175).

**bē-dīn** بےدین m. an infidel (El.).

**bŏḍun वुडुन् । मज्जनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bọḍ$^{u}$ वुंडु**; 2 p.p. **bŏjyōv वुज्योव्**), to dive, to sink, drown, be drowned (K.Pr. 121; fig. Śiv. 1582); to be immersed, submerged (lit. or fig.), inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to sink, go down (of the sun); to be at the bottom of a hole; to sink down a pipe, be carried away; to sink in sin, be a sinner; to sink in debt, be overwhelmed with debt. K.Pr. spells 1 p.p. *buḍ*. **bŏḍan-wôl$^{u}$ वुडन्-वोलु । निमज्जनगुणः** n. ag. (f. **bŏḍan-wājĕñ वुडन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who sinks, etc.; hence, anything which naturally sinks in water, or easily runs down a pipe, or anyone who is naturally prone to sin, or readily gets badly into debt, and so on. **bọḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वुंडु-मंतु । मज्जितः** perf. part. (f. sg. nom. **bọ̈ḍ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वुंडू-मंचू**, dat. **bŏjĕ-matsĕ वुज्य-मच्य**), sunken, immersed, etc. (Śiv. 1629).

**buḍun वुडुन् । जरावस्थाप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **buḍyōv वुड्योव्**), to become old, to reach old age (of animals or trees, etc.), cf. Gr.M. and K.Pr. 22, 36, 65, 123, 234. **—atsun —अचुन् । जरावस्थोपस्थितिः** m.inf. to enter old age, to become old; esp. to become old before one's time, to become prematurely old. **buḍyō-mot$^{u}$ वुड्यो-मंतु । आपन्नस्थाविरः** perf. part. (f. **buḍyē-müts$^{ü}$ वुड्ये-मंचू**), one who has become old; one who has become old before his time, who is prematurely old.

**buḍạna वुडंन । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, a kind of wild duck, the gadwall, *Chaulelasmus streperus*, good for the table (L. 129). Probably i.q. El.'s *buḍun*, a bird which is said to migrate to Ladak in the hot season and to return to Kashmīr in the cold season.

**bĕdāna-t$^{a}$l व्यदान-तल्** (cf. بیدانه) । **तूदफलविशेषः** m. the fruit of a species of mulberry (cf. El. s.v *túl*). **bĕdāna-t$^{a}$la-kul$^{u}$ व्यदान-तल-कुलु**, the special mulberry-tree which produces this fruit (see El. s.v. *tulakul*).

**bādanāwun बादनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bādanôw$^{u}$ बादनोवु**), to cause to become powerful (Gr.Gr. 175).

**bŏḍanāwun वुडनावुन् । निमज्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍanôw$^{u}$ वुडनोवु**), to cause something (that does not naturally sink) to sink, to dip, immerse (Śiv. 67); to submerge, drown, flood; to lose, waste, exhaust, sacrifice, ruin. Caus. of **bŏḍun** in all its senses. **bŏḍanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वुडनोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः** perf. part. (f. **bŏḍanöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वुडनांवू-मंचू**), sunken, immersed, etc., by anyone.

**buḍanāwun वुडनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buḍanôw$^{u}$ वुडनोवु**), to cause to grow or be old (Gr.Gr. 175).

**buḍ$^{a}$ñ-nĕng वुड्ञ्-न्यंग् । वृद्धावस्थायाम्** adv. in old age, in the period of old age.

**badar 1,** the Himalayan silver fir, *Abies Webbiana*, see **budul$^{u}$.**

**badar 2** بدر adj. c.g. out of doors, outside. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to turn out, expel, reject, repulse. Cf. El. *badar*, repulse.

**bādār बादार् । आढ्यः** adj. c.g. rich, wealthy, opulent (lit. and fig.).

**bādörī बादांरी । आढ्यता** f. opulence, wealth (lit. and fig.).

**bĕdār व्यदार्** بیدار adj. c.g. awake (K.Pr. 25, YZ. 47); wakeful, sleepless; watchful, vigilant, alert (cf. El.). **—karun —करुन् । बोधनम्** m.inf. to awaken from sleep; fig. to awaken the intellect, arouse; attract attention. **—gatshun —गछुन् । बोधाप्तिः** m.inf. to be aroused, awakened from sleep; to have the intellect aroused; to have one's attention attracted, to become alert.

**bĕdörī, bēdör$^{i}$ व्यदांरी, बेदांरि,** بیداري । **जागरणम्** f. waking, wakefulness; vigilance, watchfulness (Śiv. 198).

**bid$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ बिद्रू । पोटलिका** f. a bag; wrapper, cover; esp. a large ball or wrapped up parcel of silk, valuable cloth, etc.; cf. Hindī *bidrī* and Persian بدره .

**bödirū,** m. (El.), i.q. **bödripĕth,** q.v.

**bodur$^{u}$ बंदुरु** (f. **büd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1 बंद्रू**), in **—dā̃d —दाँद । कपिलवृषभः** m. a bull of a brown or tawny colour. **büd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-gāv बंद्रू-गाव् । कपिला गौः** f. a cow of the same colour.

**buḍur** बुडुर् । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird, said to frequent the lakes north of Kashmīr, and to be not quite so large as a goose.

**buḍar-kôn$^{u}$** बुडर्-कोनु । पक्षिविशेषः, अक्षिरोगविशेषः m. a certain bird, described as shaped like a sparrow, but with a long beak and tail. It dives from a height and catches small fish. A certain distressing disease of the eyelids, accompanied by swelling.

**büd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2** बंद्रू । रागचित्रणा f. the act of painting or stamping coloured pictures or patterns on walls, cloth, etc. **—khār$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$** —खारंञू । मुखे वर्णचित्रणम् f.inf. to raise painting, to apply paint; esp. to paint the face (e.g. of an actor); to paint, as a practical joke, some one who has been rude enough to go to sleep in public.

**bad-rad wanun** बद्-रद् वनुन् । परिभाषणम् m.inf. to use abusive language about or to an opponent (either before his face or behind his back). Cf. Persian ردبدل.

**bad$^{a}$rkāl** बद्रकाल् or (Śiv. 1174) **badrakölī** भद्रकांली m. a village where there is a temple of Bhadrakālī (RT.Tr. II, 489). El. calls it Badrigul, and states that it is in Machipor Pargana.

**bödrimāwas** बांद्रिमावस् । भाद्रपदामावास्या f. the day of the new moon of the month of *Bād$^{a}$rapĕth* (q.v.). *Kuśa* (*Poa cynosuroides*) grass is collected on this day and worshipped.

**baḍ$^{a}$ran** वंड्रन् । वर्धनम्, शमनम् f. the act of increasing or making greater, or spreading abroad, anyone or anything; the act of extinguishing a flame (Gr.Gr. 121). **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$** —गछंञू । उपचयापत्तिः f.inf. to increase (of anger, disease, hatred, or the like, owing to measures taken with the contrary object). **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू । विस्तारणा f.inf. to cause to spread abroad, to cause to increase (esp. of anger, hatred, disease, or the like, in spite of and owing to measures taken to reduce it).

**baḍ$^{a}$run** वंड्रुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** वंड्रु), caus. of **baḍun,** q.v., to make to increase, esp. (of a human being or animal) to nourish, cherish, bring up; **atha baḍ$^{a}$run,** to stretch out or thrust out the hand, to join in hand-to-hand combat, see **atha.** **baḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वंडंरु-मंतु । वर्धितः perf. part. (f. **baḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** वंड्रू-मंचू), of a human being or animal, brought up, nourished up, and now of full age.

**bŏḍ$^{a}$ran** वुंड्रन् । निमज्जनम् f. the act of causing some one or something to sink, of dipping, immersing, drowning, flooding, etc. Cf. **bŏḍanāwun.**

**böḍ$^{a}$ran** बांड्रन् । लेपकर्म f. plastering, applying a plaster of ordinary lime-plaster or of mud mixed with chaff and chopped straw.

**böḍ$^{a}$run** बांड्रुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** वांड्रु), to plaster (a wall); genl. to prepare a house, make it ready for habitation (Śiv. 1065). **böḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वांड्रु-मंतु । लिप्तः (f. **böḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** बांड्रू-मंचू), plastered (of a wall or the like).

**badranjboya,** m. (El.) *Nepeta ruderalis.*

**bād$^{a}$rapĕth** बाद्रप्यथ् or **bödripĕth** बांद्रिप्यथ् । भाद्रपदमासः m. (sg. dat. **bād$^{a}$rapĕtas** बाद्रप्यतस्), the name of a month of the rainy season, corresponding to August–September, the Sanskrit *Bhādra-pada*, and the Hindī *Bhādõ* (K.Pr. 128); used also as the name of groups of small boils which commonly affect people in the rainy season. **bödripĕtuk$^{u}$** बांद्रिप्यतुकु । भाद्रमाससंवन्धी adj. (f. **bödripĕtüc$^{ü}$** बांद्रिप्यतंचू), of or belonging to the month **Bād$^{a}$rapĕth.**

**baḍ$^{a}$ra-pīṭh** वंद्र-पीठ् । भद्रासनम् m. (sg. dat. **-pīṭhas** -पीठस्), an auspicious seat; esp. a rājā's throne used on ceremonial occasions, and a god's throne in a temple or other sacred place (cf. L. 161).

**baḍ$^{a}$rāwan** वंड्रावन् । वर्धनम् f. the act of causing to increase; (of things, qualities, or acts) encouraging the growth, spreading abroad, increasing by accumulation.

**baḍ$^{a}$rāwun** वंद्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** वंद्रोवु), to bake bread or cakes over hot coals (Gr.Gr. liii).

**baḍ$^{a}$rāwun** वंड्रावुन् । वर्धनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** वंड्रोवु), to cause to increase, to make larger (Śiv. 1885); (of things, qualities, or acts) to encourage the growth, to spread abroad, to increase by accumulation; to cause to grow up, bring up. **baḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वंड्रोवु-मंतु । प्रवर्धितः perf. part. (f. **baḍ$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** वंड्रांवू-मंचू), caused to increase, made larger, etc.

**bŏḍ$^{a}$rāwun** वुंड्रावुन् । निमज्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** वुंड्रोवु), to cause to sink, dip, immerse; met. to cause to sink in sinful acts, to debauch. **bŏḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वुंड्रोवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः adj. (f. **bŏḍ$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** वुंड्रांवू-मंचू), sunken, immersed (by some one); met. debauched, led into sin.

**böḍ$^{a}$rāwun** बांड्रावुन् । लेपकर्म conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** बांड्रोवु), i.q. **böḍ$^{a}$run,** q.v. **böḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** बांड्रोवु-मंतु । विहितलेपविशेषः perf. part. (f. **böḍ$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** बांड्रांवू-मंचू), plastered (of a wall, etc.).

**baḍ$^{a}$rāwawun$^{u}$** वंड्राववुनु m. (f. **baḍ$^{a}$rāwawüñ$^{ü}$** वंड्रावंञू), one who causes to increase, a cherisher (Śiv. 862).

**baḍ-shāh** بڈشاه, see **baḍ.**

**bādshāhī,** adj. e.g. kingly royal, in **bādshāhī wath,** f. the king's highway (borrowed from Hindōstānī) (El.).

**bōdēshŏr** बोधेश्वर् m. the lord of knowledge, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1178).

**bad-shĕrwār वड्-शर्वार्**, see **baḍ.**

**bā̃ḍuth वाँडुथ् । शैलूषवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **bā̃ḍatas वाँडतस्**), the profession of an actor or buffoon.

**baḍāv वडाव् । प्रस्थितिः** m. setting forth, setting out, esp. if one does not expect or intend to return; (of money or the like) excess over an amount agreed upon.

**bāḍav वाडव् । वृद्धत्वम्** m. largeness in size, e.g. of a person's arms, of a vessel. **—atsun —अचुन् । वृद्ध्युद्भवः** m.inf. largeness to enter; hence, of the growth of plants, to grow too large in a short time, to become too luxuriant. **-dār -दार् । वृद्धियुक्तः** adj. c.g. possessing largeness, hence too large, e.g. of a pot, a basket, or a garment. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । वृद्ध्यागमः** m.inf. to be too large, e.g. of a pillar which will not fit into the place prepared for it in building a house.

**baḍāwun 1 वडावुन् । अग्नेः शमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḍôw$^{u}$ वडोवु**), to extinguish a light or a fire by withdrawing the fuel. **baḍôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1 वडोवु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **baḍöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वडांवू-मंचू**), extinguished (of a fire).

**baḍāwun 2 वडावुन् । गमनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **baḍôw$^{u}$ वडोवु**), to set out on a journey. **baḍôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2 वडोवु-मंतु । प्रचलितः** perf. part. (f. **baḍöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वडांवू-मंचू**), set out, started (on a journey).

**baḍawun$^{u}$ वडवुनु । वर्धमानः, गच्छन्** adj. (f. **baḍawüñ$^{ü}$ वडवंञ्जू**), one who regularly and continually increases, etc., cf. **baḍun;** used politely to mean one who is about to depart, or set out on a journey.

**bŏḍawun वुडवुन् । निमज्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bŏḍow$^{u}$ वुडंवु**), i.q. **bŏḍanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **bŏḍow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वुडंवु-मंतु । निमज्जितः** perf. part. (f. **bŏḍüw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वुडंवू-मंचू**), made to sink by some one (of something that does not sink naturally).

**bŏḍawun$^{u}$ वुडवुनु । निमज्जन्** adj. (f. **bŏḍawüñ$^{ü}$ वुडवंञ्जू**), one who sinks or dives; that which sinks of itself owing to its high specific gravity.

**bādawôr$^{u}$ वाद्वोरु । द्वेषरोषः** m. anger caused by envy at another's honour or success. **—gatshun —गछुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोद्भवः** m.inf. to feel rage caused by such envy; to display anger at greater respect being shown to another than to oneself on some public occasion. **—karun —करुन् । रोषोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause another to feel such anger. **—wŏthun —वुथुन् । द्वेषाद्रोषोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such anger to arise.

**bĕdiwatī व्यदिवती । अशोभनता** f. ugliness, want of beauty, badness in behaviour, dress, actions, intelligence, skill, or the like. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञ्जू । न्यक्कारः** f.inf. to make ugliness, to humiliate a person by abusing him in public, when he expected to be honoured. **—hĕñ$^{ü}$ —ह्यञ्जू । अवमाननानुभवः** f.inf. to take such humiliation, to suffer or undergo it. **—pĕñ$^{ü}$ —प्यञ्जू । अवमाननावाप्तिः** f.inf. such humiliation to fall, humiliation to be experienced.

**bĕdiwath व्यदिवथ् । अशोभनः** adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕdiwatas व्यदिवतस्**), ugly, without beauty in appearance, dress, actions, conduct, intelligence, quality, or the like. **-pöṭh$^{i}$** or **-pöṭhin -पांठि, -पांठिन् । अशोभनतया** adv. in an ugly manner; in a wicked way.

**bā̃ḍaway वाँडवय् । नटवेतनम्** f. an actor's or buffoon's fee.

**bō̃d$^{i}$way वाँदिवय् । वन्धनवृत्तिः** f. the fees paid at intervals by a prosecutor for feeding a prisoner who is in jail at his suit.

**baḍöy$^{i}$ वडांयि । महत्ता** f. greatness, esp. of generosity or good fame; greatness, in size or importance (K.Pr. 111). In the Roman character this word is often written **baḍāi.**

**būḍay वूडंय्**, see **būd 3.**

**böd$^{i}$yāna वांदियान । शतपुष्पी** f. sweet-fennel (El.); its seeds, anise-seed. **-gūj$^{i}$ -गूजि । शतपुष्पीचूर्णसारः** f. the kernels of anise-seed, extracted by pounding in a mortar.

**bē-föida** بےفائدہ adj. c.g. unprofitable, useless, vain; as adv. in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. **—khar$^{a}$ch —खरछ्** m. extravagance. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make in vain, misspend, waste (Gr.M.).

**bag वग् । भगम्** m. pudendum muliebre, vulva.

**bāg 1 वाग्** m. a share, a portion (Śiv. 1695); hence, part, in the sense of position, as in **manz-bāg मज़्-वाग्** in the middle part, in the middle, in the centre (Śiv. 20, 914, 1107, 1459, 1547, 1588, 1668, 1695, 1744, 1759). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । वहुसंख्याया लघ्व्या विभाजनम्, भागप्रदानम्** m.inf. to deal out shares to those entitled to them (Śiv. 1695); to divide into parts or shares, (in arithmetic) to divide (a number).

**bāga-hār वाग-हार् । संख्यविभाजनम्** m. (in arithmetic) division (of a number).

**bāg 2 वाग्** باغ **। उद्यानम्** m. a garden (Śiv. 181, etc.; K.Pr. 56, 204; YZ. 46, 254, 407); an orchard; pl. dat. with emph. **y, bāganay वागनंय्** (Śiv. 503). **-wān -वान् । उद्यानपालः** m. (f. **-wān-bāy -वान्-वाय्**, see bel.) (in El. and W. 111 spelt optionally **bāgbān**), a gardener, esp. a tree and shrub gardener (K.Pr. 142); in fem. a gardener's wife or a female gardener. **-wönil -वांनिल् । उद्यानपालवृत्तिः** f. the profession or trade of a gardener.

**bāga-bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ वाग-ववंरू । लताविशेषः** f. a kind of sweet basil grown in gardens (Śiv. 1691); see **bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2.** **-bombur -वंम्बुर् । भ्रमरविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **bomburas वंम्बुरस्**), a garden-bee, a bee which frequents only gardens and does not seek wild flowers; met. a libertine, one who haunts women as a bee haunts flowers. **-dör$^{ü}$ -दांरू । उद्यानपचद्वारम्** f. a garden side-door, the door of a house opening into a garden. **-mŏy** -म्वय् । लघूद्यानम् f. a small garden. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । उद्यानस्वामी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who owns a garden, the lord of a garden.

**bāguk$^{u}$** वागुकु । उद्यानसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bāgüc$^{ü}$** वगंचू), of, or belonging to, a garden; produced in a garden (sg. gen. of **bāg**).

**bāg 3** वाग्, in **bāg-ḍōra** वाग्-डोर । अश्वबन्धनरज्जुविशेषः m. a bridle-rope, a long rope by which horses, etc., are tied, a halter.

**bā̃g** वाँग् بانگ । उच्चैः समाह्वानम् f. a loud cry in order to call persons together from a distance, a halloa; the call to prayer by the *mu'az̤z̤in* from the tower of a mosque (K.Pr. 25, 199); the crowing of a cock (K.Pr. 176). **—dīñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू । उद्बोधनाह्वतिः f.inf. to call Musalmāns to prayer; to call out at the latter end of the night to waken people; to crow (of a cock). **—wanüñ$^{ü}$** —वनंञू । कर्णे मन्त्रभाषणम् f.inf. to whisper the *az̤ān* or call to prayer, as is done by a Musalmān *pīr* in initiating a disciple, or (at a birth-ceremony) in welcoming a new-born child into the world; cf. L. 270.

**bā̃ga-loṭ$^{u}$** वाँग-लंटु । क्रीडनकविशेषः m. a certain toy, a kind of peg-top.

**bagĕ** वग्य f. a buggy, a kind of one-horse carriage; a carriage in general (Śiv. 1859). Cf. **bagī**.

**bāgĕ** वाग्य m. prosperity, good-luck (Śiv. 821), i.q. **bög$^{i}$ 1** under **bôg$^{u}$**.

**bagī** वगी f. a long barge with a hood like that of a buggy which covers the passenger (El.).

**bēg** بیگ m. a lord, master, a Mogul title of honour (K.Pr. 145).

**bĕgā** व्यगा, in **bĕgā-wakh$^{a}$th** व्यगा-वख्थ् । सायंकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्), evening, the first three hours or so after sunset; cf. **bē-gāh. -wakhtan** -वख्तन्, **-wakhtan-bög$^{i}$** -वख्तन्-वांगि, **-wakhtas** -वख्तस्, or **-wakhtas-bög$^{i}$** -वख्तस्-वांगि । सायम्, निशामुखे adv. at evening, at some time in the first three hours after sunset.

**biga** विग m. the Indian measure of area, a *bīghā*. In Kashmīr a *kaccā biga* contains 40 square *gaz*, and a *pakkā biga* contains 60 square *gaz* (El.).

**bōg** वोग् in **bōg-bāganay** वोग्-वागनय् । विभाजनम् f. dividing out into proper proportions, e.g. of a piece of gold for the various members of an ornament in course of manufacture. Cf. **bôg$^{u}$**.

**bög$^{i}$ 1** वांगि or **bögin** वांगिन् (for **bög$^{i}$ 3** see **bôg$^{u}$**) । वेलायाम् postpos. governing dat., at about the time of, u.w. words indicating a part of the day or night, as in **shāmas bög$^{i}$** (or **bögin**), at eventide; **subahas bög$^{i}$** (or **bögin**), at dawntide; **mandĕñĕs** (or **mandĕñĕn**) **bög$^{i}$** (or **bögin**), at about midday.

**bög$^{i}$ 2** वांगि । निमित्तम् (for **bög$^{i}$ 3** see **bôg$^{u}$**), postpos. governing abl. (with vbs. of giving, accepting, etc.), on account of, for the sake of, in exchange for.

**bögī** वांगी । भागयोग्यः adj. e.g. entitled to a share.

**bö̃g$^{i}$** वाँगि । उच्चैराकारणकृत् m. the *mu'az̤z̤in* who calls out the *bā̃g* (q.v.) or call to prayer (K.Pr. 25).

**bôg$^{u}$** वोगु । भागः m. (sg. dat. **bögis** वांगिस्, abl. **bāgi** वागि, pl. nom. **bög$^{i}$ 3** वांगि), a share (K.Pr. 103); an allotment, apportionment; a share or helping at a meal (K.Pr. 38, 81); a portion or aliquot part of anything, as in **aiṭha-bôg$^{u}$**, an eighth part; (also in pl., see **bög$^{i}$ 1** bel.) lot, fortunate lot, good fortune, the betrothal presents given by a bridegroom's father (L. 268, cf. **baḍa wöriv$^{i}$ bôg$^{u}$** under **baḍa**). **-bāgay** -वागय् । विभाजनम् f., i.q. **bōg-bāganay,** q.v. s.v. **bōg. -band** -वन्द् । स्यूतविशेषः m. a travelling-bag or hold-all for carrying bedding, clothes, etc. **—karun** —करुन् । भागभागिताविधानम् m.inf. to make a share, to share anything with some one else.

**bāgi āmot$^{u}$** वागि आमंतु । विवाहधर्मसंगतः adj. (f. **—āmüts$^{ü}$** —आमंचू), come into sharing; hence of a husband (or wife) who has become partner for life with his wife (or her husband) (perf. part. of **—yun$^{u}$** bel.). **-boḍ$^{u}$** -वंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. sg. **-büḍ$^{ü}$** -वंडू, dat. **-bajĕ** -वज्य), having great good luck, prosperous, well-to-do and blessed with offspring. **-bôg$^{u}$** -वोगु । भाग्यप्राप्यभागः m. a person's full share of anything under division (K.Pr. 24); the share to which a person is entitled by his fate. **-barut$^{u}$** -वरुतु । भरितः adj. (f. **-bür$^{ü}$ts$^{ü}$** -वंरंचू), filled with good fortune, excessively prosperous; (of a thing) complete in all its parts or in all its good qualities; (of a vessel) completely and satisfactorily filled. **—drāmot$^{u}$** —द्रामंतु । भागाद्बहिर्भूतः adj. (f. **—drāmüts$^{ü}$** —द्रामंचू), one who remains outside the distribution, i.e. one who, even though present at a distribution of food or the like, does not receive his or her share (perf. part. of **—nērun** bel.). **-hyūn$^{u}$** -ह्यूनु । भाग्यहीनः adj. (f. **-hīñ$^{ü}$** -हीञू), deprived of good fortune, reduced to ill-fortune, deserted by fortune, miserable. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । साधर्म्यान्निराकरणम् m.inf. to expel from a common or similar employment, or from a common means of livelihood, or from a common association, or from commensality, etc. **—khasun** —खसुन् । भाग्येन लब्धिः m.inf. to receive one's fated share of a thing. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । भागाद्बहिर्भवनम् m.inf. to go out from a share, to be outside a distribution; i.e. not to receive one's due or expected share at a distribution, even though present. **-wān -वान् । सुभाग्यः** adj. c.g. having good fortune, prosperous. **-wöni -वांनी । सुभाग्यवत्ता** f. the possession of good fortune, prosperity. **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु । विवाहसंवन्धसंयोगः** m.inf. to come into sharing, or into one's good fate; of a husband (or wife) becoming partner for life (as a result of fate worked out in former births) with his (or her) wife (or husband). Cf. **bāgàn**$^{i}$ **yun**$^{u}$.

**bāgyuk**$^{u}$ **वाग्युकु । भागरूपेण संभवन्** adj. (f. **bāgic**$^{ü}$ **वागिचू**), of or belonging to a share; of or belonging to good fortune, hence prosperous.

**bög**$^{i}$ **3 वांगि । सद्भाग्यम्** pl. nom. shares; good fortune, prosperity, the happening of prosperity. **—karàn**$^{i}$ **—करंनि । भागव्यवस्था** m. pl. inf. to make shares; to arrange in, or to divide out into, shares. **—nin**$^{i}$ **—निनि । भाग्यनाश** m. pl. inf. to take away good fortune; to have one's prosperity or good fortune destroyed owing to some act of folly, robbery, ill-success, failure of crops, or the like. **—wŏthàn**$^{i}$ **—व्वथंनि । भाग्यापगमः** m. pl. inf. good luck to rise up (and depart), to lose one's good luck.

**bögis pĕṭh wātun वांगिस् प्यठ् वातुन् । कार्यसिद्ध्यवसरे उपस्थितिः** m.inf. to arrive upon good fortune, to arrive at exactly the right time, so as to share in the fruits of another's success.

**būg वूग् । भोगः** m. enjoyment, pleasure, esp. worldly pleasures, as opp. to **yōg** or **yūg,** asceticism (Śiv. 866, 867, 1377, 1458, 1714); fruition (Śiv. 1696, 1835, 1838); sexual enjoyment; experiencing, feeling, perception; advantage, pleasure, delight. **—karun —करुन् । भोग्यानुभवः** m.inf. to enjoy, etc.

**būgī वूगी । भोगासक्तः** adj. c.g. devoted to enjoyment or luxury, a voluptuary.

**būg**$^{u}$ **वूगु**, see **būgun.**

**bē-gāh** بےگاہ adj. c.g. untimely, unseasonable (K.Pr. 21).

**bagal वगल्** بغل **। कक्षौ** m. the armpits. **-canda -चन्द । पार्श्वनिधानिका** m. the side-pocket of a coat or similar garment. **-bŏy -वुय् । संक्रामको दुर्गन्धः** f. the stink of the armpits; the sweaty smell emanating from a man's skin and perceived by those who are close by his side.

**bag**$^{a}$**l**$^{i}$ **gatshun वगंलि गछुन् । रहस्यसमागमः** m.inf. to go to a person's armpit, hence to meet him privately or secretly; to go by a side-path instead of by the direct road. **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु । रहस्यसमागमः** m.inf. to come together privately to meet secretly; to approach a person with the object of offering a bribe.

**bōg**$^{a}$**la वोगल । स्थूलमाषविशेषः** f.pl. a kind of bean, *Vicia faba* (= L. 330, *bágláh*, El. *bãgla*). **-dāl -दाल् । स्थूलमाषविशेषसूदः** f. a quantity of these beans husked and split; a spiced pottage made of these beans.

**būgal वूगल् । भोगी** adj. c.g. fond of pleasure or enjoyment, a voluptuary.

**būgōl वूगोल्** m. geography (Gr.M.).

**bāgambar वागम्बर्** m. Vāgambara, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1587).

**bāgnai,** v. **bāganay.**

**bāgàn**$^{i}$ **वागंनि** in **bāgàn**$^{i}$ **yun**$^{u}$ **वागंनि यिनु । विवाहयोगादिना तात्पर्यम्** m.inf. to be joined to a person in marriage, to become married to a person (Śiv. 37, of a woman); to obtain one's share allotted by fortune, to receive one's fated portion; K.Pr. 54 spells the word *bāguni*. Cf. **bāgi yun**$^{u}$ under **bôg**$^{u}$.

**bagnū वग्नू** m. the Himalayan poplar (*Populus ciliata*) (El.).

**bēgāna** بیگانہ adj. c.g. strange, foreign, alien (K.Pr. 146, Śiv. 1605).

**bögin वांगिन् । अवसरे** adv., see **bög**$^{i}$ **2.**

**boguni,** see **bugiñ.**

**būgun वूगुन् । भोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būg**$^{u}$ **वूगु**, 2 p.p. **būjyōv वूज्योव्**), to enjoy (Śiv. 1423, 1603); to enjoy the delights of the world (as opposed to asceticism) (Śiv. 1458, 1828); to experience, suffer, undergo, to reap the fruits of one's actions in this, or a former, life (Śiv. 1795); frequently with cognate acc. pl. of **būg,** q.v., **būgan būgun,** to enjoy delights (Śiv. 1377, 1714), or to reap fruition (Śiv. 1835, 1838).

**būg**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **वूगु-मंतु । भुक्तपूर्वः** perf. part. (f. **būj**$^{ü}$**-müts**$^{ü}$ **वूजू-मंचू**), experienced, suffered, undergone, reaped (as above).

**bagandar वगन्दर् । भगन्दररोगः** m. a fistula in the *pudendum muliebre* or in the anus, a boil in or close to the anus. **—pyon**$^{u}$ **—प्यंनु । भगन्दरोद्भवः** m.inf. fistula to occur, the occurrence of an attack of the disease.

**bagandarlad वगन्दर्लद् । भगन्दररोगाहतः** adj. c.g. (when used as subst. the f. is **bagandarladiñ वगन्दर्लदिञ्**), suffering from or afflicted by fistula.

**bē-gunāh** بےگناہ adj. c.g. without sin, sinless, guiltless, innocent (Gr.M.).

**bāganay वागनय् । विभागः** f. division, dividing into shares, i.q. **bāgay,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 129; fate, fortune (El. *bāgnai*). **—nērüñ**$^{ü}$ **—नेरंञू । बहुलांशविभागोद्भवः** f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately.

**bāganayĕ-dār वागनय-दार् । विशिष्टभागार्हः** adj. c.g. divisible into parts, easily or naturally divided into equal parts, or such as demands subdivision on account of its quantity or the like.

**bāganạy** **वागनंय्**, see **bāg 2.**

**bugiñ** **वुगिञ्** । **स्वामिपत्नी** f. the wife of a servant's master, a servant's mistress; K.Pr. 263 spells the word *boguni*. It is fem. of **bugiy**, q.v., cf. Gr.Gr. 38.

**bāgar** in **bāgar bang,** m. *Hyoscyamus niger* (L. 74, 76).

**bagāra** **वगार** । **स्नेहः** m. oil, *ghī*, dripping, or other grease used in cooking; cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—karun —करुन्** । **पक्वस्नेहसंयोजनम्** m.inf. to fry in oil, etc.; to cook in or with oil, etc. **-dār -दार्** । **संयोजितस्नेहः** adj. c.g. greasy, oily, buttery (of cooked food). **-rost**$^{u}$ **-रंस्तु** । **असंसृष्टस्नेहः** adj. (f. **-rütsh**$^{ü}$ **-रंछू**), without oil; anything cooked or baked without grease.

**b̃āgar**$^{i}$ **वाँगंरि** । **संसृष्टधातुमयः** adj. c.g. made of mixed metal (of pots, dishes, or the like). Cf. **b̃ogur**$^{u}$.

**bagair** بغیر postpos. governing abl., without, exclusive of, excluding, except, besides (K.Pr. 178).

**bagir** (? **bög**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$), f. a share (El.).

**baigar** **वैगर्** । **प्रत्युत** conj. on the contrary, nay rather.

**bĕgor**$^{u}$ **व्यगंरु** । **विदाह्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **bĕgür**$^{ü}$ **व्यगंरू**), acrid, astringent, throat-burning (of food). Cf. **bĕgarun.** **-bāna -वान** । **दाहविकृतोखा** m. an earthen cooking-pot, spoilt by grease or oil being often burnt in it.

**bēgör**$^{i}$ **1** **वेगांरि** بیگاری । **आजूः** f. compelling to work for nothing; pressed or forced labour (K.Pr. 17, 200). **-nakha wālüñ**$^{ü}$ **-नख वालंञू** । **अप्रीत्या कार्यसमापनम्** f.inf. to do a thing carelessly and hurriedly (as if by forced labour).

**bēgāri lagun** **वेगारि लगुन्** । **आजूयोगः** m.inf. to be suddenly and unexpectedly pressed for such service. **-mahanyuv**$^{u}$ **-महनिवु** । **बलान्नियोज्यः** m. a person pressed into service against his will, one pressed to carry loads (for individuals or the public). **—raṭun —रटुन्** । **बलाद्भारोद्वहनायाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to press into such service, to seize a man for such service.

**bēgör**$^{i}$ **2** **वेगांरि** بیگاری । **विष्टिनियोज्यः** m. a person pressed into service against his will for carrying loads or the like.

**bigār** **विगार्** in **bigār karun** **विगार् करुन्** । **विरोधापादनम्** m.inf. to set at variance, to set friends at enmity.

**b̃ogur**$^{u}$ **वाँगुरु** । **धातुसंसृष्टिमयः** adj. (f. **b̃og**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ **वांगंरू**), i.q. **b̃āgar**$^{i}$, q.v.

**bagārun** **वगारुन्** । **म्रक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bagôr**$^{u}$ **वगोरु**), (in cooking) to fry, etc., in oil, etc.; to add hot oil, etc., in the process of cooking. **bagôr**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **वगोरु-मंतु** । **विहितस्नेहयोजनः** adj. (f. **bagör**$^{ü}$**-müts**$^{ü}$ **वगांरू-मंचू**), cooked in or with *ghī*, oil, etc.; fried.

**bĕgaran** **व्यगरन्** । **कटुता** f. acridity, astringency (of flavour of food).

**bĕgarun** **व्यगरुन्** । **विदाहिस्वादोत्पत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕgaryōv** **व्यगर्योव्**), to be acrid, to have the flavour of grease burnt in cooking; to cause the throat or nasal passages to have a sensation of astringency (e.g. by the smoke of burning grease). **—tulun —तुलुन्** । **कट्वास्वादसमुद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause the sensation of acridity in the throat or nasal passages (e.g. of the smoke of burning grease, etc.). **—wŏthun —व्वथुन्** । **कट्वास्वादोद्भवः** m.inf. the sensation of acridity, astringency, or throat-burning to be experienced, (e.g. from the vapour of burning grease or of burning cayenne pepper).

**bĕgaryō-mot**$^{u}$ **व्यगर्यो-मंतु** । **आत्तविदाह्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **bĕgaryē-müts**$^{ü}$ **व्यगर्ये-मंचू**), that which has acquired an acrid taste (e.g. by going bad).

**bigaran** **विगरन्** । **विकारः** f. change for the worse, impairment, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, disfigurement, defacement; decline, decay; disorder, disarrangement, confusion; ruin, harm, injury, damage; blemish, stain, flaw; disagreement, discord, quarrel, misunderstanding, disaffection, rebellion, mutiny.

**bigarun** **विगरुन्** । **विकारापत्तिः** conj. 2 (2 p.p. **bigaryōv** **विगर्योव्**), to be changed for the worse, to be impaired, deteriorated (K.Pr. 246); to take harm, be damaged, marred; to fall off, decline in beauty; to fail, miscarry; to break down; to go or turn bad; to get out of order, be disordered; to be mismanaged, bungled; to be at variance, to be estranged; to get out of temper, become angry; to become vicious; to rebel, revolt. **bigaryō-mot**$^{u}$ **विगर्यो-मंतु** । **विकृतिमापन्नः** perf. part. (f. **bigaryē-müts**$^{ü}$ **विगर्ये-मंचू**), impaired, damaged, spoilt, etc.

**bigārun** **विगारुन्** । **विकारोत्पादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigôr**$^{u}$ **विगोरु**), to ruin, spoil, mar, vitiate, etc.; to bungle; to break a custom; to cause a misunderstanding (between friends). Caus. of **bigarun,** q.v. Cf. **bigarāwun.** **bigôr**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **विगोरु-मंतु** । **विकारसमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **bigör**$^{ü}$**-müts**$^{ü}$ **विगांरू-मंचू**), ruined, spoiled (by some one).

**bög**$^{a}$**ran** **वांग्रन्** । **विभाजना** f. dividing, apportioning; division, distribution (Gr.Gr. 121).

**bög**$^{a}$**run** **वांग्रुन्** । **विभजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög**$^{o}$**r**$^{u}$ **वांगंरु**), to divide, apportion, distribute, portion out, parcel out (Śiv. 1072, 1510); to go shares in, share out, divide among each other. **bög**$^{a}$**rana-bôg**$^{u}$ **वांग्रन-वोगु** । **विभाजनभागः** m. a share for dividing, an extra share given to the person engaged in dividing, as a perquisite for his trouble. **bög**$^{a}$**run**$^{u}$ **वांग्रुनु** । **विभजनीयः** fut. pass. part. (f. **bög**$^{a}$**rüñ**$^{ü}$ **वांग्रंञू**), to be divided, fit to be divided; that which is to be divided; a thing or act which is the subject of division. **bög**$^{a}$**ran-wôl**$^{u}$

वांग्रन्-वोलु । विभाजकः m. (f. **bög$^{a}$ran-wājĕñ** वांग्रन्-वाज्यञ्), a divider, an apportioner, a distributor. **bög$^{a}$rith thawun** वांग्रिथ् थवुन् । विभज्यनिहितिः m.inf. to fix, during one's lifetime, the shares in which one's own property is to be divided amongst one's heirs; to hide shares in any property from those who are entitled to it. **bög$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वांग्रु-मंतु । विभक्तः perf. part. (f. **bög$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** वांग्रू-मंचू), divided, apportioned; divided, shared out.

**bĕgarĕr** व्यगर्यर् । विदाह्यास्वादः, अमर्षः m. acridity; met. anger due to hidden enmity.

**bĕgarāwun** व्यगरावुन् । कटूकरणम्, कटुत्वम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕgarôw$^{u}$** व्यगरोवु), to make acrid; intr. to be acrid. **bĕgarôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** व्यगरोवु-मंतु । कटूकृतः perf. part. (f. **bĕgaröw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** व्यगरांवू-मंचू), made acrid (of food, etc., by smoke, burnt grease, or the like); met. made acrid in temperament, angered, estranged (by some busybody).

**bigarāwun** विगरावुन् । विकृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bigarôw$^{u}$** विगरोवु), caus. of **bigarun,** i.q. **bigārun,** q.v. **bigarôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** विगरोवु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः perf. part. (f. **bigaröw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** विगरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **bigôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** s.v. **bigārun.**

**bög$^{a}$rāwun** वांग्रावुन् । विभाजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bög$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** वांग्रोवु), caus. of **bög$^{a}$run,** to get divided, to cause to be divided by some one (Śiv. 855, 969); to divide among each other, to share out (YZ. 254). **bög$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वांग्रोवु-मंतु । विभाजितः perf. part. (f. **bög$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** वांग्रांवू-मंचू), divided, apportioned, shared out.

**bög$^{a}$rawañ** वांग्रवञ् । विभाजनभृतिः f. a fee or payment for dividing; the commission or perquisite kept back by a distributor.

**bē-garaz** بے غرض adj. c.g. disinterested, without selfishness, impartial; independent, indifferent.

**būgath** वूगथ् । भोज्यभोगः f. (sg. dat. **būgüts$^{ü}$** वूगंचू), the enjoyment, possession, usufruct of that to which one is entitled (e.g. wife, house, wealth, etc.).

**bagav** वगव् । वह्रभुक् कुण्ठः m. a gluttonous lazy fellow; a young fellow who eats much and won't work.

**bagawān** वगवान् or भगवान् । ईश्वरः m. God, the Supreme Deity, the *Bhagavān*, or the Adorable, of India proper (Śiv. 1712); vocative **bagawāna,** O God! (K.Pr. 102). Commonly applied as a title to certain Hindū deities, esp. to Viṣṇu (Śiv. 6, 31, 447, 863, 1142, 1156, 1317), Śiva (Śiv. 158, 944, 1216, 1629, 1737), and the sun (Śiv. 476, 580). The f. form of this word is **bagavatī,** q.v.

**bāgĕwān** वाग्यवान् adj. c.g. fortunate, lucky, blessed with prosperity (Śiv. 432, 685, 687, 939, 1331, 1554, 1832).

**bāgĕwönī** वाग्यवांनी f. prosperity, good fortune (Śiv. 1141).

**būgawun$^{u}$** वूगवुनु । भुञ्जानः adj. (f. **būgawüñ$^{ü}$** वूगवंञू), one who enjoys, experiences, suffers, undergoes, etc.; one who is fond of enjoyment, a voluptuary; **būgan būgawun$^{u}$,** one who enjoys earthly pleasures (as opp. to an ascetic) (Śiv. 866). Cf. **būgun.**

**bagavatī** वगवती or भगवती f. of **bagawān,** q.v. the revered one, applied as a proper name to the goddess Pārvatī in Śiv. 101, 1527.

**bagavath** व(भ)गवथ् adj. c.g. adored, holy, revered, venerable (applied to a divine being), as in **bhagavath-māyā,** the adored Māyā, or illusory power of the divinity (Śiv. 34, 665, 1234).

**bāgay** वागय् । विभागः f. dividing into shares, distributive division, i.q. **bāganay,** q.v. **—nērüñ$^{ü}$** —नेरंञू । योग्यविभागोद्भवः f.inf. sharing to issue; i.e. in dividing anything out into several shares, the shares to come out accurately. **—bōzüñ$^{ü}$** —बोज़ंञू । विभागपर्यालोचना f.inf. to consider sharing; to calculate out shares, to arrange a fair division.

**bugiy** वुगिय् । स्वामी m. (f. **bugiñ** वुगिञ् q.v.), a master (of a servant).

**bugiyĕ-kūr$^{ü}$** वुगिय-कूरू । स्वामिकन्या f. a master's daughter (of whatever age), the daughter of a servant's master.

**bē-guzār** بے گذار adj. c.g. impassable (of a forest, mountain-pass, river, etc.) (Gr.M.).

**bāh 1** वाह् or **bah** بہ । द्वादश card. c.g. (sg. abl. (?) **baha** वह K.Pr. 162; pl. dat. **bāhan** वाहन् Śiv. 523), twelve; **-shĕth** -श्यथ्, twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84, Śiv. 738, 188). See **baha.** In K.Pr. 162 this numeral is in agreement with a noun in the sing.

**bāh 2** वाह् । द्वादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **bösh$^{ü}$** वांशू), the twelfth lunar day of a lunar fortnight; the name of a certain expiatory funeral ceremony, carried out at Mārtaṇḍa or other holy place, in cases of those who have committed suicide, or who have died a sudden or unnatural death. In Sanskrit the ceremony is called *nārāyaṇa-bali*. Ordinary funeral ceremonies terminate on the eleventh lunar day after the death.

**bösh$^{ü}$ bihun** वांशू बिहुन् । नारायणबलिक्रियारम्भणम् m.inf. to commence such an expiatory ceremony. **-bāpār** -वापार् । द्वादशीव्रतोपयोगिव्यापारः m. the actions of the twelfth lunar day, i.e. the Hindū preparations for breaking the fast of the eleventh lunar day; the arrangements for the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-bata** -बत । द्वादशीव्रतान्नम् m. the food eaten after breaking the fast on the twelfth lunar day. **-hond$^{u}$** -हंन्दु । द्वादशीसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to the twelfth lunar day, or to the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-vĕd** -व्यद् । नारायणबलिकल्पः f. the ritual of the ab. expiatory ceremony. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । द्वादशीव्रतयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who fasts by eating only once on the twelfth lunar day, after having accomplished the Hindū fast on the eleventh. **-wöl$^{i}$** -वा॑लि । नारायणबल्याख्यपैतृकविधिविधाननिष्ठाः m.pl. of ab. the relations of the deceased who are engaged in performing the ab. expiatory rite.

**baha,** in K.Pr. 162, apparently f. sg. abl. of **bah 1,** twelve. K.Pr. writes *bahah.*

**bahā** वहा । आस्वेदः m. vapour, mist (El.). When **-°**, as in **atha-°**, the word is practically equivalent to 'sweat', v. **atha.** **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । आस्वेदनम् m.inf. to give steam (to), to subject to the influence of steam, to steam (e.g. to give a vapour bath, or to separate papers clotted together by applying steam, etc., etc.). **—khyon$^{u}$** —ख्यंनु । ऊष्मविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to eat steam, hence to go bad by becoming steamy (e.g. of stored grain heating, clothes becoming musty, or the like). **—lagun** —लगुन् । विकारसमुद्भवः m.inf. steam to be attached; the going bad by the production of steam (as of clothes or grain packed away in a damp condition). **-ṭhāna** -ठान, see s.v. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । परिपाकावाप्तिः m.inf. steam to come; hence (of unripe fruit, grain, etc., stored away so as to heat through absence of ventilation) to become ripe, to ripen after being plucked or reaped.

**bāha** वाह । वाष्पम् m. steam from boiling water, etc.

**bahī 1** वही । गणनापुस्तिका, सट्टी f. an account-book, an official register (Gr.M., Śiv. 1912).

**bahī 2** वही । तुल्याचरणम् f. habitual custom, habit; —° conduct like (that of so and so); as in **Shēkha-bahī,** the custom of the Shēkh (is to do so and so), K.Pr. 194.

**bȧh$^{i}$ 1** व॑हि । बाहुभूषणविशेषः f. a kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, described as made of engraved gold or silver, and being eight or nine inches long; cf. Persian بازو.

**bahi-band** वहि-बन्द् । दोर्भूषाविशेषैकतरः m. a single similar bracelet; cf. بازو بند. **-gul$^{u}$** -गुलु । एकमात्रदोर्भूषाभेदः m. a single similar bracelet.

**bȧh$^{i}$ 2** व॑हि, in **bȧh$^{i}$-bāhaway** व॑हि-वाहवय् । समग्रद्वादश card. c.g. (the emph. form of **bȧh 1,** twelve), the whole twelve, all twelve. Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

**bāhi** वाहि, in **bāhi waharĕ,** in the twelfth year (K.Pr. 72); cf. **böhyum$^{u}$.**

**bĕha** व्यह or **biha** विह । स्थितिः m. sitting down; stopping, arrest of motion; laziness in work; cf. **atha-°**; a wooden or rope ring for supporting globular-shaped vessels (in which they 'sit'); the parts of a wooden spinning-wheel in contact with the ground (El.); a chair (K.Pr. 31, spelt *bihĕh*); cf. Gr.Gr. 122. **—atsun** —अचुन् । कार्योपेक्षाभ्यासयोगः, अलसीभवनम् m.inf. laziness to enter; slackness in work to be exhibited, laziness to be shown. **-dār** -दार् । साधारः adj. c.g. fitted with a ring support as ab. **-drāv** -द्राव् । निर्मलीभूतः, अधस्तात्संहतमलः adj. c.g. that of which the sediment has settled, clarified, clear. **-wāl** -वाल् । अकर्मण्यतया परोद्विजकः, अधोगतमलः adj. c.g. one who stops work and intimidates others; a lazy person who stops at home (K.Pr. 193, W. 21); of a liquid, that of which the impurities have settled as a sediment and is now clear; K.Pr. and W. both spell this word *bĕhwāl.* **-wölī** -वा॑ली । कार्यहीनता f. the lazy do-nothing of one who has stopped work and is without employment.

**bih** (? spelling) in **bih-dāna,** m. seeds of the quince (L. 389).

**bŏh** वुह् । अहम् c.g., pron. of 1st pers. I (YZ. 19). In poetry this word sometimes takes the form **bō** वो or **bū** वू. With the emph. part. **y** य्, it takes the form **bŏy** वुय् (Siv. 24) or **buy** वुय्, even I, I indeed. So also with the conj. **ay** अय्, if, we have **bŏy** वुय्, if I (Gr.Gr. 257), and similarly we have **bŏ-ti** वुति, I also (Gr.M., Śiv. 73, 119, 988, 1608), **bŏnai** वुनै, not I (Gr.Gr. 22). This pronoun has no gen. sg. or pl., employing instead thereof the possessive prons. **myôn$^{u}$,** my, and **sôn$^{u}$,** our, qq.v. In the sg. for all cases exc. the nom. it has **mĕ** म्य (Śiv. 511). In the pl. its nom. is **ȧs$^{i}$ 1** अ॑सि (Śiv. 984); other cases, exc. gen., **asĕ** अस्य (Śiv. 1284). (For **ȧs$^{i}$ 2** see **asun.**)

As in the case of the other personal pronouns, this pron. has a series of pronominal suffixes, but only for the sg. number. It has no suff. for the pl. These suffixes can be optionally added to any finite form of a verb. The suff. of the nom. sing. is **s** स्, and of all other cases of the sg. is **m** म्. These are added directly to forms ending in vowels, but when added to a form ending in a consonant they take **a** अ as a junction-vowel. Thus **pok$^{u}$** + **s** becomes **pokus** पं॑कुस्, I went; **kor$^{u}$** + **m** becomes **korum** कं॑रुम्, made by me, I made; **korun** + **s** becomes **kor$^{u}$nas** कं॑रुनस्, I was made by him, he made me.

There are certain irregularities in adding these suffixes. The principal are: (1) A final **h** is dropped before them, and a final **kh** (the suffix of the nom. of the 2nd pers. sg. and of the 3rd pers. pl.) becomes **h.** Thus **chhuh** + **m** becomes **chhum** छुम्, there is to me, I have; **korukh** + **s** becomes **kor$^{u}$has** कं॑रुहस्, I was made by them, they made me. (2) Before them the term. **av** becomes **ō** and **iv** becomes **yū.** Thus **karav + m** becomes **karōm** करोम्, we shall make for me, and **kariv + m** becomes **karyūm** कर्यूम्, make ye me, or for me. (3) When added to the 3rd sg. fut. the final **i** of the verb is changed to **ĕ.** Thus **kari + m** becomes **karĕm** कर्यम्, he shall make me. (4) When added to the 2nd sg. impve. they take **u** as a junction vowel. Thus **kar + m** becomes **karum** करुम्, make thou me. (Cf. Gr.Gr. 87, 181, 183, 257.)

**bŏh-tāna wanán**$^{i}$ वुह्-तान वनंनि । कल्पितप्रलापः m. pl. inf. to tell an imaginary story, so as to gain another's confidence.

**asĕ** अस्य, see ab. **asĕ-ti pāṭhi** अस्य-ति पाठि । अस्माकमप्यस्तु interj. may that be my luck!, an exclamation used at seeing another's good fortune.

**ás**$^{i}$ अंसि, we; see ab. **ás**$^{i}$ **gátsh**$^{i}$ **baḍán**$^{i}$ अंसि गंछि वडंनि । वयं वर्धिषीमहि interj. may we flourish! may we prosper! lit. it was proper that we should go forward. —**gatshaw zēnán**$^{i}$ —गछ़व् ज़ेनंनि । वयं जीयास्म interj. may we be victorious! lit. it is proper that we should conquer. —**gay asiy** —गय् असिय् । अत्यभिमानोक्तिः interj. indicating self-satisfaction, 'I'm the man!,' lit. we (honorific pl.) are we indeed.

**bō** वो, **bū** वू, see ab. **bŏy** वुय्, **buy** वुय्, even I, I indeed, if I, see ab. **bŏ-ti** वुति, I also, see ab. **bŏ-nai** वुनै, not I, see ab.

**mĕ** म्य acc. dat. ag. or abl. sg., see ab. **mĕ-ti** म्यति, me also, etc. (Śiv. 521, 525, 1165, 1434). **mĕ-y** म्यय्, even me, me indeed, me only, etc. (Śiv. 544, 634, 644, 692, 724, 760, 768, 900, 901, 1257).

**böh**$^{i}$ वांहि card. c.g. the special form which **bāh,** twelve, takes in multiplication by a number exceeding ten. Thus, **kāh böh**$^{i}$ **akh hath ta dŏyĕtr**$^{a}$**h** काह् वांहि अख् हथ् त द्वयत्रह्, eleven twelves (are) a hundred and thirty-two (Gr.Gr. 86).

**bahādur** or **bahôdur** بہادر adj. c.g. and subst. m. brave, bold, valiant, courageous (W. 117); as a title, **Kampanī b°,** कम्पनी वहादुर्, the East India Company; cf. K.Pr. 189, 190. W. spells this word *bȯhödur.*

**bahāgun**$^{u}$ वहागुनु । द्वादशगुणितः adj. (f. **bahāgüñ**$^{ü}$ वहागंञू), multiplied by twelve, twelvefold; (of a rope, or the like) twelve-stranded.

**bahugun** वहुगुन् । स्थालीविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bahuganas** वहुगनस्), a small brazen vessel with a wide mouth. In it tea is made, rice is cooked, *ghī* is prepared, etc. (K.Pr. 36, where it is spelt *buhogun* or *bhogun*).

**bahugan-khünḍ**$^{ü}$ वहुगन्-खंण्डू । लघुः खण्डितो वा स्थालीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a broken vessel, as ab.; a small **bahugun.**

**bahāgañ** वहागञ् । अष्टौवराटकाः, काकिणी f. a certain nominal coin, the value of the eighth part of a British pice. The latter is now used as the equivalent of the old nominal coin (representing a hundred cowries) called the **hath** or 'hundreder'. **Bahāgañ** therefore means 'a twelver' (for 'a twelve-and-a-halfer'). As sixty-four cowries now go to a pice, therefore a **bahāgañ** now equals eight cowries. Cf **ád**$^{i}$**-hyol**$^{u}$ and RT.Tr. ii, 312.

**bahāgañĕ-hond**$^{u}$ वहागञ-हंन्दु । काकिणीमूल्यः adj. (f. **-hünz**$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू), of or belonging to eight cowries; costing eight cowries.

**bahāgoñun**$^{u}$ वहागंञुनु । काकिणीमितप्रचारः m. a coin of the value of a **bahāgañ** or eight cowries; when preceded by a num., —°, a coin worth so many **bahāgañ.**

**bahah,** v. **baha.**

**bihĕh,** see **bĕha.**

**bahujyör**$^{i}$ वहुज्यांरि । वाहुल्येन adv. abundantly, usually, ordinarily, commonly.

**bahākh** वहाख् । सुदूरपार्वतीयारण्यप्रदेशः f. (sg. dat. **bahāki** वहाकि), any distant forest on a high mountain, a mountain forest.

**bahāki khasun** वहाकि खसुन् । पशुभरणाद्यर्थमरण्यसंचारः m.inf. to ascend to the mountain forest; esp. of villagers paying a visit to such a forest to inspect their herds, which it is the custom to send there to graze during the warm months of the year.

**bahikath,** m. (sg. dat. **bahikatas**), *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

**bahal** वहल् । दण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bahali** वहलि), a long stout staff used by mountaineers, an alpenstock. **bahali-pāwi** वहलि-पावि । अत्युत्कृष्टः adj. c.g. raised above one's fellows, exalted above others (metaphorically or physically, of a person or anything inanimate).

**bahil** (? spelling), ? m., the name of a certain soil. It is a rich loam of great natural strength (L. 319).

**bĕhāl** व्यहाल् or **bē-hāl** वेहाल् بے حال । असहायः adj. c.g. out of condition, ill-circumstanced (Śiv. 573); damaged, unserviceable, worn out; unemployed, badly off, in a bad state.

**bahālad** वहालद् । औष्ण्यविकृतः adj. c.g. turned musty or decayed from hot damp, of anything put by in a damp state, and hence getting spoiled by the heat of damp fermentations; spoiled by damp heat.

**bāhalad** वाहलद् । ऊष्मविकृतः adj. c.g., id.

**bahim**$^{ü}$ वहिमू, see **bahyum**$^{u}$.

**bahāna** वहान بہانہ । हेतुः m. an excuse, pretext, plea (Śiv. 650, 1123); pretence, shift, evasion, subterfuge; with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bahānāh** वहानाह् (Śiv. 682). —**karun** —करुन् । हेतुप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to make an excuse; to pretend, sham, feign; to evade, shuffle.

**bāhan** बाहन्, see **bāh**.

**bĕhun** or **bihun** ब्यहुन्, विहुन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 2 [1 p.p. **byūṭhᵘ** ब्यूठु (Śiv. 842, 847), pl. **bīṭhⁱ** बीठि (Śiv. 78); f. **bīṭhᵘ̈** बीठू, pl. **bēchĕ** बेछ्य (Gr.Gr. 212); 2 p.p. **bēchyōv** बेछ्योव् (Gr.Gr. 231); conj. part. always **bihith** विहिथ् (Gr.Gr. 197), and freq. part. **bihⁱ bihⁱ** विहि विहि (Gr.Gr. 105)], to be seated, to sit, to sit down (K.Pr. 132, impve.; YZ. 409; Śiv. 842, 847, 1468, 1484, 1914); to settle, reside in a place (K.Pr. 191); to remain, continue in a place, be fixed in any position (Śiv. 730, 1690, 1797, 1821); with dat., to sit (at a thing), to remain busy (at anything) (Gr.M.); to be unemployed, idle (K.Pr. 33, m. sg. dat. of 1 p.p.); to alight, settle, perch; to subside, settle, abate; to cease motion, be stopped (of a vehicle or machine).

**bĕhan-jāy** ब्यहन्-जाय् or **-jyāy** -ज्याय् । संनिवेशः f. a place for sitting; a place where people meet to sit and converse, the reception-room of a house; a favourite place for sitting, a home (Śiv. 90).

**bihith** विहिथ् conj. part. having sat (YZ. 383, Śiv. 1102, 1119); also used as an adj., seated, etc. [Gr.M.; K.Pr. 31, 87 (busy at the spinning-wheel), 145; YZ. 67, 141; Śiv. 1101, 1567]. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कार्यभ्रंशः m.inf. to sit down; to settle down; to fall in or down (of a house, wall, etc.); to cease motion, be stopped; to lose one's occupation or post, to become unemployed.

**byūṭhᵘ-motᵘ** ब्यूठु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **bīṭhᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** बीठू-मंचू), seated, etc.; so sg. dat. of 1 p.p. **bīṭhis,** to an idle man (K.Pr. 33).

**bĕhŏnar** or **bē-hunar** بےهنر adj. c.g. unskilful, unskilled, unaccomplished (K.Pr. 150).

**bahanāwun** वहनावुन् conj. 3, to fix (El.), perhaps incorr. for **bĕhanāwun,** q.v.

**bĕhanāwun** ब्यहनावुन् । उपवेशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bĕhanôwᵘ** ब्यहनोवु), to cause to sit; to cause to perch (of a bird) (Śiv. 1694); to put down, to set down (on the ground or on a supporting stand); to cause something in motion to come to rest; to set anything in its proper place (as in a row); to calm, assuage; to press down, make flat or even; to plant (El.).

**bĕhanôwᵘ-motᵘ** ब्यहनोवु-मंतु । उपवेशितः perf. part. (f. **bĕhanöwᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈** ब्यहनांवू-मंचू), caused to be seated; set down, put down, etc.

**bahar** بحر m. a sea, gulf; a river. **mānind-ĕ bahar,** like a river, going on swimmingly, prospering (K.Pr. 64).

**bahār 1** वहार adv. outside, without, out of doors (Śiv. 678).

**bahār 2** بہار m. spring, spring-time, the spring season (Śiv. 54). **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । स्वातन्त्र्यविकासापत्तिः m.inf. spring to come, to blossom, bloom; (of persons) to flourish, be blooming, to be happy and joyful.

**bahārukᵘ** वहारुकु । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bahārücᵘ̈** वहारंचू), of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

**bahāras-kyutᵘ** वहारस-कितु । वसन्तकाले adv. in the spring-time.

**bahörⁱ** वहांरि بہاری । वसन्तादिसंबन्धी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the spring-time, vernal.

**bᵃhᵘ̈rᵘ̈** वहंरू or **baḥᵘ̈rᵘ̈** वंहंरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a kind of hawk or falcon, said to be strong enough to carry off even children; the royal white falcon (El.); the corresponding Hindī word is *bahrī* (also fem.), the *Falco calidus.* **—pĕñᵘ̈** —प्यंञू । आपाततो नाशापत्तिः f.inf. the falling of a falcon; hence, to be destroyed suddenly, or (of a healthy man or beast) to be carried off by a sudden and violent illness.

**buhārⁱ** वुहंरि । भङ्गादिरज्जुमयस्यूतविशेषः f. a gunny-bag, a sack or bag of coarse material.

**buhurᵘ** वुहुरु । औषधिविक्रेता m. a vendor of drugs, spices, herbs, groceries, etc.; a druggist, spicer, grocer, etc.

**buhᵃrⁱ-bāy** वुहंरि-वाय् । औषधविक्रयिपत्नी f. a druggist's wife. **-koṭᵘ** -कंटु । औषधिविक्रयिपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭᵘ̈** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a druggist's child. **-phuṭᵘ̈jᵘ̈** -फुटंजू । औषधपोटलिका f. a druggist's packet; a packet of drugs made up as a medicine; a dose or doses of medicine as it comes from the pharmacy, usually wrapped in a leaf or the like. **-tônᵘ** -तोनु । औषधविक्रयिवृत्तिः m. the trade or profession of a druggist; conduct like that of a druggist. **-wān** -वान् । औषधनिषद्या m. a druggist's shop, a pharmacy.

**baharun** वहरुन् । समर्थीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baharyōv** वहर्योव), to be brave, show courage, to stand up to a person, not to be cowed; not to be dismayed in the face of difficulties or defeat.

**baharan-wôlᵘ** वहरन्-वोलु । संमुखभवनसामर्थ्ययुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is naturally brave in the face of difficulty or danger.

**baharyō-motᵘ** वहर्यो-मंतु । संमुखसमर्थीभूतः perf. part. (f. **baharyē-mütsᵘ̈** वहर्ये-मंचू), one who has become brave or capable in the face of difficulties, etc.

**baharawunᵘ** वहरवुनु । संमुखसमर्थीभवन् m. (f. **baharawüñᵘ̈** वहरवंञू) = **baharan-wôlᵘ**, v. the prec.

**bahs** بحث m. disputation, discussion, controversy, argument; altercation, wrangling, dispute (El.); cf. **bē-bahs.**

**bē-hĕs** वेह्यस् بےحس adj. without sense, senseless (Śiv. 164).

**bĕhōsh** or **bē-hōsh** व्यहोश् بےہوش । निःसंज्ञः adj. c.g. unconscious, insensible, stupefied, delirious ; senseless, stupid ; senseless, fainting (Śiv. 1455, 1564), (from envy or jealousy, Śiv. 498). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निःसंज्ञीभवनम् m.inf. to become senseless, etc.

**bĕhūshī** व्यहूशी بےہوشي । निःसंज्ञता f. unconsciousness, insensibility, stupefaction ; delirium ; senselessness, stupidity.

**bihisht** بہشت m. the abode of the blessed, Paradise, Heaven (Gr.M.).

**bahusyāmō** बहुस्यामो adj. one who says "Oh! may I become many", an epithet of the one God, with reference to his desire to create worlds (Śiv. 1274). This word is the Sanskrit *bahu syām*, with the voc. part. *ō* suffixed.

**bihith** बिहिथ्, see **bĕhun.**

**bahāṭhāna** बहाठान । गोपनोपायः m. a cover for steam, hence, met. a device or means for concealing conduct, evasive action. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । रहस्योद्भेदोद्भवः m.inf. a secret to be suddenly revealed or become generally known, to be unveiled, exposed, laid upon, revealed. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । रहस्यगुप्त्युद्भवः m.inf. to be concealed, a secret to be kept.

**bĕh$^{a}$tar** व्यह्तर् بہتر adj. c.g. better, superior ; good, excellent ; preferable, advisable (Śiv. 722).

**bahātsh** बहाछ् । महानौकाभेदः f. (sg. dat. **bahātsi** बहात्सि), a kind of large cargo-boat or barge carrying as much as 800 maunds. It has a straw covering, and carries grain or other goods down-stream from the villages to the city of Śrīnagar, progressing by means of a tow-rope ; the crew and family live on board (Gr.M. and El.). Cf. L. 313, 381, 458.

**bahātsi-hönz$^{ü}$** बहात्सि-हांज़ू । महानौकानाविकः m. (f. **-hanzañ** -हाञ्ज़ञ्), a cargo-boatman, one of the crew of a cargo-boat (Gr.M., W. 115). The fem. indicates either his wife or a female who works as such a boatman.

**bĕhwāl, bĕhawāl** व्यहवाल्, see **bĕha.**

**bahāwan** बहावन् । आस्विदनयोगः, पुनःपाकः f. the use of a vapour-bath, taking a vapour-bath, or the local use of medicated steam ; the steaming of cooked food which has got cold and congealed, to render it liquid again.

**bahāwun** बहावुन् । पुनःपाकयोजना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bahôw$^{u}$** बहोवु), to apply steam to cooked food (such as rice, etc.), which has become cold and a jelly, so as to liquefy it again ; similarly, to apply steam to melt any solidified substance ; to cleanse soiled clothes by steaming them.

**bahōw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** बहोवु-मंतु । पुनःपाचितः perf. part. (f. **bahöw$^{ü}$-mütsü** बहांवू-मंचू), steamed, as ab.

**bĕhawun$^{u}$** व्यहवुनु or **bihawun$^{u}$** विहवुनु adj. (f. **bĕhawüñ$^{ü}$** व्यहवंञू), one who sits, sitting, at rest (K.Pr. 31) (spelt **bihĕhwani,** f. sg. nom.).

**bāhaway** बाहवय् card. all twelve, the whole twelve, emph. form of **bāh 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

**bĕhayā** or **bē-hayā** व्यहया بےحیا । निर्लज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bĕhayāhas** व्यहयाहस्), shameless, immodest, bold, impudent ; as subst. a shameless person (K.Pr. 29, sg. dat.).

**bahyum$^{u}$** बह्युमु or **böhyum$^{u}$** बांह्युमु । द्वादशः ord. (f. **bahim$^{ü}$** बहिमू or **böhim$^{ü}$** बांहिमू), twelfth (YZ. 416, **bahimis,** m. sg. dat.).

**bĕhayöyī** व्यहयांयी بےحیائي । निर्लज्जता f. shamelessness, barefacedness, effrontery, impudence.

**bāj** वाज् باج । भागधेयः m. a share of anything ; tribute, tax, toll, duty, impost, cess taken from anything. **-dār** -दार् । भागधेयदः adj. c.g. one who pays such a cess, the person from whom it is due ; that on which such a cess is payable (e.g. a house, land, or the like). **—lagun** —लगुन् । नव्यतया भागधेयदानयोगः m.inf. cess to become payable (of some one who has not paid it before, or of something on which it has not hitherto been paid).

**bāja-wôl$^{u}$** वाज-वोलु । लग्नभागधेयः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), he who is liable to pay cess, or that on which cess is payable.

**baja** भज, the Sanskrit imperative "worship thou" (Śiv. 1383).

**bajā** بجا adj. c.g. in place, proper, suitable, fit, becoming ; right, just, true (K.Pr. 200).

**bāja** बाज । वाद्यविशेषः m. a musical instrument, esp. a wind instrument.

**bajĕ 1** बज्य, **baji** बजि (K.Pr. 24), etc., see **boḍ$^{u}$.**

**bajĕ 2** बज्य, a word borrowed from Hindī to signify 'o'clock', as in **aki bajĕ** अकि बज्य at one o'clock ; **aiṭh bajĕ tām** ऐठ् बज्य ताम् till eight o'clock ; **dahi bajĕ** दहि बज्य at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

**bē-jā** بےجا adj. c.g. out of place, ill-placed, ill-timed ; unbecoming, improper, amiss ; unreasonable, wrong, objectionable.

**bŏjĕ** बुज्य, etc., see **bŏḍun.**

**bôj$^{u}$** वोज़ु । साधारणः, सहायः m. a partner (in business) ; a confederate (in gambling, etc.) ; an ally. **sūty-bôj$^{u}$** सूंत्य-वोज़ु m. a companion (Śiv. 169).

**böj$^{i}$-bŏḍ$^{u}$** बांजि-बुंडु । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः m. want of respect to elders, impudence. **-bod$^{u}$** -बंदु । साधारणता m. partnership (Gr.Gr. 144, where the translation 'brotherhood' is wrong). **-baṭh** -बठ् । संसृष्ट्या व्यवहरणम् f. (sg.

dat. **-baṭi -वटि**), partnership (K.Pr. 127, spelt *bājbaṭ*), cf. Gr.Gr. 145. In K.Pr. 107 and 224 the word is spelt *bājwaṭ*.

**bujĕ वुज्य, buji वुजि**, etc., see **buḍ$^{u}$**.

**būj$^{ü}$ वूजू**, etc., see **būgun** and **bōlun**.

**büj$^{ü}$ वंजू**, see **bol$^{u}$**.

**Bīj Bihāra**, v. **Vij$^{a}$brôr$^{u}$**.

**bājbaṭ**, see **bôj$^{u}$**.

**bujagēndrahār भुजगेन्द्रहार्** m. He whose necklace consists of serpent-kings, a N. of Śiva (voc. Śiv. 152).

**būj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वूजू-मंचू**, see **būgun** and **bōlun**.

**bajan वजन् । भक्तिः** m. devotional faith directed to a deity, the *bhakti* of India.

**bajun वजुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bajyōv वज्योव्**) (borrowed from Hindī, the corresponding Kāshmīrī word being **wazun वज़ुन्**), to sound (of a bell or clock). **kyāh bajyōv क्याह़ वज्योव्** what o'clock is it? (Gr.M., El.).

**bē-jān** بےجان adj. c.g. lifeless, inanimate, faint, dead (El.).

**bāj$^{a}$r वाज्र् । त्वरा** f. haste, flurry, hurry. **—pĕñ$^{ü}$ —प्यंञू । संभ्रमोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. haste or hurry to occur, e.g. in doing anything, or in completing anything after unnecessary dawdling, or in motion, or the like. **—pāwüñ$^{ü}$ —पावंञू । संभ्रमोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause haste or hurry, to urge a person to complete something quickly.

**bajĕr वज्यर् । महत्ता** m. greatness, abs. n. of **boḍ$^{u}$** (q.v.) in all its senses (Śiv. 1306, 1588, 1716); degree, rank (El.).

**bōjĕr वोज्यर् । गन्धसंघातः** m. the occurrence of a strong smell from the accumulation of filth, a stink. **—anun —अनुन् । घनगन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. the coming into existence of a stink, a stink to be produced. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । रसगन्धाविर्भावः** m.inf. stinking to come, to begin to stink, e.g. of stale food mixed and left by or in mixing medicines or the like.

**bujĕr वुज्यर् । वृद्धत्वम्** m. old age (Śiv. 22, 1637, 1791; YZ. 519), abs. n. of **buḍ$^{u}$** (q.v.) in all its meanings. **—aʦun —अचुन् । वृद्धावस्थागमः** m.inf old age to enter, the beginning of old age.

**bāj$^{a}$rilad वाज्रिलद् । संभ्रमयुक्तः** adj. c.g. (when used as subst. f. **bāj$^{a}$riladiñ वाज्रिलदिञ्**), one who is flurried or hurried; one who is of an easily flurried nature or disposition.

**böj$^{a}$ran वांज्रन् । विभाजना** f. dividing out amongst people by one not of their number, partition; sharing out amongst each other.

**böj$^{a}$run वांज्रुन् । विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj$^{o}$r$^{u}$ वांज्रु**), to divide, partition, esp. to divide out family property or food at a dinner; to share out mutually, to share amongst each other. **böj$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वांज्रु-मंतु । विभाजितः** perf. part. (f. **böj$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वांज्रू-मंचू**), divided out (by another), or shared out (by mutual agreement).

**böj$^{a}$rāwun वांज्रावुन् । विभाजनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böj$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-böj$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ वांज्रोवु**), i.q. **böj$^{a}$run**, q.v. **böj$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वांज्रोवु-मंतु । विभाजितः** perf. part. (f. **böj$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वांज्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **böj$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, q.v.

**bajāwun वजावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bajôw$^{u}$ वजोवु**), to cause to sound, to play a musical instrument, to cause musical instruments to be played (Śiv. 725).

**bōjāwun वोजावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōjôw$^{u}$ वोजोवु**), to wipe out (El.).

**bājwaṭ**, see **bôj$^{u}$**.

**bŏjyōv वॖज्योव्**, see **bŏḍun**.

**bōjyōv वोज्योव्**, see **bōlun**.

**būjyōv वूज्योव्**, see **būgun**.

**baka वक**, see **bakh**.

**bāka वाक**, see **bākh**.

**bā̃kā वाँका** m. a fop, beau, buck, dandy (K.Pr. 55). Prob. borrowed from Hindī.

**bāki** (L. 407), see **bök$^{i}$** and **bākay**.

**bīka वीक**, see **bīkh 1**.

**bŏka वॖक, bŏki वॖकि**, see **bŏkh**.

**bök$^{i}$** باقی m. remainder, residue, surplus; arrears of revenue, etc. (cf. L. 407 and **bākay**). **—thawun —थवुन् । अवशेषणम्** m.inf. to leave over and above; (in distributing food, etc.) to leave people without their share, or to leave part undistributed. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अवशेषभावेनावस्थितिः** m.inf. to remain over and above, to be over, be left; to remain unpaid or unadjusted, to be still due; (in a distribution) to remain without getting one's share.

**bọ̆k$^{u}$ वॖंकु । पूर्णमुष्टिविशेषः** m. the hand with the fingers extended together, so as to hold grain, flour, or the like; an open handful; a claw (El.). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । नखचतदानम्** m.inf. to scratch with all the fingers (e.g. a person's face or at his eyes).

**bŏk$^{i}$ din$^{i}$ वॖंकि दिनि । वाक्तोदना** m. pl. inf. to render a person inwardly unhappy by the employment of abusive words, to abuse, objurgate. **—lagạn$^{i}$ —लगंनि । मर्मव्यथोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. inward unhappiness to be produced by abuse, etc.; to feel hurt by abuse; the eyes to be scorched by a bright light.

**buka 1 वुक । जलोच्छ्रासः** m. foam, spray (as from a waterfall); water and spray dashed into a boat by a strong wind.

**buka 2 वुक । कूपाज्जलोद्धरणकुम्भविशेषः** a well-bucket; a bucket for lifting water from a canal or river in order to irrigate land; cf. **būkh**.

**bukci** (K.Pr. 37, W. 154), i.q. **bŏkh$^{a}$ca,** q.v.

**bē-köida** بےقاعدہ adj. c.g. without rule, unarranged, irregular ; without order or discipline (Gr.M.).

**bökidār** باقی‌دار m. one who is in arrears, a debtor, esp. a debtor to the Government treasury (L. 448).

**bakh वख्** m. (sg. dat. **bakas वकस्**), prating, chattering. **-bakh** -वख् । **पुनःपुनर्जल्पना** m. continuous prattle, prate, babble, chatter, talking nonsense. **—d$^{a}$nun —द्नुन्** । **अतिजल्पनम्** m.inf. to prate excessively, to threaten or abuse inarticulately, to talk nonsense. **—karun —करुन्** । **अतिप्रलपनम्** m.inf. to prate, to babble the same thing senselessly over and over again. **—lāgun —लागुन्** । **प्रमादेन जल्पनम्** m.inf. to rave, be delirious, talk nonsense so as to disturb others.

**baka-bakh वक-वख्** । **वहुजल्पना** f. babbling excessively ; bubbling with noise (of rice or the like being boiled). **-bakh karüñ$^{ü}$ -वख् कर्ंञू** । **वहुजल्पनम्** f.inf. to babble, prate, to abuse in meaningless language. **-bakh karawun$^{u}$ -वख् करवुनु** । **पाकेन शब्दायमानः** adj. (f. **-bakh karawüñ$^{ü}$ -वख् करवंञू**), bubbling up with noise (of food being boiled). **—d$^{a}$nañĕ —द्नञ** । **सरोषप्रलापः** f. pl. inf. to rave, talk nonsense in anger, abuse with senseless language. **—diñĕ —दिञ** । **सरोषप्रलपनम्** f. pl. inf. to chatter in rage, to address or reproach a person inarticulately owing to anger. **—d$^{a}$nawun$^{u}$ —द्नवुनु** । **सरोषातिजल्पाकः** adj. (f. **—d$^{a}$nawüñ$^{ü}$ —द्नवंञू**), one who threatens or abuses another in raving or nonsensical language. **—diwawun$^{u}$ —दिववुनु** । **सरोषं प्रलपन्** adj. (f. **—diwawüñ$^{ü}$ —दिववंञू**), one who abuses another in such a rage that he talks nonsense, or speaks inarticulately, raving with anger.

**bakan lagun वकन् लगुन्** । **सरोषपरिभाषणप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to start copious abuse owing to being in a rage.

**bākh वाख्** । **उच्चै रोदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **bāki वाकि**), lamentation with a loud voice, weeping aloud, a cry (YZ. 178, Śiv. 828) ; pl. **bāka,** loud lamentation (K.Pr. 28). **-cikh** -**चिख्** । **आक्रन्दवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **bāki-ciki वाकि-चिकि**), lamenting and crying out (for help or to excite commiseration). **-cīkh -चीख्** । **समाक्रन्दः** f. (sg. dat. **bāki-cīki वाकि-चीकि**), id. **-cīkh diñ$^{ü}$ -चीख् दिञू** । **साक्रन्ददैन्यविज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to cry aloud lamentably (for help, or to excite compassion, etc.). **—lāyüñ$^{ü}$ —लायंञू** f.inf. to emit a loud cry of lamentation, etc. (YZ. 571). **—thawüñ$^{ü}$ —थवंञू** । **रुदितनिवृत्तिः** f.inf. to stop crying aloud, cease lamenting. **—trāwüñ$^{ü}$ —त्रावंञू** । **रोदने प्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to start lamentations, to commence making loud lamentations (YZ. 19, 33, 130, 440, 484) ; esp. of the formal lamentations or mourning performed at stated fixed intervals after a death. **—tshaṭüñ$^{ü}$ —छ़टंञू** । **शोकमूर्छान्त आक्रन्दनम्** f.inf. to burst out into lamentations after a period of silent grief or after recovery from fainting for grief.

**bāka-bākh वाक-वाख्** । **वहुरुदितम्** f. (sg. dat. as ab.), loud lamentation. **-bukur$^{u}$ -वुकुरु** । **रुदितमुखकान्तिः** adj. (f. **-bukür$^{ü}$ -वकंरू**), having a woeful or tearful countenance. **-brūr$^{u}$ -व्रूरु** । **असकृद्रुदितासक्तः** adj. (f. **-brūr$^{ü}$ -व्रूंरू** or **-brīr$^{ü}$ -व्रीरू**), one who cries readily and often, a cry-baby. **-buth$^{u}$ -वुथु** । **रुदितमुखः** adj. (f. **-butsh$^{ü}$ -वुछू**), having a woeful countenance.

**bāki wadun वाकि वदुन्** । **उच्चैः क्रन्दितम्** m.inf. to cry aloud, lament.

**bēkh** بیخ f. foundation ; root (K.Pr. 157). **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$ —कंडञू** । **विनाशनम्** f.inf. to root up foundations, to destroy, ruin (physically or met.). **—nērüñ$^{ü}$ —नेरंञू** । **विनाशापत्तिः** f.inf. destruction to occur, to be ruined, destroyed. **-sumbul** بیخ سنبل m. *Convallaria* (El.), a kind of lily of the valley. **-zāfrān** بیخ زعفران m. *Aristotochia rotunda* (El.). **-zambakh** بیخ زنبق m. *Convallaria* (El.).

**bīkh 1 वीख्** । **मेदः** m. (sg. dat. **bīkas वीकस्**), marrow, lymph, fat.

**bīka-bēchawun$^{u}$ वीक-वेछ्वुनु** । **निकृष्टभिक्षाकः** m. (f. **-bēchawüñ$^{ü}$ -वेछ्वंञू**), a low mean beggar, who will beg for any scraps of food or rejected bits of fat, etc. **-bata -वत** m. a dish consisting of rice, goat's fat, and water (El.). **-chichur -छिछुर्** । **मेदोमांसखण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **-chicharas -छिछरस्**), a piece of fat meat. **-dār -दार्** । **मेदुरः** adj. c.g. fat, corpulent ; (of a piece of meat) fat, fatty. **-lala -लल** । **मेदःस्फूर्तिः** f. exudation of lymph or matter from a wound. **-nôr$^{u}$ -नोरु** । **मेदोयुक्ता नाडी** m. an intestine (of some animal slaughtered for food) surrounded by or embedded in fat.

**bīkh 2 वीख्** f. things given in charity, alms (K.Pr. 31).

**bikha विख** f. a question (El.).

**bŏkh वुख्** । **वुक्का** f. (sg. dat. **bŏki वुकि**, pl. nom. **bŏka वुक**), the loin, the small of the back ; (pl.) the kidneys. **-tara -तर** । **मांसखण्डविशेषः** m. the diaphragm, or muscle on which the kidneys lie, and which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

**bŏka h$^{a}$nañĕ वुक ह्नञ** । **अत्याह्लादसंभवः** f. pl. inf. to become joyful, to rejoice ; sometimes used of a swollen breast, lactation to commence. **-tür$^{ü}$ -तंरू** । **वुक्कानाडी** f. the diaphragm, i.q. **bakh-tara.** **-wüṭ$^{ü}$ -वंटू** । **वुक्का** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्य**), a kidney, so called from the lobulated kidney of many animals. **-wacĕ-khôṭ$^{u}$ -वच्य-खोँटु** । **वुक्काखण्डम्** m. a piece of kidney, the split half of a kidney. Cf. **khôṭ$^{u}$.**

**būkh** वूख् m. a well-bucket; a bucket for raising water for irrigation purposes; i.q. **buka 2.** **—lāyun** —लायुन् m.inf. to lower a bucket into a well (YZ. 113).

**bukha** वुख । वुभुक्षितः adj. c.g. hungry, ready for one's food at meal-time; met. (of a field) thirsting for rain or (of a machine) in need of oiling.

**būkha** वूख । अतिवुभुक्षितः adj. c.g. hungry, hungered, starving, famished, ravenous (of one who has not had food for a long time).

**bē-khabar** بے خبر adj. c.g. without knowledge, uninformed (Śiv. 984); thoughtless (El.).

**bē-khabarī** بے خبری f. inattention, neglect, carelessness; ignorance (Śiv. 1908).

**bakhĕ-būz** वख्य-वूज़् । निवापविशेषः m. an oblation or offering made to deceased ancestors at a Hindū *śrāddha*.

**bŏkh$^{a}$ca** वुख्च بقچہ । महापोटलिका m. a bundle (as of clothes, etc.), wallet, knapsack (K.Pr. 37, W. 154). **-bahā** -वहा । वन्धने विकारः m. sweating in a bundle, the rotting of clothes, etc., left tied up in a bundle. **—karun** —करुन् । वन्धनविशेषः m.inf. to make a bundle, a method of tying up a criminal as a punishment.

**bakh$^{a}$cun** वख्चुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh$^{o}$c$^{u}$** वखंचु), to give as a reward, to grant a favour; to give, present (YZ. 401, Śiv. 704, 715, 1031, 1193); to forgive, pardon, excuse. In the Persian character this word is spelt **bakhshun,** بخشن. **bakh$^{o}$c$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वखंचु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः perf. part. (f. **bakh$^{ü}$c$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** वखंचू-मंचू), granted to anyone as a reward; pardoned, forgiven.

**bakh$^{a}$can-hār** वख्चन्-हार् । क्षान्तिशीलः one who gives, generous; the Giver, God (K.Pr. 183); of a forgiving disposition (Śiv. 3).

**bakh$^{a}$can-wôl$^{u}$** वख्चन्-वोलु adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), generous; of a forgiving temperament.

**bakh$^{a}$cish** वख्चिश् بخشش । पारितोषिकवस्तु f. a present, gift, donation, gratuity, reward. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू f.inf. to give, present.

**bakh$^{a}$cāwun** वख्चावुन् । प्रतिपादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bakh$^{a}$côw$^{u}$** वख्चोवु), to give, present, make a present of. **bakh$^{a}$côw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वख्चोवु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः past part. (f. **bakh$^{a}$cöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** वख्चांवू-मंचू), given, presented, given in grant.

**bakh$^{a}$cawun$^{u}$** वख्चवुनु । क्षान्तिप्रदाता adj. (f. **bakh$^{a}$cawüñ$^{ü}$** वख्चवंञू), one who pardons, of a forgiving nature.

**bakh$^{a}$cöyish** वख्चांयिश् بخشائش । पारितोषिकम् f. favour, bounty; a present; forgiveness, pardon.

**bē-khŏd** بے خود adj. c.g. beside oneself (with joy or grief), out of one's mind (YZ. 194); in ecstasy, transported, delirious (Gr.M.).

**bēkhākh** वेखाख् adj. c.g. poor (El.).

**bēkhēkh** वेखेख् m. (sg. dat. **bēkhēkas** वेखेकस्), a suppliant (El.).

**bakhöl** वखांल् بخیل । कृपणः adj. c.g. miserly, avaricious, stingy; a miser, K.Pr. 184 (spelt *bakhail*).

**bakhölī** वखांली بخیلی । कार्पण्यम् f. niggardliness, miserliness.

**bakhöl$^{a}$gī** वखांल्गी । कार्पण्यवृत्तिः f. acting like a miser (not necessarily of a miser).

**bakhāna** بخانہ adv. in the house, at home; **āyĕ bakhāna,** she returned home (Śiv. 650).

**bākhanun** वाखनुन् । हठावेशेन कुण्ठनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bākhanyōv** वाखन्योव्), to have the intellect obscured or clouded (from sickness, anger, etc.), to be mistaken (Gr.Gr.). **bākhanyō-mot$^{u}$** वाखन्यो-मंतु । अवाप्तवुद्धिवैपरीत्यः perf. part. (f. **bākhanyē-müts$^{ü}$** वाखन्ये-मंचू), having the intellect obscured, mistaken.

**bakhār** بخار fog, vapour, mist (El.).

**bakhēra** वखेर । वहुलकार्यव्यापारः m. a business or occupation involving much work; a wide, extensive, or complicated business. **—karun** —करुन् । कार्यव्यापारारम्भः m.inf. to apply oneself to such a business, to commence a troublesome or complicated piece of work. **—lagun** —लगुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रवृत्तिः m.inf. such a troublesome or complicated piece of work to fall to a person's lot. **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । कार्यव्यापारप्रसारणम् m.inf. to make complicated preparations for commencing any work.

**bikhör$^{i}$** विखांरि । भिक्षाकः m. a beggar, a mendicant, esp. one who is importunate, dirty, mean, and ill-conducted. The f. is **bikhārĕñ,** q.v. **-bāy** -वाय् । दुर्भिक्षाकस्त्री f. the wife of such a beggar. **-koṭ$^{u}$** -कंटु । भिक्षाकवालकः m. (f. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a beggar's brat, the son of such a beggar, or a boy who begs on his own account. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of such a beggar (without reference to the character of the son).

**bukhār** वुखार् بخار । संनिपातज्वरः m. feverish heat, fever. **—karun** —करुन् । ज्वरोत्पत्तिः m.inf. fever to arise, an attack of fever to occur. **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु । संनिपातज्वरापातः m.inf. a severe and sudden attack of fever to occur.

**bukhör$^{i}$** वुखांरि بخاری । लोहचुल्लीविशेषः f. a stove or fire-place with a chimney, for warming the house, not for cooking. Only wood is burnt in it, not dried cowdung (El.). It is found in the houses of the well-to-do (K.Pr. 37, 75; W. 141, 154; Śiv. 973).

**bükh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** वंखंरू । जल्पनप्रमादः f. repetition of the same word over and over again (as by a lunatic). **—d$^{a}$nüñ$^{ü}$** —द्नंञू । प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to repeat the same word over and over again, as above. **—karüñ$^ü$ —कर॑ञू ।** प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. id. **—lagüñ$^ü$ —लाग॑ञू ।** प्रमादेन जल्पनम् f.inf. to gabble or prate nonsensically (of a lunatic) with the object of distracting the attention of some one who is busy upon some work.

**bikhör$^i$gī विखा॑रिगी ।** दुर्भिक्षाकवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar; acting like such a beggar.

**bikhöril विखा॑रिल् ।** निकृष्टभैक्षवृत्तिः f. the actions or profession of a mean beggar.

**bakh$^a$rilad वख्रिलद् ।** प्रमादेन जल्पाकः adj. (when used as subst., f. **bakh$^a$riladiñ वख्रिलदिञ्**), one who keeps continually repeating the same word (as a lunatic).

**bukhār$^a$lad वुखार्लद् ।** ज्वरबाधोपेतः adj. (as subst., f. **bukhār$^a$ladiñ वुखार्लदिञ्**), suffering from an attack of fever; one who is still suffering from the sequelæ of a previous attack of fever.

**bikhārĕñ विखार्यञ् ।** दुर्वृत्तभिक्षाकी f. a female beggar or mendicant, esp. one who is mean and importunate. Cf. **bikhör$^i$.**

**bakhshun वख्शुन्**, i.q. **bakh$^a$cun,** q.v.

**bakhshĕn-hār** (K.Pr. 183), i.q. **bakh$^a$can-hār,** q.v.

**bakhshĕn-wôl$^u$** (El.), i.q. **bakh$^a$can-wôl$^u$,** q.v.

**bakhshāīsh** بخشائش, i.q. **bakh$^a$cöyish,** q.v. (El.).

**bakhshĕwun$^u$** (El.), i.q. **bakh$^a$cawun$^u$,** q.v.

**bạkh$^a$t$^i$ व॑ख्ति ।** भक्तः adj. c.g. attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith directed to Him, cf. **bokt$^u$** and **bakh$^a$th 2.**

**bakh$^a$th 1 वख्थ्, bakth 1 वक्थ्, bȧkt$^i$ 1 व॑क्ति,** or **baktī वक्ती ।** भक्तिः f. (For **bȧkt$^i$ 2** see **bokt$^u$.**) In Hindū works this word is often spelt with **भ**, in the Sanskrit fashion; thus, **भख्थ्, भक्थ्, भ॑क्ति** or **भक्ती**. The following forms have been noted in Śiv.: **-bakth** (Śiv. 49, 103, 625, 663, 715, 1031, 1219, 1262, 1517, 1593); **bȧkt$^i$** (Śiv. 494, 988, 995, 1041); **baktī** (Śiv. 649, 663, 938, 1005, 1511, 1520); sg. dat. **bükh$^ü$ʦ$^ü$ व॑ख॑च़ू** (Śiv. 1199, 1265, 1368, 1419, 1470, 1472, 1823); **baktiyĕ वक्तिय** (Śiv. 739, 1372); **bakti 1 वक्ति** (Śiv. 1794); abl. **bükh$^ü$ʦ$^ü$ व॑ख॑च़ू** (Śiv. 1058, 1535, 1711); **baktiyi वक्तियि** (Śiv. 99, 992); **bakti 1 वक्ति** (Śiv. 749, 1012, 1013, 1116, 1144, 1588, 1678, 1784). (For **bakti 2** see **bokt$^u$.**) Attachment, devotion, devotional faith rendered to the Deity; abl. **baktiyi bāpath,** for the sake of devotion, in order to produce devotion (Śiv. 99). **bakth bōzüñ$^ü$ वक्थ् बोज़॑ञू** f.inf. (of a deity) to hear devotion, to accept a devotional prayer (Śiv. 103). **bȧkt$^i$-bāv व॑क्ति-बाव्** f. and m. (sg. dat. **baktiyĕ-bāwas बक्तिय-बावस्**), devotional faith and respect (Śiv. 188); **bakti-bāv वक्ति-बाव्** the sentiment of or disposition towards devotional faith (Śiv. 515, 525, 734, 757, 1033, 1171, 1203, 1219, 1370, 1587), or **baktī-bāv** (Śiv. 1001, 1683), m. (sg. dat. **bakti-bāvas वक्ति-वावस्**). **bakti-bāvanā वक्ति-वावना** f. id. (Śiv. 144; cf. 1683). **bakti-vatsal वक्ति-वत्सल्** m. one who loves, or is gracious to, devotion (Śiv. 1036, 1535).

**bakh$^a$th 2 वख्थ्** or **bakth 2 वक्थ् ।** भक्तः adj. c.g., i.q. **bạkh$^a$t$^i$,** q.v. **bakta-vatsal वक्त-वत्सल्** m. one who is kind or gracious to devotees (Śiv. 1204, 1675).

**bakh$^a$th 3 वख्थ्** بخت । भाग्यम् m. (sg. dat. **bakhtas वख्तस्**, and so on), portion, lot, fortune; luck, prosperity; success (K.Pr. 25, W. 110). **—bĕdār gaʦhun —ब्यदार् गछुन् ।** भाग्यविकासः m.inf. one's fortune to become wideawake, prosperity to come, a turn of good luck to occur.

**bakta-boḍ$^u$ वक्त-व॑डु ।** महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-büḍ$^ü$ -व॑डू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -वज्य**), possessing great good fortune, very prosperous. **-bāganay -वागनय् ।** कर्मभागधेयम् f. fate, fortune, what is predestined. **-bajĕr -वज्यर् ।** महाभाग्यम् m. great good fortune, prosperity. **-lŏpon$^u$ -ल्वप॑नु ।** भाग्यसौख्यभोगी adj. (f. **-lŏpüñ$^ü$ -ल्वप॑ञू**), lit. a luck-jar, hence one who is comfortably prosperous on wealth not earned by his own exertions.

**bĕkhatakh व्यखतख् ।** अशिक्षितः adj. c.g. (subst. sg. dat. **bĕkhatakas व्यखतकस्**), untaught, uneducated, unskilled (of men or animals).

**bakh$^a$tara वख्तर** بکتر । कञ्चुकः m. iron armour, coat of mail, a cuirass.

**bakh$^a$tȧr$^i$ वख्त॑रि ।** कञ्चुकः f. i.q. **bakh$^a$tara,** q.v. **bakh$^a$tari-bar$^a$dār वख्तरि-वर्दार् ।** कञ्चुकी m. one who carries armour, an armoured warrior.

**bŏkh-tara वॖख्-तर**, see **bŏkh.**

**bakhtāwār** (El.), i.q. **baktāwār,** q.v.

**bükh$^ü$ʦ$^ü$ व॑ख॑च़ू**, see **bakh$^a$th 1.**

**bakhwun$^u$ वख्वुनु** adj. (f. **bakhwüñ$^ü$ वख्व॑ञू**), compassionate, forgiving (El.).

**bē-khöwind** بے خاوند f. a widow (El.).

**bakhay वखय्** بخیہ । स्यूतिविशेषः f. a kind of sewing, sewing with long stitches, basting, tacking. **—hĕñ$^ü$ —ह्य॑ञू ।** स्यूतिविशेषयोजना f.inf. to tack, to baste.

**bukōkī** (?), f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.).

**bakal वकल् ।** भषन् adj. c.g. one (usually a lunatic) who barks like a dog; met. of abusive language.

**bakāl** بقال m. a petty shopkeeper, esp. a Musalmān huckster (L. 387).

**bākal वाकल् ।** रोदनशीलः adj. c.g. one who often cries aloud (esp. of children); a cry-baby.

**bākala वाकल** m. a bean (L. 458).

**bākol$^u$ वाक॑लु ।** रोदनासक्तः adj. (f. **bāküj$^ü$ वक॑ज़ू**), a grown-up person who readily laments aloud for little cause; a cry-baby.

**bē-ak$^{a}$l** or **bēk$^{a}$l** वेकल् (= بے عقل) । निर्बुद्धिः adj. c.g. without sense, a fool (K.Pr. 29, 107).

**bē-ak$^{a}$lī** or **bēk$^{a}$lī** वेकली (= بے عقلي) । बुद्धिहीनता f. want of sense, silliness, folly.

**bīkạl** वीकंल् । मूर्खः adj. c.g., i.q. **bēk$^{a}$l,** q.v.

**bīkul$^{u}$** वीकुलु । मेदुरः adj. (f. **bīküj$^{ü}$** वीकंजू), fat, fatty, covered or inspissated with fat (of meat or the like).

**bakalad** वकलद् । वङ्भाषी adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bakaladiñ** वकलदिञ्), a prater; one who is ready to talk or abuse a great deal when meeting opposition, free with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 135).

**bēk$^{a}$löz** वेकलांज़् । अवोधः f. want of sense, foolishness (either owing to some accidental occasion, or by nature).

**bakām** بکام adv. according to one's desire or object; agreeably to one's wish. **—wātun** —वातुन् m.inf. to attain one's object (YZ. 228).

**bīkam** वीकम । चुद्रस्वभावः m. a miser, a niggard.

**bakun** वकुन् । भषणम्, वमनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bok$^{u}$** वंकु, 2 p.p. **bacyōv** वच्योव्), to prate, chatter, jabber, babble; to rave; to pour forth abuse, speak angrily (Gr.Gr.); to bark, growl (Gr.Gr.); to vomit.

**bakith trāwun** वकिथ् त्रावुन् । वमनम् m.inf. to vomit. **—ʦhunun** —छुनुन् । भषणालापेनाक्रोशपात्री-करणम् m.inf. to pour forth angry abuse at a person.

**bakar** वकर् m. a goat (K.Pr. 240).

**bakār** بکار adj. c.g. useful, requisite, necessary, required for any purpose (K.Pr. 51); useful, of use, of any good (of a servant, YZ. 119). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु m.inf. to be required, needed, necessary (K.Pr. 56). **—yiwawun$^{u}$** —यिववुनु । कार्योपयोगी adj. (f. **—yiwawüñ$^{ü}$** —यिववंञू), that which comes in as useful, useful, handy; that which comes into use.

**bĕkār** or **bēkār** व्य(वे)कार् بیکار । अक्रियः adj. c.g. without work or employment, idle, unemployed (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 17, 96), not in office; useless, worthless, invalid. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । अकर्मण्यभावः m.inf. to become unserviceable, be of no avail, be nullified, invalidated.

**bĕkörī** व्यकांरी । अक्रियत्वम् f. the state of being unemployed, want of employment, idleness; (of things) uselessness, worthlessness.

**bĕkôr$^{u}$** व्यकोरु । कुरूपः adj. (**bĕkör$^{ü}$** व्यकांरू), ugly, unpleasing, blameable (of appearance or acts).

**bukur$^{u}$** वुकुरु । मुखम् m. (sg. ag. **buk$^{\mathring{a}}$r$^{i}$** वुकंरि), the face, countenance; met. rudeness, gruffness, K.Pr. 252 (sg. dat.); cf. **bēcha.** **—karun** —करुन् । मुखरताविष्करणम् m.inf. to speak in unfriendly tones; to deny, refuse in an unfriendly way.

**buk$^{\mathring{a}}$r$^{i}$-dor$^{u}$** वुकंरि-दरु । अतिधृष्टः adj. (f. **-dür$^{ü}$** -दंरू), stubborn, obstinate, perverse, persistent; dissolute (El., who spells the word *būkirdūr*); cruel, hard, pitiless (K.Pr. 167, spelt *bukuri dar*, f.). **-khünd̤$^{ü}$** -खंडू । धृष्टता f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), insolence, obstinacy, stubbornness, wilfulness, effrontery, persistence. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । धृष्टः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), bold, daring, fearless, confident; obstinate, stubborn, wilful. **-woth$^{u}$** -वंथु । समुद्धतः adj. (f. **-wüʦh$^{ü}$** -वंछू), irreverent, bold, saucy.

**būkirdūr,** see s.v. **bukur$^{u}$.**

**bökir-khön$^{i}$** वांकिर्-खांनि باقر خاني । पिष्टकविशेषः f. crisp bread or cake (like pie-crust) made of butter, milk, and flour.

**bākrun,** conj. 1, to divide (El.).

**bē-karār** بے قرار adj. c.g. unstable, unsteady, vacillating; uneasy, discomposed, disturbed in mind, anxious, disquieted, distracted (cf. Gr.M.).

**bē-karörī** بے قراري f. restlessness, uneasiness, discomposure. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू f.inf. to disturb (El.).

**bakus$^{u}$** वकुसु or **bŏkus$^{u}$** वुकुसु । कुङ्कुमपुष्पावृतिपत्त्राणि m. the group of four outer dark-coloured calix leaves of the saffron flower. **—karun** —करुन् । संसृज्य विक्षतीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up and squeeze together flower petals, or the like, so that they are spoilt and cannot be sorted out again.

**bē-kas** بے کس adj. c.g. friendless, forlorn, destitute (Śiv. 190).

**bikshā** वि(भि)चा f. alms (Śiv. 1473).

**bikshukh** वि(भि)चुख् m. (sg. dat. **bikshukas** विचुकस्), a beggar, a mendicant, one who asks for alms (Śiv. 1475).

**bĕkastī** व्यकस्ती (= بیکسي) । निराश्रयता f. forlorn state, friendlessness, destitution.

**bĕkasth** व्यकस्थ् (= بیکس) । निःसहायः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **bĕkastas** व्यकस्तस्), i.q. **bē-kas,** q.v.

**bakta** वक्त, see **bakh$^{a}$th 2.**

**baktī** वक्ती, see **bakh$^{a}$th 1.**

**bȧkt$^{i}$** वंक्ति, **bakti** वक्ति, see **bakh$^{a}$th 1** and **bokt$^{u}$.**

**bokt$^{u}$** वंक्तु m., i.q. **bạkh$^{\mathring{a}}$t$^{i}$,** q.v., attached or devoted to, faithful, honouring; (with regard to the Deity) full of devotional faith. Cf. **bạkh$^{\mathring{a}}$t$^{i}$** and **bakh$^{a}$th 2.** With suff. of indef. art. we have **baktāh** वक्ताह् (Śiv. 1038); sg. dat. **baktis** वक्तिस् (Śiv. 857); abl. **bakti 2** वक्ति; pl. nom. **bȧkt$^{i}$ 2** वंक्ति (Śiv. 507, 522, 663, 1257, 1525, 1888, 1893); dat. **baktĕn** वक्त्यन् (Śiv. 14, 103, 199, 663, 981, 988, 1007, 1058, 1424).

**bŏkut$^{u}$** वुकुतु । बालः m. (f. **bŏk$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** वुकंचू), a child (of a human being); a whelp (of a dog).

**bakth, bak$^{a}$th** वकथ्, वकथ् see **bakh$^{a}$th 1, 2.**

**baktāh** वक्ताह्, see **bokt$^{u}$.**

**baktar** بکتر, see **bakh$^{a}$tar.**

**bŏktara,** incorr. for **bŏkh-tara,** see **bŏkh.**

**baktāwār** वक्तावार् بختاور । **सुभाग्यः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **baktāwārĕñ** वक्तावार्यञ्), fortunate, lucky (Śiv. 35); a fortunate or lucky man.

**baktāwöri** वक्तावा॑री । **सौभाग्यम्** f. good fortune, good luck, prosperity.

**bŏkᵘ̈ʦᵘ̈** वु॑कं॑छ़ू, see **bŏkutᵘ**.

**bakawunᵘ** वकवुनु । **जल्पाकः, वमथुविकारवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **bakawünᵘ̈** वकवं॑ञू), one who talks nonsense, or jabbers (like a lunatic); one who pours forth abuse; one who vomits.

**bakawās** वकवास् । **वहुजल्पना** m. prating, jabbering; loquacity (Gr.M.). **—gaʦhun** —गछ़ुन् । **विप्रलापवृत्तिः** m.inf. mutual abuse or mutual rude language to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । **निरर्थवहुजल्पनम्** m.inf. to prate, jabber, gabble; mutually to pour forth abuse. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । **जल्पनवृत्तिः** m.inf. to start prating, so as to inconvenience another, to start talking nonsense.

**bakawösⁱ** वकवा॑सि । **निरर्थवहुजल्पाकः** adj. c.g. talkative, garrulous, a chatterer, prater.

**bākay** वाकय् (= باقی) । **शिष्टः** adj. c.g. a remaining portion, remainder, residue; left, passed over; surplus, excess; arrears of revenue, etc. (L. 407, spelt *bāki*), i.q. **bökⁱ**, q.v.

**bökiy** वा॑किय् (= بلکه) । **परंतु** adv. and conj. moreover, but, nay, nay but, nay rather, on the contrary.

**bal 1** वल्। **वलम्** m. power, strength, might, vigour, force (Śiv. 6, 1026, 1200, 1303, 1841); strength, stoutness (of men or things); power, influence (e.g. of an unlucky planet) (Śiv. 489).

**bala-rostᵘ** वल-रं॑स्तु । **निर्वलः** adj. (f. **-rüʦhᵘ̈** -रं॑छ़ू), without strength, weak, feeble (whether of mind or body, of things, actions, or conduct); incompetent, unable (El.). **-raʦhar** -रछ़र्। **वलहीनता** m. weakness, feebleness, as in the preceding. **-sostᵘ** -सं॑स्तु । **सवलः** adj. (f. **-süʦhᵘ̈** -सं॑छ़ू), possessing strength, strong (in mind or body, or of things, actions, conduct, etc.). **-sôvᵘ** -सोवु । **वलाढ्यः** adj. (f. **-sövᵘ̈** -सा॑वू), rich in strength, strong, efficacious (usually of medicines or the like). **-vīr** -वीर् । **अतिवलिष्टः** m. bold, brave, courageous, a hero; not afraid of undertaking any difficult work; a strong, mighty man (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 1675). **-vīrī** -वीरी f. bravery, courage (Gr.M.).

**bal 2** वल् । **वलिः** m. an offering or propitiatory oblation of portions of food, such as grain, rice, etc., offered to gods, to semi-divine beings such as fairies, ghosts, etc., or to *nāgas* (snake-gods), dogs, or crows, etc., to secure the cessation of any natural or supernatural impediment, disease, or the like (cf. **awāra**); met. food given under *force majeure* to some animal (K.Pr. 150). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । **वलिदानम्** m.inf. to make such an offering. **-pröpyunᵘ** -प्रा॑पिनु । **वलिनिवेदनकर्म** m. the ceremonies connected with the offering of such a propitiatory oblation.

**bal 3** वल् । **क्षेत्रस्थानम्** m. a suffix forming nouns of place, either proper or common, as in **Hazrat-bal,** N. of a place (RT.Tr. II, 457); **saba-bal,** the place where a wedding dinner party is carried on; **wura-bal,** the place for the cooking-fires of a bridegroom's party; **kō̃da-bal,** a brick-kiln or a potter's kiln; **graṭa-bal** (K.Pr. 71), the site of a Persian wheel, a mill-house. The word is esp. used to indicate the presence of water or a place sacred to a minor deity or spirit; thus, **Ganēsh-bal,** N. of place (RT.Tr. II, 340); **Shāradā-bal,** N. of a place (ib. 279); **Ganga-bal,** N. of a famous bathing-place at the source of the Kashmīr Gaṅgā (ib. 407, Śiv. 1684); **vĕtha-bal,** any bathing-place on the River Vĕth or Jĕhlam; **Mörᵘ̈-bal,** a bathing-place on the River Mār (RT.Tr. II, 416); **Pŏkhari-bal,** N. of a well-known bathing-place (*Pushkara-nāga* of ib. 476); **krīrⁱ-bal,** a well; **yāra-bal,** a bathing-place, a landing-place, quay (Śiv. 178, 1683, 1686); **āwarĕñĕ-bal,** a place where a funeral pyre is set up; **shimᵃshāna-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*; **rāza-bal,** a burning *ghāṭ*. The last three are always on the bank of a river. Cf. Gr.Gr. 165.

**bāl 1** वाल् । **पर्वतः** m. a mountain range, a mountain, hill (K.Pr. 240, Śiv. 701, 820, 1162, 1165, 1222, 1240, 1456, 1687, 1854); —° mount so and so, as in **Har-mŏkha-bāl,** Mount Haramukha (so Śiv. 1680, 1681, 1890); (in boatmen's language) the high embankment along the edge of a river to confine the current, a 'bund' (Śiv. 1834). **-bachĕ** -वछ्य । **गिरिमर्यादाः, उपत्यका** f.pl. (the singular would be **-büṭhᵘ̈**, cf. **boṭhᵘ**), a mountain range forming a boundary between two countries, a mountain frontier; sloping land at the foot of a mountain. **-bachĕ lagun** -वछ्य लगुन् । **स्थिराश्रयीभवनम्** m.f. to reach the mountain-foot; met. to reach a secure position; to become established in prosperity; to become settled after a roaming life; to become expert or well-taught. **-bachĕ lāgun** -वछ्य लागुन् । **स्थिराश्रयीकरणम्** m.inf. to make a person established; to set him up in life, to put him in a secure position; to settle a person in a fixed home; to cause a person to become expert or well-instructed. **-pĕṭh hāwun** -प्यठ् हावुन् । **अतिदूरापयानम्** m.inf. to show the top of the embankment; hence met. to abscond openly; to leave home openly and go to a far country, like a person out of disgust at the world taking up his abode on a mountain-top. **-tal hāwun** -तल् हावुन् । दूरपलायनम् m.inf. to show the bottom of the embankment; hence met. to run along the foot of an embankment, to abscond secretly, to run away secretly to a distant land. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधसि नौयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat along the bank; met. to come to close quarters, to answer abuse with abuse. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यम् m.inf. to remain on the mountain-top; met. to exhibit indifference, apathy, disregard. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजनम् m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank.

**bāla-bāla** वाल-वाल adv. through mountains; hence, through woods and forests, through wild country (Śiv. 660, 1253). **-pĕṭhuk$^{u}$** -प्यठुकु । आधित्यकः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc$^{ü}$** -प्यठ्ंचू), of or belonging to mountain-tops; met. beyond the reach of vision, non-existent.

**böl$^{i}$-böl$^{i}$** वांलि-वांलि । वहिर्वहिः adv. in mountainous countries (Śiv. 889); round about, outside, externally, esp. when unnecessarily distant (u.w. vbs. of perambulating, looking at, or the like). **-böl$^{i}$ phērun** -वांलि फेरुन् । निरर्थसंचारः m.inf. to go round, move, or act at an unnecessary distance from anything. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । रोधोमार्गतः संचारणम् m.inf. to move a boat along the bank of a river. **—thawun** —थवुन् । रोधोयोजना m.inf. to moor a boat to the bank; to abscond secretly. **-wath** -वथ् । पार्वतीयमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a mountain track or path; the highest amongst several roads; the high path along the top of a river bank, a towpath.

**bāl 2** वाल् m. a child, used in the following: **bāl-bacha** वाल्-वच m.pl. the children of a family, wife and children, family (Gr.M.); dat. **bāl-bachĕn** (Śiv. 1051).

**bāl 3** वाल् । वालिका f. (dat. **bāli** वालि, written **bōlih** in YZ. 36, 258; voc. **bāli** वालि, K.Pr. 25), a girl, a maiden, approaching maturity, between sixteen and twenty years of age (Śiv. 1834, where it is met. used for 'desire'). The m. is **bāla 1,** q.v.

**bāl 4** वाल् m. the forehead. Used in the following compounds: **-mŏkh hāwun** -म्यख् हावुन् । चिरान्मुखप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. lit. to show the forehead and the face; hence (of a relation or friend) to show oneself or pay a visit after a long absence. **bāla-tsand$^{a}$r** वाल-च़न्दर् m. (voc. **-tsandra** -च़न्द्र), having the moon on the forehead, a N. of the god Ganēsh (Gaṇēśa), Śiv. 9.

**bāl 5** वाल् in **bāl-tang,** वाल्-तंग् m. a belly-band (El.).

**bāla 1** वाल । वालकः m. a boy or youth, between sixteen and twenty years of age (the f. is **bāl 3,** q.v.) (Śiv. 943, 1353, 1383, 1470, 1887, etc.); (of sheep) a wether, (L. 363, 464, see below); a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 965, 1106, 1557, 1577, 1680); as adj. e.g. young (W. 21); young, feeble (Śiv. 1253 (f.), 1684 (f.)). **-kūr$^{ü}$** -कूरू f. a beloved daughter (K.Pr. 25). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । षण्ढमेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a castrated ram, a wether. **-muj$^{ü}$** -मुजू । मूलिकाविशेषः, वालमूलकम् f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*). El. spells this word *balmūj*. **-pān** -पान् । यौवनान्तावस्था m. youth, the time or condition of youth (esp. used by old people talking of their young days) (Śiv. 660, 1106, 1444, 1834, 1843). **-tsēr** -च़ेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot. **-yār** -यार् । वाल्यसखा m. a friend of youth, a youthful friend (K.Pr. 250), or one who has been a friend from youth, a dear friend (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1616).

**bāla 2** वाल । सूदः m. a cook.

**bāla 3** वाल m. a spear (El.).

**bālā 1** वाला f. N. of the goddess Dēvī (Śiv. 1180).

**bālā 2** بالا m. top, upper part; adj. and adv. high (YZ. 64), lofty, elevated, exalted; before-mentioned; prep. on, upon, above; **bālā-ĕ-tākh** بالاطاق upon the window (K.Pr. 4).

**balāĕ, balāī,** i.q. **balāy,** q.v.

**bali 1** वलि m. an oblation, cf. **bal 2**; used in the following compounds. **-dān** -दान् । पशूपहारः m. to offer an animal sacrifice, to make a sacrificial offering of a ram, goat, or other animal. **-vĕdān** -व्यदान् । वलिदानविधिः m. the ceremony of offering such a sacrifice.

**bali 2** वलि m. N. of a celebrated demon (*Daitya* or *Dānava*) who was humiliated by Viṣṇu (Śiv. 859). **-dānav** -दानव् m. id. (Śiv. 704).

**bàl$^{i}$** वंलि । अकस्मात्, निष्कारणम् adv. for no reason, without cause (K.Pr. 72, 111); suddenly, violently; *nolens volens* (ib. 203). **-kĕnas** -क्यनस् । किं वा स्वित् adv. (u.w. vbs. of being or doing) whether, or whether.

**bāli** वालि, see **bāl 3.**

**bĕl** व्यल् or **bil** विल् m. the wood-apple or *bĕl*, *Ægle marmelos* (Śiv. 1501); the leaf of the tree, used in the ceremonial worship of Śiva (Śiv. 187, 191, 1401). **bĕla-paṭh$^{a}$r** व्यल-पंथर् । विल्वपत्राणि m.pl. a collection of *bĕl*-leaves, used as above.

**bēl 1** वेल् بیل । कुदालविशेषः m. a mattock, spade, shovel.

**bēl 2** वेल् । चित्रविशेषः m. embroidery, flowered tissue; (on paper or the like) gilt and painted pattern-work or flower-work. **-halkör$^{i}$** -हल्कांरि بیل حلکاري । पुष्पचित्रपङ्क्तिविशेषः f. a kind of gilt or plaited pattern flower-border round a picture or the like.

**bēl$^{i}$** वेलि, **bēli** वेलि, see **byôl$^{u}$.**

**bil** विल्, see **bĕl.**

**biol** (L. 463), i.q. **byôl$^{u}$,** q.v.

**bilā** بلا prep. without, devoid of (W. 99).

**bilau** (El.), i.q. **bilav,** q.v.

**bōl 1 वोल्** بول । **मूत्रम** m. urine. **—yun$^{u}$ 1 —यिनु** । **प्रस्रावागमनम्** m.inf. urine to come, to commence to urinate.

**bōla-mīl वोल-मील्** । **मषीविशेषः** f. a kind of ink, usually employed for writing in the Persian character. It is made up with burnt rice, beeswax, and other ingredients.

**bōl 2 वोल्** । **प्रमादः** m. a mistake, blunder, slip of the hand, mistakenly doing something or touching something with the hand which should not be done or touched; heedlessness, fickleness (Gr.Gr. 23). **—yun$^{u}$ 2 —यिनु** । **प्रमादोद्भवः** m.inf. such a slip of the hand to occur.

**bōl 3 वोल्** m. speech, speaking word, talk, conversation, cf. **būl$^{i}$**; used in the following compounds: **-bajā anun -वजा अनुन्** । **स्वेच्छानुकूलसमापादनम्** m.inf. to bring one's word aright; hence, to carry out one's wishes against those of another, to have one's way. **-bōsh -वोश्** m. or **-bösh$^{ü}$ -वांशू** f. । **पक्षिभाषणम्** the song of birds, f.pl. **-bāshĕ -वाश** (Śiv. 502, 1783); the similar sound made by an infant in arms or the sounds made by a dumb man (K.Pr. 93).

**bōla-paʦh वोल-पछ़्** । **उक्तिविश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **-paʦhi -पछ़ि**), belief in a word, accepting a verbal statement or promise made by a person in whom one has confidence.

**bōlas āmot$^{u}$ वोलस् आमंतु** । **समुद्युक्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{ü}$ —आमंछ़ू**), obstinately intent on attempting something which is left undone and which should not be done; acting perversely. **—on$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —अंनु-मंतु** । **समुद्योजितः** perf. part. (f. **—ün̄$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —अंनू-मंछ़ू**), incited to carry out any abandoned work. **—anun —अनुन्** । **उद्योजनम्** m.inf. to incite or persuade a person to perform a work which he has abandoned. **—lāyĕna yun$^{u}$ —लायन यिनु** । **अत्याग्रहविधानम्** m.inf. obstinately to perform or refrain from any act, in spite of entreaties; to act perversely. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । **हठोद्योगः** m.inf. to be obstinately intent on doing anything, esp. something wrong or objectionable.

**bōlĕ वोल्य**, see **būl$^{i}$**.

**böl$^{i}$ वांलि**, see **bāl 1**.

**bol$^{u}$ वंलु** adj. (f. **büj$^{ü}$ वंजू**), convalescent, recovered in health (Gr.Gr. 9).

**bul वुल्** f. a mistake (Gr.M., El. also has **būl** m.). **—gaʦhün̄$^{ü}$ —गछ़ंनू** । **भ्रमोद्भवः** f.inf. a mistake to occur.

**bula वुल** । **निर्बोधः** adj. c.g. heedless, forgetful, inattentive, stupid. **—baṭh —वठ्** (sg. dat. **—baṭas —वटस्**), "Mr. Silly," a little image of a man, horse, etc., with which children play, a sugar toy (K.Pr. 18). **-phrôt$^{u}$ -फ्रोतु** । **विस्मरणशीलः** adj. (f. **-phröʦ$^{ü}$ -फ्रांछ़ू**), forgetful, absent-minded, one who even forgets his duties, or to eat, or to put on his clothes.

**bul$^{i}$ वुलि**, see **bulun.**

**būl$^{i}$ वूलि** । **भाषा** f. (sg. dat. **bōlĕ वोल्य**), speech, language, dialect, idiom; song or note (of birds), chirrup (Śiv. 1721), (of frogs) (Śiv. 1827).

**būl$^{u}$ वूलु**, see **bōlun.**

**bil-bicur$^{u}$ 1 विल्-विचुरु** । **काकपक्षविशेषः** m. a fringe of hair hanging over the forehead, worn by boys and prostitutes. Cf. **bicur$^{u}$ 1.**

**bil-bicur$^{u}$ 2 विल्-विचुरु** । **व्याघ्राटः** m. the skylark, cf. **bicur$^{u}$ 2**; (according to El.) the nightingale, which in Kashmīr corresponds to the *bulbul.*

**bōlā-būlī वोला-वूली** । **स्पर्धा** f. emulation, rivalry.

**būla-bāl वूल-वाल्** adj. c.g. of a guileless or sincere nature; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 660, 819, 887, 891, 1258, 1876).

**bulbul 1 वुल्वुल्** بلبل । **पक्षिविशेषः, भरद्वाजपक्षी** m. (in Persia and Arabia) the nightingale; (in India) the fork-tailed shrike, *Lanius boulboul*; (in Kashmīr) the white-cheeked crested bulbul, *Otocompsa leucogenys* (L. 154, K.Pr. 161, Śiv. 181, 1025, 1046).

**bulbul 2 वुल्वुल्** । **विन्दुविस्फोटः** m. a water-bubble.

**bēlcī** or **bīlcī** بیلچی m. a small mattock or spade (K.Pr. 71), cf. **bēl.**

**bāl-chir वाल्-छिर्** m. *Nardostachys jatamansi* (?) (El.).

**bālādár$^{i}$ वालादंरि** بالادری f. a mansion, a palace (Śiv. 965, 1068, 1825).

**balgam** بلغم m. phlegm — one of the humours of the body (El.).

**bulgar janglī** (? spelling) (El.) m. *Boletus igniarius.*

**bōlih** (YZ. 36, 258), see **bāl 3.**

**balki** بلکه adv. and conj. Moreover, but, nay but, on the contrary (W. 100). Cf. **bökiy.**

**bölök$^{i}$ वोलांकि** (= بلاق) । **नासाभूषणविशेषः** f. a kind of nose-ring worn mostly by children and suspended from the septum; usually set with a pearl or other gem.

**bōlāki-broḍ$^{u}$ वोलाकि-ब्रंडु** । **नासाभूषणोपलक्षितः, भूषायुतनासाग्रम्** m. a septum of the nose (i.e. a nose) to which such a ring is attached; adj. (f. **-brüḍ$^{ü}$ -ब्रंडू**), (a child) wearing a nose-ring. **-nĕcyuv$^{u}$ -न्यचिवु** । **नासभूषणवालकः** m. a boy who wears a nose-ring; hence, a boy of about nine years of age or less.

**bālukh वालुख्** । **वालकः** m. (sg. dat. **bālakas वालकस्**; abl. **bālaka वालक**, Śiv. 887, 1379, 1876; pl. nom. **bālakh वालख्**, Śiv. 805; dat. **bālakan वालकन्**, Śiv. 705, 1055, 1322, 1876), a male child, a boy not more than ten years of age, with suff. **āh** indicating indef. art. **bālukhāh वालुखाह्** (Śiv. 711). (El. has both *bālak* and *bāluk.*)

**bilkul** بالکل adv. entirely, completely (K.Pr. 111, W. 144).

**balēl वलेल्** (= بلیله), m. *Coriaria nepalensis* (El.).

**bōl$^{a}$lad बोल्लद् ।** **प्रमादयुक्तः** adj. (as subst., f. **bōl$^{a}$ladiñ बोल्लद्ञ्**), one who by mistake does some improper or unaccustomed work, one who acts under a wrong impression.

**balmūj,** see under **bāla 1.**

**būl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वूलु-मंतु,** see **bōlun.**

**balun वलुन् ।** **आरोग्यप्राप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **balyōv वल्योव्**), to be convalescent, recover, get well (YZ. 184, Śiv. 1541, 1572); (of a disease) to get better, be cured (K.Pr. 109); (of a wound or the like) to heal; to be well (El.). **balyō-mot$^{u}$ वल्यो-मंतु ।** **उल्लाघः** adj. (f. **balyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ वल्ये-मंचू**), recovered, well, convalescent.

**bēl$^{a}$na वेल्न ।** **धातुदारुमयलगुडविशेषः** m. (in preparing bread, etc.) a rolling-pin.

**bōlun वोलुन् ।** **भाषणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būl$^{u}$ वूलु**, 2 p.p. **bōjyōv वोज्योव्**; conj. part. **būlith वूलिथ्**; freq. part. **būl$^{i}$ būl$^{i}$ वूलि वूलि**), to speak, talk, tell, say, utter, pronounce (Śiv. 439, 555, 599, 1052, 1797); to give forth sound, e.g. (of a bird) to sing, chirp, and so on according to the sound of the animal (Śiv. 181 (of birds), 1360, 1814). **būl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वूलु-मंतु ।** **भाषितः** adj. (f. **būj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वूजू-मंचू**), spoken, said, etc.; (in narrative, etc.) a person previously referred to, the said, the above-mentioned. **bōlan-wôl$^{u}$ वोलन्-वोलु ।** **धार्ष्ट्येण भाषमाणः** m. (f. **bōlan-wājĕñ वोलन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who speaks, esp. one who speaks impudently or impertinently.

**bulun वुलुन् ।** **विस्मृतिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bulyōv वुल्योव्**), to be forgotten; to be led away, be misled, be deceived; to forget, err, go astray, stray, mistake, go wrong, blunder. **bul$^{i}$-bul$^{i}$ phōrüñ$^{ü}$ वुलि-वुलि फोरंञू ।** **अत्युत्कण्ठावृत्तिः** f.inf. to be eager, longing, or agitated in the performance of anything. **bulyō-mot$^{u}$ वुल्यो-मंतु ।** **प्राप्तभ्रमः** adj. (f. **bulyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ वुल्ये-मंचू**), forgotten, lost, astray; forgetful, erring.

**balang वलंग् ।** **आधारविशेषः** m. the scaffolding used as a support in building the upper part of a doorway or the like, the centering of an arch.

**bōlānāth वो(भो)लानाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **bōlānāthas वोलानाथस्**), Bhōlānātha, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 168).

**bōlanāwun वोलनावुन् ।** **भाषणे प्रवर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōlanôw$^{u}$ वोलनोवु**), to teach to speak (e.g. a child or a parrot) (Śiv. 1376). **bōlanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वोलनोवु-मंतु ।** **भाषणे प्रवृत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bōlanöw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वोलनांवू-मंचू**), taught to speak (as a child or a parrot); enabled to speak (as of a dumb person cured).

**bilor** (L. 65), white crystal.

**baḷ$^{a}$ran वंल्रन् ।** **आरोग्यावापनम्** f. curing, successful medical treatment of a sick person.

**baḷ$^{a}$run वंल्रुन् ।** **अनामयीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḷ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ वंल्रु**), to cure, to treat medically with success.

**baḷ$^{a}$rāwun वंल्रावुन् ।** **अनामयीकरणम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baḷ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ वंल्रोवु**), i.q. **baḷ$^{a}$run,** q.v. **bal$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वंल्रोवु-मंतु ।** **अनामयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bal$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वंल्रांवू-मंचू**), cured.

**bēlis वेलिस्,** see **byôl$^{u}$.**

**balūt** [*sic*] ? gend., the acorn of the *Quercus incana* (El.).

**balātkār वलात्कार्** m. violence. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् ।** **आकस्मिकी वृत्तिः** m.inf. to happen suddenly and violently (esp. of misfortunes, etc.).

**bal$^{a}$wa वल्व ।** **समवेत्यास्कन्दनम्** m. riot, tumult, disturbance, insurrection, rebellion, mutiny.

**bilav विलव् ।** **उत्तेजनशिलाविशेषः** m. a whetstone. **—dith bihun —दिथ् विहुन् ।** **संनद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. having applied the whetstone to sit; hence, to set ready for action (e.g. for a battle, for gambling, for setting out on a journey), to wait equipped. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु ।** **वेशसंस्कारः** m.inf. to apply the whetstone; hence, to be handsomely dressed, well equipped.

**bōlawun$^{u}$ वोलवुनु ।** **भाषमाणः** m. (f. **bōlawüñ$^{ü}$ वोलवंञू**), one who speaks; (adj.) talkative, loquacious, garrulous.

**bal$^{a}$wöyi वल्वांयि ।** **समेत्यास्कन्दी** c.g. a rioter, one who joins in an insurrection, etc., cf. **bal$^{a}$wa;** in the pl., a mob of rioters.

**balāy वलाय् (= بلا) ।** **आपत्** f. (sg. dat. **balāyĕ वलाय** K.Pr. 237; pl. dat. **balāyĕn वलायन्**), trial, affliction, misfortune (YZ. 64), calamity, evil, ill. This word is often spelt **balāĕ, balāī,** etc., as K.Pr. 2, 4, 84, 134, 183, 207, and El. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू ।** **आपदापातः** f.inf. calamity, etc., to come or befall.

**balāyĕ dyun$^{u}$ वलाय दिनु ।** **प्रतिनिध्युपहरणम्** m.inf. to make an offering, or offer a substitute, in order to avert a calamity or pestilence. **—lagun —लगुन् ।** **उपहारीभवनम्** m. to become an offering or substitute in order to avert a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another; cf. **balāy lagi वलाय् लगि,** may thy misfortune be upon me! (W. 101).

**bam 1 वम् ।** **विघ्नः** m. an obstacle, impediment, hindrance, interruption (Gr.Gr. 148), something which causes disappointment. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु ।** **विघ्नापातः** m.inf. an impediment to happen or be caused; a disappointment to happen; (of a member of a social gathering) to have one's enjoyment stopped. Cf. **bamal** and **bamalad.** **—ʦhunun —छुनुन् ।** **विघ्नोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to interrupt or impede anyone by making him angry, saying unpleasant things to him, or the like.

**bam 2 वम्** بم m. a kind of deep-toned drum, a bass drum (Śiv. 1455). **-zīra -ज़ीर** (= زیروبم), m. a pair of small kettle-drums (Śiv. 1455).

**bām वाम** بام **।** **पटलम्** m. the roof of a house (Śiv. 1108, 1671). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु ।** **पटलनिर्मितिः** m.inf. to build a roof, to roof a house. **—tārun —तारुन्** । **पटलायोजनम्** m.inf. to put the roof on a new house or to renew it in an old one.

**bāma-zang वाम-ज़ंग्** । **पटलाधारस्तम्बः** m. the sloping beams which support a roof; presents given for luck to priests and to the carpenters and masons when the building of a roof is commenced.

**böm**$^{i}$**-chŏkh वांमि-छ्रुख्** । **द्यूतविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas -छ्रुकस्**), a species of gambling, in which cowries are thrown upon the ground. **-püṭ**$^{ü}$ **-पंटू** । **पटलपट्टिका** f. (sg. dat. **-pacĕ -पच्य**), one of the boards which form the roof of a house; a board suitable for such a purpose.

**bamai वमै** بمعی adv. and prep. together with, along with. As prep. it is used with the nom. case (Śiv. 676, 810).

**baum वौम्** see **bōm 2.**

**bēma वेम** । **भगिनीपतिः** m. a sister's husband, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 30). **-ḍār -डार्** । **भगिनीपतिः** m. a sister's husband (generally employed as a term of abuse).

**bīm वीम्** بیم । **भयम्** m. fear, terror, dread; reverence, respect; danger, risk; **bīma-sūtin,** through fear (Siv. 128). **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **भयप्रदानम्** m.inf. to exhibit fear, i.e. to threaten, intimidate, frighten. **—hyon**$^{u}$ **—ह्यंनु** । **भयधारणम्** m.inf. to take fear, i.e. from previous experience to be afraid beforehand of any person, animal, action, or the like. **—khyon**$^{u}$ **—ख्यंनु** । **भयानुभवः** m.inf. to experience fear, to be afraid, terrified, panic-stricken. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **भयाक्रान्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be timid, shy, of a fearful disposition; to be abashed. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **भयाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to place fear, i.e. to intimidate, threaten.

**bīma** بیمہ m. (sg. gen. **byūmuk**$^{u}$ **व्यूमुकु**), insurance, money paid for the insurance of goods (Gr.M.).

**bōm 1 वोम्** m. anger, cf. **bom**$^{u}$**.** Used in the following compounds: **—pyon**$^{u}$ **—प्यंनु** । **रोषविघ्नापातः** m.inf. anger to fall; hence, an outburst of anger against one's own people so as to spoil a holiday or the like; the occurrence of some anger-causing impediment on such an occasion (cf. **bam 1**). **—ʦalun —च़लुन्** । **रोषापयानम** m.inf. anger to flee, anger to be appeased, esp. of the calming of some one usually of an angry disposition.

**bōma-bukur**$^{u}$ **वोम-वुकुरु** । **रोषमुखः** m. (f. **-buk**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ **-वुकंरू**), anger-faced, of one of such an angry disposition that his face habitually shows the fact. **-dĕv -द्यव** । **रोषेण विघ्नोत्पादकः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ्**), one whose anger causes impediments, e.g. a passionate child who spoils a social gathering or a game. **-ʦọl**$^{u}$ **-च़ंलु** । **रोषाविष्टः** adj. (f. **-ʦöj**$^{ü}$ **-च़ंजू**), full of silent rage, raging inwardly.

**bōm 2 वोम्** or **baum वौम्** । **भौमः** m. the planet Mars; voc. **bauma** (Śiv. 477). **-wār -वार्** f. Tuesday (El., who makes it m.).

**bom**$^{u}$ **वंमु** । **रोषस्वभावः** (f. **büm**$^{ü}$ **वंमू**), of an angry disposition, passionate, wrathful, esp. when the fact causes annoyance to others. Cf. **bōm 1** and **bam 1.**

**bum 1 वुम्, bum**$^{i}$**-pōsh वुमि-पोश्**, see **bumb 1.**

**bum 2 वुम्** (pl. **buma वुम**), i.q. **bumb 2,** q.v.

**bum 3 वुम्** or **būm वूम्** بوم, f. land, ground, soil (Śiv. 1213, abl. **būmi**); foundation, base, root. **—kaḍüñ**$^{ü}$ **—कडंञू** । **अत्यासत्त्या वाधनम्** f.inf. to drag out the foundation; hence, met., to destroy down to the root, to cause to waste away; in the hope of receiving further favours, to persistently cling to and worry a person from whom one has once before received a favour. **—nērüñ**$^{ü}$ **—नेरंञू** । **मूलविनाशः** f.inf. the foundation to come out; hence, to be destroyed down to the root, to waste away.

**buma-sin वुम-सिन्** । **शिल्ली** m. an earthworm (K.Pr. 38), cf. **bima-syun**$^{u}$**.** **-sin bāh -सिन् वाह्** । **माघशुक्लद्वादशी** f. (sg. dat. **-sin bösh**$^{ü}$ **-सिन् वांशू**), the name of the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month Māg (January–February), on which the fast of the eleventh day of that month is broken. **-sin daham -सिन् दहम्** । **व्रतदिनविशेषः** f. the name of the tenth day of the light half of Māg, on which a fast (consisting of only one meal in the day) is performed. **-sin kāh -सिन् काह्** । **माघशुक्लैकादशी** f. (sg. dat. **-sin kösh**$^{ü}$ **-सिन् कांशू**), the name of the eleventh day of the light half of Māg, on which Hindūs fast. **-sina kaḍañĕ -सिन कडञ** । **अकर्मण्यता** f. pl. inf. to pull up earthworms; hence, met., to stand idle and lazy, doing nothing.

**bumi-path वुमि-पथ्** । **विस्तृतभूभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-pathas -पथस्**), a wide, level plain.

**bumai वुमै**, see **bumb 2.**

**bumb 1 वुम्ब्** or **bum 1 वुम्** । **जलजकुमुदनालम्** f. the long stalk of the *Nymphæa stellata*, see bel.

**bumbi kūr**$^{ü}$ **वुम्बि-कूरू** । **कुमुदनालमुष्टिवन्धः** f. a handful or bundle of such stalks, which are intended to be dried and eaten. **-lũṭ**$^{ü}$ **-लूँटू** । **कुमुदनालसंघातः** f. (sg. dat. **-lũcĕ -लूँच्य**), a bundle of such stalks when dried. **-pōsh -पोश्** or **bum**$^{i}$**-pōsh वुमि-पोश्** । **कुमुदपुष्पम्** m. the *Nymphæa stellata* or water chestnut. It is a lily-like plant, growing in water with a very long thin stem, which is said to have heating qualities and is dried and eaten as a vegetable in winter. A pleasant sherbet is made from the fragrant white flowers (cf. L. 72, 345, El., and Śiv. 1809). **-ʦür**$^{ü}$ **-च़ंरू** । **कुमुदनालवन्धनविशेषः** f. a bundle of *Nymphæa* stalks, partly dried, and put by for consumption in winter.

**bumb 2 बुम्ब्** or **bum 2 बुम्** । भ्रुवौ f. (usually in pl. **bumba बुम्ब** or **buma बुम**, YZ. 6, 51, 78, 208, 449), an eyebrow; pl. with emph. *y*, **bumay** or **bumai,** even eyebrows (Gr.Gr. 22).

**buma-cīrüñ$^{ü}$ बुम-चीरं॑ञ्रू** । भ्रुकुटिः f.inf. to contract the eyebrows, to frown. **bumi-ruh बुमि-रुह्** । भ्रूचालना m. quick movement of the brows, not indicating anger.

**bāmb$^{a}$r वाम्ब्र्**, etc., see **bāb̃$^{a}$r.**

**bambur वम्बुर्** । संभ्रमः m. (sg. dat. **bambaras वम्बरस्**), flurry, agitation (mostly used in pl.).

**bambar pĕn$^{i}$ वम्बर् प्यं॑नि** । संभ्रमापत्तिः m. pl. inf. agitation or flurry to occur. **—tulan$^{i}$ —तुलं॑नि** । प्रेरणतोदना m. pl. inf. to flurry a person by hurrying him in the completion of any work. **—wŏthan$^{i}$ —व्वथं॑नि** । उद्वेगव्यथोत्पत्तिः m. pl. inf. sudden pain to arise, a start (from pain) to occur, as from pricking oneself with a thorn, tasting something unexpectedly pungent, accidentally touching fire, or the like.

**bombur वं॑म्बुर्** । भ्रमरः m. (sg. dat. **bomburas वं॑म्बुरस्**), a drone-bee (El.), a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007, 1008, 1035); in phrases such as **hāputh bombur,** a black bear (L. 458), the word means black-bee coloured.

**bombura-goḍ$^{u}$ वं॑म्बुर-गं॑डु** । भ्रमरकुलायः m. a bees' nest, a beehive. **-gītā -गीता** f. the name of a famous song of the herdmaidens in honour of Kṛṣṇa, in which his dark complexion is compared to the colour of a humble-bee (Śiv. 1007). In Sanskrit this song is called the *Bhramara-gītā,* and forms part of the 47th chapter of the 10th book of the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa.* It is a favourite subject of translation into modern Indian vernaculars. **-par -पर्** । भ्रमरपक्षः m. bee's-wing, the name given to the buckle of a *jēgā* or turban ornament.

**bambarlad वम्बर्लद्** । ससंभ्रमः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bambarladiñ वम्बर्लदिञ्**), one who is flurried or agitated; of a flurried or agitated disposition.

**bĕmūdī व्यमूदी** । अनादरः f. the act of reviling, abusing, insulting a person in public. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछं॑ञ्रू** । अवमानावाप्तिः f.inf. reviling to take place, to be publicly insulted or reviled.

**bĕmūd$^{u}$ व्यमूदु** । अनादरार्हः adj. (f. **bĕmūd$^{ü}$ व्यमूदू**), worthy of being reviled or abused, despicable.

**bamūjib** بموجب prep. on account (of), in pursuance (of); by means (of) (W. 99).

**būmikā बू(भू)मिका** f. the earth (El.); soil, ground (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 1235, 1476); (in Yōga philosophy) one of the stages in the acquisition of divine knowledge, of which there are seven (Śiv. 1654).

**bamal वमल्** । विघ्नकृत् adj. c.g. one who interrupts or puts a stop to anything (e.g. an angry man at a dinner-party or the like), a spoil-sport; cf. **bam$^{a}$r.**

**bĕmöl व्यमा॑ल्** بے میل । रुचिहीनः adj. c.g. not hungry, without appetite (K.Pr. 30).

**bē-amal** بے عمل adj. c.g. unused, not put to use (K.Pr. 88).

**bamalad वमलद्** । रोषविहतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bamaladiñ वमलदिञ्**), one who is subject to an impediment, esp. one who, at a dinner-party, finds himself prevented, owing to anger, from enjoying himself.

**bōmalad वोमलद्** । रोषपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bōmaladiñ वोमलदिञ्**), filled with inward wrath (on experiencing opposition, or something disliked occurring, etc.), sulky.

**bamāmŏṭh वमाम्वठ्** । विघ्नसंभवः f. the occurrence of an impediment in any work, owing to some person becoming angry.

**bāmun वामुन्** । अङ्कुरः m. (pl. nom. **bāman वामन्**), a sprout, shoot, leaf-bud, blade (Śiv. 1848). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. buds to sprout, esp. from a burnt or dried-up tree or from withered seeds. Met. offspring to be born to one who has hitherto been childless.

**bē-mānē** بے معنی adj. c.g. unmeaning, senseless; without meaning, conveying no meaning or impression to the mind (K.Pr. 30).

**bē-īmān** بے ایمان, see **bē-yīmān.**

**bĕmandach व्यमन्दछ्** । निर्लज्जः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕmandachas व्यमन्दछस्**), without shame, shameless.

**bĕmandoch$^{u}$ व्यमन्दं॑छु** । निर्लज्जः adj. (f. **bĕmandüch$^{ü}$ व्यमन्दं॑छू**), shameless; esp. wanting in reverence, impudent.

**bam$^{a}$r वमर्** । विघ्नोद्भावकः adj. (as subst., f. **bamarĕñ वमर्यञ्**), one who interrupts, impedes, or spoils a social gathering by a display of anger, cf. **bamal** (Gr.Gr. 148).

**bĕmār व्यमार्** بیمار । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ailing, ill, unwell, indisposed (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 40); a sick person, a patient (K.Pr. 251, YZ. 184). Voc. **bĕmārō** (K.Pr. 30). **-dörī -दा॑री** । रोगिसेवा f. attendance on the sick, sick-nursing.

**bĕmör$^{i}$ व्यमा॑रि** بیماری । रोगः f. sickness, illness, disease (Gr.M., where it is spelt **bē°**). **—pĕñ$^{ü}$ —प्यञ्रू** । रोगोद्भवः f.inf. sickness to occur or arise, esp. of a long illness.

**bĕmāri-buḍ$^{ü}$ व्यमारि-बुडू** । दीर्घरोगः f. a severe, long-continued illness, a chronic illness. **-drāv -द्राव्** । रोगान्निर्गतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-drāyĕ -द्राय**), issued from illness, convalescent. **-hot$^{u}$ -हं॑तु** । रोगखिन्नः adj. (f. **-hütsü$^{ü}$ -हं॑चू**), smitten by illness, an invalid, weak after illness. **—wŏṭh$^{u}$ —व्वं॑ठु** । रोगमुक्तः adj. (f. **—wŏtsh$^{ü}$**

—व्वंक्रू ), risen from sickness, one who has just recovered from a long illness. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । रोगनिर्मुक्तिः m.inf. to rise from sickness, to recover from a long illness.

**bĕmārilad** व्यमारिलद् । रोगयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bĕmāriladiñ** व्यमारिलदिञ्), suffering from a long illness, an invalid.

**bamarĕñ** वमर्यञ्, see **bam$^{a}$r.**

**bē-murawath** بے مروت adj. c.g. wanting in manliness, without fortitude or virility (K.Pr. 30).

**bē-mis$^{a}$l** वे-मिसल् بے مثل adj. c.g. incomparable. **bē-mis$^{a}$lu-mānand** वे-मिसलु-मानन्द بے مثل و مانند, without compare and parallel, incomparable and unparalleled (Śiv. 775).

**bīmasēn** भीमसेन् m. N. of a famous hero in the Mahābhārata, one of the five Pāṇḍava brothers (Śiv. 1164).

**bimasyun$^{u}$** विमसिनु । गण्डूपदः m. (sg. dat. **bimasinis** विमसिनिस्; f. **bimasiñ$^{u}$** विमसिञू), an earthworm, i.q. **buma-sin,** see **bum 3.** The f. is a smaller, or female, worm.

**bim-ṭôl$^{u}$** विम्-टोलु । परमावधिः m. the extreme limit of a person's resources.

**bam-ʦũṭh$^{u}$** वम्-च़ूँठु । भव्यफलम् m. the quince fruit, *Pyrus cydonia* (L. 76, 348). According to El. there are two varieties of quince growing in Kashmīr: **ʦọk$^{u}$ bam-ʦũṭh$^{u}$** and **mŏdur$^{u}$ bam-ʦũṭh$^{u}$,** the sour quince and the sweet quince. The quince is ripe in the month of October and is of superior quality. **-ʦũṭh$^{u}$-hyuh$^{u}$** -च़ूँठु-हिहु । रोगवाधया पीतमुखः adj. (f. **-ʦũṭh$^{u}$-hish$^{ü}$** -च़ूँठु-हिशू), quince-like, quince-coloured, pallid as a result of illness.

**bam-ʦũṭh$^{i}$-byôl$^{u}$** वम्-च़ूँठि-ब्योलु । भव्यवीजानि m. a collection or mass of quince-seeds. **-ʦũṭh$^{i}$-hüṭ$^{ü}$** -च़ूँठि-हंटू । भव्यफलशुष्कखण्डम्, काष्ठं च f. (sg. dat. **-ʦũṭh$^{i}$-hacĕ** -च़ूँठि-हच्य), dried slices of quince; the wood of the quince-vine. **-ʦũṭh$^{i}$-kuj$^{ü}$** -च़ूँठि-कुजू । भव्यलता f. a quince-vine, a quince-tree. **-ʦũṭh$^{i}$-kul$^{u}$** -च़ूँठि-कुलु m. a quince-tree (El.).

**bĕmaza** व्यमज़ بے مزہ । विरुद्धास्वादः adj. c.g. tasteless, insipid; unpleasant, displeasing.

**bumazuv$^{u}$** वुमज़ुवु । चेत्रप्रदेशविशेषः m. the name of a village near the famous ruins of Mārtāṇḍa, usually called 'Bamzū' by Europeans, the ancient Bhīmadvīpa (RT.Tr. ii, 465).

**ban** वन् । कूटम् f. (sg. dat. **bani** वनि, Gr.Gr. 70), a heap, a pile, a stack (K.Pr. 64, 144, 207). Cf. **bọn$^{u}$** and **banna.**

**bana-gāsa** वन-गास । कौटतृणम् m. a hayrick, a straw stack; the hay or straw composing a rick. **-zyun$^{u}$** -ज़िनु । कौटेन्धनम् m. a stack or pile of firewood; the wood which composes such a stack, or a piece of wood drawn therefrom.

**bān 1** वान् m. an arrow (El.); *Onosma macrocephala* (El.); *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (written *bhān*) (El.), see **bana.**

**bān 2** वान् بان m. a sec. suff. signifying 'keeper', 'man', etc., as in **ratha-bān** रथ-वान्, a charioteer (Śiv. 1734).

**bana** वन m., i.q. **banna,** q.v. (El.); *Rhus cotinus* (El.), cf. **bān 1.**

**banā** adv. perhaps (El.). Cf. **bŏnā.**

**bāna 1** वान । पात्रम् m. a vessel (for any purpose), basin, plate, dish, water-jar, pitcher (K.Pr. 4, 17, 25, 29, 50, 75, 87, 114, 171, 216, 221, 252, W. 132, 144, Śiv. 473, 1149, 1216; with emph. *i*, *bāni*, K.Pr. 138). **-bāh** -वाह् । पात्रोष्मा m. the sweating of grain, etc., confined in a jar. **-bȧh$^{i}$** -वंहि । पात्रपक्कः adj. c.g. sweating, fermented (of grain, fruit, etc., confined in a jar). **-bȧh$^{i}$ anun** -वंहि अनुन् । पात्रे पाकोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause or bring on such fermentation. **-bȧh$^{i}$ yun$^{u}$** -वंहि यिनु । पात्रे परिपक्कीभवनम् m.inf. such fermentation to occur. **-baṭha** -वठ । पात्रसमूहः m.pl. a general term for dishes, vessels, etc. **-gor$^{u}$** -गरु । पात्रघट्टनादिवृत्तिशिल्पी m. a maker of vessels, a potter, a coppersmith; a seller of vessels of all kinds. **-garath** -गरथ् । पात्राकृतिघट्टना m. (sg. dat. **-garatas** -गरतस्), the shaping of earthen vessels. **-han** -हन् f. a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421). **-kõda** -कौँद । कुलालचुल्लिः f. a potter's furnace, the pile of combustible materials in which he bakes his earthen vessels. **-kãdur** -काँदुर् । काष्ठमयोऽलिंजरविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-kãdaras** -काँदरस्), a large kind of jar, wrapped round with twigs cased in mud, kept in kitchens as a receptacle for articles frequently required; a china merchant (El.). **-khör$^{ü}$** -खांरू । गुप्तनिर्वाहः f. the weight of carrying on a household; esp. living as a householder when one's means are narrow and one has to make a good outward show, and in such a way that outsiders do not realize the state of affairs. **-khör$^{ü}$ phuṭarüñ$^{ü}$** -खांरू फुटरंञू । गुप्तनिर्वाहभञ्जनम् f.inf. to break, i.e. to give up, such a struggle for appearances owing to one's poverty becoming known. **-khot$^{u}$** -खंतु । कोष्ठविशेषः m. a pot-cupboard, a cupboard for holding pots and pans. **-kuṭh$^{u}$** -कुठु । भाण्डागारम् m. a dish-room, a larder, a room reserved for storing food and condiments in separate bowls, a store-room. **-manḍul$^{u}$** -मण्डुलु । भाण्डविस्तारणाश्रयस्थानम् m. a place in a kitchen for laying out dishes separately. **—phuṭȧn$^{i}$ 1** —फुटंनि m. pl. inf. (for **2** see **bāna 3**), crockery to be smashed. **—thurȧn$^{i}$** —थुरंनि । पात्रघट्टनम्

m. pl. inf. to shape earthen vessels on the potter's wheel. **-tünz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -तंज़ू । पात्रपङ्क्तिः f. a pile of dishes or plates, one on the top of the other. **—ṭhāsán**$^{i}$ —ठासंनि । पात्रविभञ्जना m. pl. inf. to break dishes; met. to exhibit anger, be in a rage. **-wôl**$^{u}$ **1** -वोलु । मृद्भाण्डविक्रेता m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **2** see **bāna 3**), a maker of earthen vessels, a potter; a seller of earthen vessels. **-yüṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -यंटू । कण्डोलविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-yacĕ** -यच्य), a kind of large wicker or cane basket in which potters carry about their wares for sale.

**bāna 2** वान । गर्भपुटः m. (connected with **bāna 1**), the womb. **—wasán**$^{i}$ —वसंनि । गर्भपुटप्रच्यावविकृतिः m. pl. inf. the womb to fall, or be displaced, *prolapsus uteri* to occur.

**bāna 3** वान । भाग्यम् m. (connected with **bāna 1**), fate, luck, fortune (good or bad), as the result of a person's character or conduct; worthiness to have good fortune, the possession of many virtues (Śiv. 431). **—barana yin**$^{i}$ —वरन यिनि । पूर्णतासंभवः m. pl. inf. good luck to be fulfilled, to get plenty, to become very prosperous. **—phuṭán**$^{i}$ **2** —फुटंनि । विरोधोद्भवः m. pl. inf. (for **1** see **bāna 1**) luck to be broken; hence, friendship to be broken. **-rost**$^{u}$ -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüʦh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रंछू), luckless, miserable, of no worth (Śiv. 1216, 1475, 1550, 1554). **-wôl**$^{u}$ **2** -वोलु । भाग्यानुभवी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **1** see **bāna 1**), one who is referred to as experiencing fate (good or bad) as the result of his conduct. **—zānun** —ज़ानुन् । पात्रतया बोधविषयीभवनम् m.inf. fortune to be recognized as the result of conduct.

**bĕn** ब्यन् । भेदः m. difference, distinction (most often found in a negative sentence, as in **timan chhuna bĕn kẽh,** there is no difference between them); apartness, distinction, non-unity (Śiv. 55, 543).

**bĕna-bĕn** ब्यन-ब्यन् । भिन्नता f. separateness, apartness, aloofness.

**bĕn**$^{i}$ ब्यंनि etc., see **byon**$^{u}$.

**bĕni,** see **bĕñĕ.**

**bē-öin** بے آئین adj. c.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

**bin,** see **biñ.**

**bīn 1** बीन् । दीर्घपट्टिकाखण्डविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **bīñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ बीञू), the ornamented flange or wooden strip covering the crack between the two halves of a double door or window-shutters when shut.

**bīn 2** बीन् f. a reed-pipe, pipe, flute, fife (Śiv. 1455).

**binā** बिना بِنا m. foundation, ground, motive, beginning. Used in the following: **—karun** —करुन् । उपायचिन्तनम् m.inf. to make a beginning; hence, to consider the means of accomplishing some work, such as the collection of materials, etc.

**bīnī** बीनी f. the wrist (El.).

**bŏn** वुन् । अधः adj. c.g. low, not lofty (as a room or the like) (Gr.M.). More usually as adv., below, beneath (Śiv. 966, 985, 1412, 1879). **—anun** —अनुन् m.inf. to bring down (El.; K.Pr. 43, spelt *bun*; YZ. 257). **-bŏn** -वुन् । अधोऽधः adv. gradually lower, lower and lower (u.w. vbs. of motion, descent, etc.). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go down, descend (El.). **-kun** -कुन् । अधो-भागे adv. towards the lower part of anything, in a lower direction, downwards (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 38). **—ta hyor**$^{u}$ **gaʦhun** —त ह्यंरु गछुन् m.inf. to go down and up, to be tossed up and down (Gr.M.). **—ʦhunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to lower, let down (e.g. a bucket into a well). **—wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to descend (K.Pr. 158).

**bŏna-hyor**$^{u}$ वुन-ह्यंरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम् adv. up and down, from top to bottom; one above and the other below; upside down, topsy-turvy. **-hyūr**$^{u}$ -ह्यूरु । अध ऊर्ध्वम् adv. id. **-kani** -कनि । अधस्तात् adv. down, on the ground (u.w. vbs. of putting, etc.). **-kanyuk**$^{u}$ -कन्युकु । अधस्तनः adj. (f. **-kanic**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कनिचू), lower, nether, under, below. **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ । अध आरभ्य adv. from below, from beneath, commencing from the bottom. **-shuth** -शुथ् । अध आरभ्य adv. id.

**bọn**$^{i}$**-kin**$^{i}$ वुंनि-किनि । अधस्तात् adv. below, along the bottom, along the foot (of) (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.).

**bŏnā** वुना । इव adv. like, as if, as in **suh bŏnā,** as if it were he; **korun bŏnā,** as if he had done it.

**bŏnai 1** वुनै adv. from below (Gr.Gr. 22).

**bŏnai 2** वुनै 2, see **bŏh.**

**bọn**$^{u}$ वुंनु or **bon**$^{u}$ **1** वंनु । राशिः m. a heap, a pile (Śiv. 126, sg. dat.; 1199, sg. nom.; 1287, pl. dat.). Cf. **ban, banna.**

**bán**$^{i}$ **gaʦhán**$^{i}$ वंनि गछंनि । संघातीभवनम् m. pl. inf. piles to be made, a large pile or heap to grow, heap to be heaped upon heap.

**bon**$^{u}$ **2** वनु m. a chisel for cleaving wood (El.).

**būn**$^{i}$ वूनि f. handsel; first sale for ready money early in the day (considered as a good omen and as determining the luck of the day). **—karüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू । विक्रयारम्भणम् f.inf. to make such a sale.

**būni, būnī,** see **būñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$.

**buncaka** वुञ्चक । नटवृत्तिः m. a man who acts or conducts himself ridiculously, a buffoon, a comic actor.

**band 1** वन्द् । वन्धुः m. a kinsman, relation, esp. a near relation, such as father, mother, wife, or sister (K.Pr. 25, Śiv. 43, 624, 1526, 1790). Cf. **bāndav.** **-bāndav** -वान्दव् । वन्धुसमूहः m.pl. kinsmen and relations, both near and distant (cf. Śiv. 43).

**banda-wôl**$^{u}$ **1** वन्दवोलु । वहुवान्धवः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) (for **2** see **band 3**), having many relations, belonging to a well-known and high family.

**band 2** **वन्द्** بند । **बद्धः** adj. c.g. fastened, tied up, bound (YZ. 40, Śiv. 1035); shut, closed, stopped, cut off; prevented, hindered, barred, checked (Śiv. 1801); imprisoned, caged (K.Pr. 167, 218). **—ganḍán**$^{i}$ **—गंडॅनि । ग्रन्थिविशेषनिर्मितिः** m. pl. inf. a kind of knot twisted up from gold, silver, or silk thread embroidered, as an ornament, upon dresses, etc. **—gatshun —गछुन् । निरुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to be stopped, impeded; to become stopped by one's own slackness or laziness; to be shut up, confined, locked up. **—karun —करुन् । कुण्ठीकरणम्, बन्धनम्** m.inf. to stop, to impede; to shut, close; to delay a work by slackness; to shut up, confine, lock up.

**band 3** **वन्द्** بند । **शारीराङ्गम्** m. a limb, joint, of the body or of any jointed article. The pl. is used to mean the whole body, as in **bandau nishĕ,** from the whole body (K.Pr. 255).

**banda-banda karun वन्द्-वन्द् करुन् । अङ्गशो विभाजनम्** m.inf. to separate limb from limb, dissect, take to pieces (of anything jointed together). **-dār -दार् । पूर्णाङ्गः** adj. c.g. anything (esp. an ornament or the like) complete in its various sections, limbs, or parts. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अङ्गशो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to take to pieces, dismember. **-phuṭ**$^{u}$ **-फुटु । भग्नाङ्गः** adj. (f. **-phuṭ**$^{ü}$ **-फुटू**, f. sg. dat. **-phucĕ -फुच्य**), having a limb or joint broken (of anything possessing joints). **-wôl**$^{u}$ **2 -वोलु । उपाङ्गयोगयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**) (for 1 see **band 1**), jointed, made up of separate parts jointed together. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । अङ्गसंधिः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a joint, a place where two limbs or sections are united.

**band 4** **वन्द्** بند । **ऋणार्थोपन्यासद्रव्यम्** m. a pledge given as security for a loan (K.Pr. 181). **-rand -रन्द् । ऋणन्यासवस्त्वादिः** m. anything offered as security, such as a pledge, a surety, or a written document. **-rand karun -रन्द् करुन् । प्रतिवस्तुन्यसनम्** m.inf. to give such in security. **—thawun —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुविन्यासः** m.inf. id.

**banda-patsh वन्द्-पछ् । विश्वाससत्ता** f. (sg. dat. **-patshi -पछि**), confidence, trust, reposed in, or credit given to, a person possessed of immovable property, though short of ready money. **-wasth -वस्थ् । ऋणोपन्यासवस्तु** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस्**), anything given as a pledge.

**banduk**$^{u}$ **वन्दुकु । न्यासभूतः** adj. (f. **bandüc**$^{ü}$ **वन्दॅचू**), that which is pledged.

**bānd वान्द्**, see **bā̃d.**

**bānḍ वाण्ड्**, see **bā̃ḍ.**

**banda 1** بندہ, in the following compounds (for other compounds beginning with this word see **band 1, 3,** and 4). **-kath -कथ् । योग्यभाषणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), a prudent, trustworthy reply, decision, or piece of advice. **banda wanun वन्द् वनुन् । योग्योक्तिः** m.inf. to make such a reply, etc.

**banda 2** بندہ m. a bondman, slave, servant (K.Pr. 89, 250).

**bānḍē वाण्डे**, see **bā̃ḍē.**

**bánd**$^{i}$ **1 वॅन्दि । शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः** f. a kind of turban made of cloth woven from silken threads and covered with gold or silver (*kalābattū*), worn by the bride or bridegroom at a wedding.

**bánd**$^{i}$ **2 वॅन्दि । उपन्यस्तवस्तु** m. a pledge, a deposit. **—hyon**$^{u}$ **—ह्यंनु । न्यासात्मना स्वाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to take possession of a house in exchange for a loan, to take on mortgage with possession. **—raṭun —रटुन् । न्यासादानम्** m.inf. to receive or accept a pledge or deposit. **—thawun —थवुन् । ऋणार्थवस्तुन्यासः** m.inf. to give in pledge.

**bāndi वान्दि**, see **bā̃di.**

**bĕnd व्यन्द्** or **bind विन्द्** or **bindu विन्दु** m. a drop, a spot; esp. the dot which forms the nasal symbol or *anusvāra* in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character (Śiv. 774).

**bindu-nād विन्दु-नाद्** (Śiv. 452) or **nāda-bĕnd नाद्-व्यन्द्** (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602), a term in the Yōga philosophy (see *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, VII, xv, 54) for the nasal sound represented by this dot, employed in mystical formulas, as representing a phase of the Supreme; hence, met., the Supreme Being.

**bönd**$^{i}$ **वांदि**, see **bō̃di.**

**bāndī-bajan वान्दी-वजन्** m. *Segeretia brandrethiana* (El.).

**bandōbast** بندوبست m. plan, organization, management, administration; method, order, system; a settlement (of revenue) (El.).

**bandagī** بندگی f. servitude, service (YZ. 380); compliment, salutation, farewell. **—karüñ**$^{ü}$ **—करंञू** f.inf. to compliment, salute, say farewell (El.).

**bandakh बन्दख् । अन्तरायकृत्** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bandakas वन्दकस्**), anything which impedes or is an obstacle.

**bandūkh वंन्दूख्** بندوق । **अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रायुधम्** m. (sg. dat. **bandūkas वन्दूकस्**), a gun, musket (K.Pr. 14; W. 18 for gender). **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु । अग्नियन्त्रेण मारणम्** m.inf. to aim a gun, to hit the mark with a gun. **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु । अग्नियन्त्रद्वाराहतिः** m.inf. to be hit by the bullet of a gun.

**bandūka-khār वंन्दूक-खार् । अग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रकारः** m. a gun-maker.

**bandēla वन्देल । बन्धकः** m. a man whose duty is to arrest and confine criminals, a thief-catcher, a jailer. **—thawán**$^{i}$ **—थवॅनि । निरोध्य बन्धनाय नियोज्ययोजनम्**

m. pl. inf. to appoint thief-catchers, to order the arrest of an offender.

**böndil बांन्दिल्**, see **bȭdil.**

**bandan 1 वन्दन् । गौरववृत्तिः** m. respect, reverence; obeisance, homage, adoration. **—gatshun —गछुन् । गौरवापत्तिः** m.inf. reverence, etc., to occur or be shown. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । गौरवविधानापातः** m.inf. an occasion for showing reverence or welcome to occur.

**bandana-wôl$^{u}$ वन्दन-वोलु । गौरवाश्रयः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is in the habit of showing reverence, of a reverential disposition; one who receives reverence, of high dignity.

**bandan 2 वन्दन्** (Śiv. 973) or **bandanā वन्दना** (Śiv. 1435), m. a bond, tie, fetter. In Śiv. 1435 the final *ā* is prob. m.c.

**band$^{a}$r वन्दर् । ऋणार्थन्यासग्राही** m. one who is in the habit of taking pledges in return for loans, a pawnbroker.

**bandar वन्दर् بندر । संसरणायनम्** m. a city street usually crowded with many passengers; a harbour, trading-town, emporium (YZ. 160, 548).

**banḍāra वण्डार । वहुपाकव्यवहारः** m. the arrangements for or carrying out of the cooking and preparation of a great feast given to mendicants, etc., on the occasion of a religious festival or the like; the giving of such a feast. **—karun —करुन् । युगपदेव वहुलद्रव्यपाकभोजनवृत्तिः** m.inf. to make such a great feast.

**banḍör$^{i}$ वण्डांरि । वहुलपाकप्रवर्तकः** m. (f. **banḍör$^{ü}$ वण्डांरू**), the manager of such a feast.

**bind$^{a}$r विन्दर् । भूषात्मतिलकविशेषः** f. a kind of spangle or ornament for the forehead, worn by young married women.

**binḍur$^{u}$ विंडुरु । जठरम** m. the stomach, belly, abdomen. **—alun —अलुन् । व्याकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. the belly to tremble, to be agitated, terrified. **—naṭun —नटुन् । व्याकुलतापत्तिः** m.inf. id.

**bindrāban विन्द्रावन्** m. N. of a wood (Sanskrit, Vṛndāvana) near the town of Gōkula in the District of Mathurā on the left bank of the Yamunā (Jumna). It is celebrated as the place where Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in the character of Gōpāla, passed his youth, associating with the cowherds and herd-maidens employed in tending cattle (Śiv. 997, 1053, 1327, 1367, 1409, 1423).

**bindarĕñ विन्दर्यञ् । चतुरा** f. a deceitful woman skilled in treachery, a treacherous Siren, a Circe.

**bandish वन्दिश् بندش । निरोधः** f. the act, or state, of tying, binding, or imprisoning.

**banduth वन्दुथ् । बन्धुता** m. (sg. dat. **bandatas वन्दतस**), connexion, relationship, affinity (Gr.Gr. 144); the affection existing between kinsfolk. **—gatshun —गछुन् । बन्धुतोद्भवः** m.inf. kinship-affection to come into being (of two unrelated persons becoming close friends). **—karun —करुन् । परस्परेण प्रीतिप्रवर्तनादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. (of persons not related) to entertain mutual affection, like that between kinsfolk.

**bāndav वान्दव् । बन्धुः** m. a relation by blood, or a connexion by marriage (Śiv. 43, 624; K.Pr. 201); cf. **band 1.** **-bāy -वाय् । बन्धुस्त्री** f. the wife of a kinsman; a kinswoman (such as a sister or maternal or paternal aunt).

**bönd$^{i}$way बांन्दिवय्**, see **bȭd$^{i}$way.**

**bandēza वन्देज़ । दृढबन्धनम्, पाकविशेषः** m. tying firmly, shutting up tightly, enclosing securely in a cage or the like; a certain medicine for rheumatism or the like, made up of pepper, ginger, etc.

**banafshĕ** بنفشه f. *Viola serpens*, also called *nūna-pōsh* or salt flowers, as they used to be exchanged for their weight in salt (L. 74).

**bang वंग्** m. breaking; breaking of the voice, stammering, broken articulation (Śiv. 107, 450, 974, 1103, 1203, 1803).

**bāng वांग्** بانگ, see **bā̃g.**

**banga वंग** بنگ **। भङ्गा** f. Indian hemp, *bhang*, *Cannabis indica* (L. 67), either the entire plant or its leaves, dust, or stalks used for intoxicating purposes; also *Cannabis sativa* (L. 68), cultivated mainly for its fibre (K.Pr. 80); a species of millet, cf. **bāzar-banga.** **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । मुग्धीकरणम** f.inf. to give *bhang* for consumption, to intoxicate with *bhang*; met. to delude a person into hostility to anyone. **—gālüñ$^{ü}$ —गालंञू । निःशेषेण नाशनम्** f.inf. to melt *bhang*; met. entirely to remove, utterly destroy. **—tulüñ$^{ü}$ —तुलंञू । निःशेषेण समापनम्** f.inf. to lift *bhang*; met. entirely to consume or use up (stored food or the like). **—wuḍāwüñ$^{ü}$ —वुडावंञू । निःशेषतोऽपहरणम्** f.inf. to cause *bhang* to fly; met. to take away entirely and destroy. **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$ —व्वथंञू । निःशेषीभवनम्** f.inf. *bhang* to arise; met. to be entirely consumed, used up. **-yār -यार् । भङ्गासादी** m. a fellow-consumer of *bhang*, a *bhang* boon companion. **-yār$^{ü}$z -यारंज़् । भङ्गामैत्री** f. *bhang* boon companionship.

**bangi-bôbus$^{u}$ वंगि-वोवुसु । अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः** m. a kind of firework, a kind of bomb which bursts in the air. **-bōda -वोद । भङ्गामुग्धः** m. fuddled or intoxicated with *bhang*. **-ḍār -डार् । भङ्गाक्षेत्रम्** m. a piece of land (generally on the bank of a river) on which *bhang* grows wild. **-ḍū̃s -डूंस् । भङ्गामुसलम्** m. a pestle for pounding *bhang*. **-dyol$^{u}$ -द्यंलु । भङ्गात्वक्** m. the bark of the stalk of hemp. **-dĕli-wāṭh -दलि-वाठ् । अपर्याप्तसामग्र्या साधनारम्भः** m.

(sg. dat. **-dĕli-wāṭas** -द्यलि-वाटस्), roping up with hemp-bark; met. commencing any work with incomplete or improper materials (cf. K.Pr. 80). **-dĕv** -द्यव् । भङ्गातिव्यसनी m. one who is a slave to the *bhang* habit. **-manz naʦun** -मज़ नचुन् । निरर्थायासः m.inf. to dance amidst Indian hemp plants (where one's dancing cannot be seen); met. to labour in vain. **-ras** -रस् । भङ्गारसः m. *bhang* juice, an intoxicating drink prepared by pounding *bhang* leaves in water. **-raz** -रज़् । भङ्गात्वङ्मयो रज्जुः f. a rope made of hemp bark. **-shōda** -शोद । भङ्गाव्यसनी m. a *bhang* sot. **-shīra** -शीर । भङ्गापुष्परसः m. an intoxicating drink made by pounding female *bhang* blossoms in water. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । भङ्गापुष्पम, अङ्गारगुलिकाविशेषः m. a small egg-shaped section of the female *bhang* blossom; a sort of firework, a kind of bomb. **-ṭūp$^{u}$** -टूपु । भङ्गापुष्पम m. the male *bhang* blossom. **-ṭiryuv$^{u}$** -टिर्युवु or -टिरिवु । भङ्गामञ्जरी m. the female *bhang* blossom.

**bangī** वंगी f., i.q. **banga** (El.).

**böng$^{i}$** वांगि, see **bõg$^{i}$.**

**bangāl** वंगाल् m. the province of Bengal (Gr.M.).

**bangāluk$^{u}$** वंगलुकु (gen. sg.), adj. of or belonging to Bengal (Gr.Gr. 94).

**bangāla** वंगाल । प्रासादविशेषः m. a terrace room, a terrace summer-house, a room open on four sides on the top of a house (Śiv. 784, 965, 1247, 1696). Cf. **bọ̆ng$^{a}$la.**

**bangöl$^{i}$** वंगालि । वङ्गदेशोद्भवः adj. c.g. of or belonging to Bengal, a Bengali; as subst. f. the Bengali language (Gr.M.).

**bọ̆ng$^{a}$la** वुंगल । प्रासादः m., i.q. **baṅgāla,** q.v.

**bang$^{a}$r** वंगर् or **bangur$^{u}$** वंगुरु । भङ्गापरिशीलो adj. (f. **bang$^{a}$rĕñ** वंगर्यञ् or **bang$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** वंगरू), one who deals in *bhang*; one who is accustomed to eat or drink it, a *bhang*-sot (Gr.Gr. 148, and (for f.) 35, 39).

**bọ̆ng$^{a}$r** वुंगर् । काचकङ्कणम् f. a certain ornament, a glass armlet, bracelet, bangle, worn by Musalmān women (El.); El. s.v. *bungir* (q.v. for varieties of bracelets) says they are made of different shapes, and of various materials, such as gold, silver, brass, copper, tin, or a fine kind of clay.

**bọ̆ng$^{a}$ri-gul$^{u}$** वुंगरि-गुलु । काचकङ्कणपूर्णबाहुः m. an arm covered with many glass bangles. **-gor$^{u}$** -गंरु । काचकटकशिल्पी m. (f. **-gür$^{ü}$** -गंरू, but his wife is **-gȧr$^{i}$-bāy** -गंरि-वाय्), a glass bangle-maker, a bracelet-maker (El.). **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु । काचकङ्कणविक्रयी m. (**-wāñĕñ** -वाञञ्), a seller of glass bangles, a bracelet-seller (K.Pr. 154).

**bọ̆ng$^{a}$rĕl** वुंगर्यल् । धृतकाचकङ्कणा f. a woman on whose arms there are many glass bangles.

**bāngis** (K.Pr. 25), i.q. **bõgis,** sg. dat. of **bõg$^{i}$,** q.v.

**bĕnih,** see **bĕñĕ.**

**banj** वंज् । वाणिज्यम् m. traffic, trade, commerce. **—karun** —करुन् । वाणिज्येन धनार्जनम् m.inf. to do trading, to trade, to earn money by trading.

**banjĕr** वंज्यर् । अप्रहता भूमिः m. waste-land, land unfit for cultivation or which has never been cultivated. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. to bring such land under cultivation. **—ʦaṭun** —च़टुन् । अप्रहतकर्षणम् m.inf. id.

**ban-jīrū** वन्-जीरू m. *Artemisia indica* and *vestita* (El.).

**bānkā,** see **bãkā.**

**bankh** वंख् m. (sg. dat. **bankas** वंकस्), a bank (the counting-house), (borrowed from English) (Gr.M.).

**ban-keinti** (?), m. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

**bönī-kār** वांनी-कार् بانی کار । व्यावहारिकः m. the assistant of a merchant, a salesman.

**bāna-lĕng** वान-ल्यङ्ग । वाणलिङ्गम् m. a *Bāṇaliṅga*, or *liṅga*-shaped pebble brought from the bed of the River Narmadā in India, and worshipped in Kashmīr, as in other parts of India, as a form of Śiva (RT.Tr. ii, 67 and 283).

**banlās** वन्लास् m. a cloud (El.).

**bāna-mās** वान-मास् । भानुमासः, मलमासः the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; an intercalary lunar month, a lunar month in which the sun does not move to a new sign of the zodiac.

**bāna-mös$^{i}$** वान-मांसि । भानुमाससंप्रदायानुवर्ती adj. c.g. one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs, and not those of the intercalary month.

**bāna-môs$^{u}$** वान-मोसु । भानुमासाचारी, संवन्धी वा adj. (f. **-mös$^{ü}$** -मांसू), of or belonging to the solar month in which an intercalary lunar month occurs; one who follows the prescribed rites and obligations of such a month.

**banna** वन्न । कूटम् f. a heap, pile, cf. **ban** and **bọ̆n$^{u}$.**

**bananī** वननी adj. c.g. that which can be made, possible, probable (Gr.M.).

**banun** वनुन् । भवनम, प्राप्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **banyōv** वन्योव्), to be made, constructed, built; to be created, formed, fashioned, produced (Śiv. 649, 689); to come into being, to be produced (of crops); to be prepared, got ready, be done, finished, completed; to be managed, executed, effected; to be felt, experienced (of pain) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 196); to be composed; to be mended, repaired; to be established, set up; to be, become (Śiv. 490, 529, 544, 559, etc.); to happen, befall (Śiv. 91, 674, 829; H. vii, 22), betide (YZ. 37, 128); to be possible (Śiv. 907); to fit, come right, to be suitable (Śiv. 1228) ; to succeed, do well, prosper, to be made, acquired, gained. **panani banana,** from my own being, i.e. because I am what I am (K.Pr. 163). **banyōv kath,** of what is it made? (Śiv. 763); fut. pass. part. **banun वनुन्**, that which is to be, the future, destiny (YZ. 215) ; **banana-rost$^{u}$,** free from fate (as in 'no one can escape from fate') (H. vii, 23). With the infinitive of another verb, **banun** has a potential force, as in **mĕ chhuna banān parun,** I cannot read (W. 86). In poetry the pres. part. is often **banan,** instead of **banān,** e.g. Śiv. 1003, 1007.

**banith gaʦhun वनिथ् गछुन् । आकस्मिकनिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. suddenly or unexpectedly to be made, accomplished, completed, etc. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । अतिसंपदागमः** m.inf. to succeed, turn out well, be fortunate, to prosper. **banyō-mot$^{u}$ वन्यो-मंतु । संभूतः** perf. part. (f. **banyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ वन्ये-मंचू**), produced, come into being (Śiv. 447, 618); completed, finished, executed, etc.; successful, prosperous.

**bĕnn$^{i}$ व्यंन्नि** etc., see **byon$^{u}$.**

**bĕnun व्यनुन् । भिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bĕnyōv व्यन्योव**), to be apart, separate, separated; to be separated, pulled to pieces, cut to pieces, cut off. This verb is often spelt **bĕnnun व्यन्नुन्**.

**bĕnyō-mot$^{u}$ व्यन्यो-मंतु । भिन्नीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **bĕnyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ व्यन्ये-मंचू**), separated, separate, apart; separated, in pieces, cut to bits.

**bĕnangā व्यनंगा** (= بے ننگ) **। निराच्छादनः** adj. c.g. shameless, without shame; naked.

**bĕnnun व्यन्नुन्**, see **bĕnun व्यनुन्**.

**bananāwun वननावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bananôw$^{u}$ वननोवु**), to cause to be, to make, bring into existence (Śiv. 1005). This verb is caus. of **banun** in all its senses. Cf. **banāwun.**

**bĕnüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-pôn$^{u}$ व्यनंञू-पोनु । भगिनीवृत्तिः** m. sisterly conduct, mutual affection of two women, as between sisters. **-tôn$^{u}$ -तोनु । भगिनीभावः** m. sisterhood, the sisterly relation (including the relationship between a woman and her female cousin).

**bē-nūr** بے نور adj. c.g. without light, dark (K.Pr. 221).

**ban-raihān** بن ریحان m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.).

**banāras वनारस्** m. the city of Benares (Śiv. 673).

**böns,** i.q. **bō̃s,** q.v.

**bē-insöfī** بے انصافی see **bē-yinsöfī.**

**bē-nishān** بے نشان adj. c.g. without mark or sign; without distinguishing mark; incapable of comprehension (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1599).

**binshīn** بنشین, interj. go and sit down! (K.Pr. 4).

**banöt$^{i}$ वनांति । पटविशेषमयः** adj.c.g. composed of woollen cloth; a loom-woven shawl (L.377, where it is spelt *binoet*).

**bānoṭ$^{u}$ वानंटु । विश्वासपात्रम्, गुह्यवेत्ता** m. a confidant, one to whom a person confides private affairs; one who is cognisant of a person's private affairs.

**bont** (L. 460) for **bō̃ṭh,** see **brō̃ṭh.**

**banāth वनाथ् । पटविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **banātas वनातस्**), woollen cloth, broad-cloth, usually made of camel's wool.

**bē-anth वे-अन्थ्** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-antas -अन्तस्**), endless, illimitable (Gr.M.).

**bē-intihā** بے انتہا, see **bē-yintihā.**

**bōnṭh वोंठ्**, see **bō̃ṭh** and **brō̃ṭh.**

**bĕnath-nŏsh व्यनथ्-न्वश् । भागिनेयस्त्री** f. the wife of a sister's son.

**bĕnath$^{a}$r व्यनथ्र् । भागिनेयः** m. a nephew, a sister's son. Cf. **bẹ̆n$^{a}$za.**

**banātuk$^{u}$ वनातुकु । पटविशेषसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **banātüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ वनातंचू**), of or belonging to woollen cloth; composed of such cloth. The word is really the genitive of **banāth,** q.v.

**buntakī वुंतकी** f. *Solanum melongena* (El.).

**bonta-kani** (W. 97), for **bō̃ṭha-kani,** see **brō̃ṭh.**

**ban-til वन्-तिल्** m. balsam, *Balsamina impatiens* (El.).

**banātuv$^{u}$ वनातुवु । पटविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **banātüv$^{\ddot{u}}$ वनातंवू**), composed of woollen cloth.

**bĕnôw$^{u}$ व्यनोवु । नामहीनः** adj. (f. **bĕnöw$^{\ddot{u}}$ व्यनांवू**), without name, nameless, unnamed.

**banāwun वनावुन् । संपादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **banôw$^{u}$ वनोवु**), to cause to be or become (Śiv. 25, 705, 712); to make, form, fashion, shape, create, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, compose, invent (Śiv. 904, 914, 937, 960, etc.); do, perform; finish, complete; arrange (a sacrifice) (Śiv. 70); **banôw$^{u}$than वनोवुथन्**, thou madest him (rich) (Śiv. 703, so 1879).

**banôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वनोवु-मंतु । संपादितः** perf. part. (f. **banöw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ वनांवू-मंचू**), made, completed, etc. (Śiv. 751); artificial, not natural.

**banawun$^{u}$ वनवुनु । संभवन्** adj. (f. **banawüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ वनवंञू**), that which happens or is self-produced; that which results, the fruits of exertion.

**banāwanāwun वनावनावुन्** conj. 1 (double caus.) (1 p.p. **banāwanôw$^{u}$ वनावनोवु**), to cause to be made (El.).

**banāwath वनावथ् । आकस्मिकसंभवः** m. (sg. dat. **banāwatas वनावतस्**), the sudden or unexpected occurrence or result of anything (usually of loss or the like). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । आकस्मिकहान्यापातः** m.inf. sudden or unexpected loss or damage to occur.

**bun$^{i}$yād** بنیاد f. a foundation, basis, base, groundwork (Śiv. 448).

**banyul$^{u}$ वन्युलु** m. a howl. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to howl (El.).

**bŏnyum$^{u}$ वुन्युमु । अधस्तनः** adj. (f. **bŏnim$^{\ddot{u}}$ वुनिमू**), lower, of or belonging to below (Gr.Gr. 161).

**bānayör$^{\ddot{u}}$ वानयांरू । कुल्याविशेषः** f. a large artificial canal issuing from a lake; esp. N. of an important canal issuing from the Wolur Lake.

**bẹ̆n$^{a}$za व्यंनज़ । भगिनीपुत्री** f. a sister's daughter, a niece on the sister's side. Cf. **bĕnath$^{a}$r.** **-zāmatur$^{u}$ -ज़ामतुरु । भगिनीपुत्रीभर्ता** m. the husband of a sister's daughter, a niece's husband. **-pôn$^{u}$ -पोनु । भागिनेयीवृत्तिः** m. the relationship between a niece and her maternal uncle or aunt; met. a similar imaginary relationship between two women of different ages who are fond of each other.

**bē-nazīr** بے نظیر adj. c.g. incomparable (Gr.M.).

**bạnz$^{a}$ran वंज़रन् । इष्टवस्तुविक्रयः, विभाजना** f. the selling of any valued property owing to the requirement of money for necessary expenditure, the selling cheaply or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); the division or partition of one's own or joint property amongst kinsfolk.

**bạnz$^{a}$run वंज़रुन्** or **bạnz$^{a}$rāwun वंज़रावुन् । इष्टवस्तुविक्रयः, उपनिहितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạnz$^{o}$r$^{u}$ वंज़्रु** or **bạnz$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ वंज़रोवु**), to sell valued property under urgent necessity for money, to sell for small value or at a sacrifice (Gr.Gr.); to pledge such property for a similar purpose; to divide or make partition of joint family property amongst the kinsfolk (Gr.Gr.).

**bạnz$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वंज़्रु-मंतु** or **bạnz$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वंज़रोवु-मंतु । विक्रीतः, उपन्यस्तः** perf. part. (f. **bạnz$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ वंज़्रू-मंच़ू** or **bạnz$^{a}$röw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ वंज़रांवू-मंच़ू**), sold or pledged at a sacrifice or below value; divided, subjected to partition.

**bĕñĕ व्यञ । भगिनी** f. a full-sister, a sister. This word being written بن or بنہ in the Persian character is often wrongly transliterated **bĕni, binih,** or **bĕnih** (cf. K.Pr. 34, 70, 132, 182, 236; W. 16, 18; Śiv. 1445). **-dinal -दिनल् । भगिनीगामी** m. one who has incestuous intercourse with his sister; a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dil -दिल् । भगिनीगामी** m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-dāwal -दावल्** m. id. (Gr.Gr. 107). **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । प्रशस्तबहु-भगिनीकः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has a good or noble sister; one who has many sisters (Gr.Gr. 134).

**bĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ व्यंञू**, see **byon$^{u}$.**

**biñ विञ्** or **biñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ विञू** interj. a term of address used to a woman of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 98). Cf. **ada** and **āhan.** W. 101 writes the word **bin.**

**bōñĕ वोञ, bōñi वोञि,** see **būñ$^{u}$.**

**böñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 वांञू । भारयष्टिविशेषः** f. a stick or pole with slings at each end for carrying boxes, baskets, etc., across the shoulder, a 'bangy'; a suspended rail for hanging clothes or the like. Cf. **ala-böñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** and Śiv. 1531.

**bāñĕ-wôl$^{u}$ वाञ-वोलु । भारयष्टिवाही** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a person who carries baggage, etc., on such a pole.

**böñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 वांञू । वापी** f. a large masonry well.

**böñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3 वांञू । भाण्डसमूहः** f. the whole collection of pots, pans, dishes, etc., in a kitchen or the like. Cf. **bāna 1.**

**böñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 4 वांञू । दुग्धसंचयनपात्रम्** f. a large vessel in which cowkeepers collect and store their milk. **bāñĕ-dŏd वाञ-द्वद् । अपाचितदधि** m. sour milk, made by collecting and storing raw and unboiled milk till it turns sour.

**būñ$^{u}$ वूञू । छायावृक्षविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **bōñĕ वोञ**), the 'chinār' or Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis.* (Cf. Śiv. 1285, 1819; El. s.v. *buin*; *būni* or *būnī* of K.Pr. 7, 82, 102, 162, 173; and *boin* of L. 79, 81.) Its capsules are used internally as a remedy for ophthalmia (L. 75).

**bōñĕ-muhul$^{u}$ tārun वोञ-मुहुलु तारुन् । हठात्प्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to ferry over a pestle of plane-wood; hence, met. with great efforts to induce some obstinate or stupid person to enter any place. **-dĕl -द्यल् । छायावृक्ष-दारुत्वक्** m. the bark of the plane-tree. This is sometimes subject to a mild hypertrophy, which has many, if not all, the properties of cork (El.). Powdered it is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-shĕhul$^{u}$ -शेहुलु । छायावृक्षछाया, शैत्यम् वा** m. the grateful coolness under a plane-tree; the shadow thrown by it. **-wạth$^{a}$r -वंथर् । छायावृक्षपत्त्रम्** m. the leaf of the plane-tree (cf. Gr.Gr. 74), where we have **bōñi-wạth$^{a}$r वोञि-वंथर्.**

**bōñi-ḍūn$^{u}$ वोञि-डूनु । छायावृक्षफलम्** m. the seed of the plane-tree; a kind of ear-stud, made of gold, and worn by boys. According to El. the tree never bears seed in Kashmīr; but see *contra*, L. 82. **-hawāh -हवाह् । छायावृक्षशीतलवायुः** m. the cool breeze wafted from plane-trees.

**bĕñĕl व्यञल् । निन्द्यभगिनीयुक्तः** m. one who has an immoral sister; one who has incestuous connexion with his sister (Gr.Gr. 134); used as a term of abuse.

**bĕñul$^{u}$ व्यञुलु । भगिनीवत्सलः** m. a sisters' darling, usually of one petted brother among a number of sisters.

**buñul$^{u}$ वुञुलु । भूकम्पः** m. an earthquake, see El. s.v. *bunyul.*

**buñil$^{i}$-dĕv वुञिलि-द्यव् । भूकम्पराक्षसः** m. an earthquake-demon, i.e. a long succession of earthquake shocks as destructive as a demon. **-ʦūr -च़ूर् । दुर्भूकम्पः** m. an earthquake-thief, i.e. a violent earthquake which destroys one's house and property. **-yĕṭh -यठ् । भूकम्पपरिचलनम्** f. a single, solitary, earthquake-shock.

**bĕñĕr ब्यञर् । भिन्नता** m. distinction, difference (**-manz** = between) (Gr.M.). **—bōzun —बोज़ुन् । भेदज्ञानम्** m.inf. to know the difference, to be able to distinguish between things of the same kind or nature.

**bạñ$^{e}$run वंञ्रुन्** or **bạñ$^{e}$rāwun वंञ्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bạñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ वंञ्रु** or **bạñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$ वंञ्रोवु**), to cause to be, to bring into being, produce (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

**bẹ̆ñ$^{e}$ran ब्यंञ्रन् । भेदनम्** f. the act of separating, dividing, or opening out.

**bẹ̆ñ$^{e}$run ब्यंञ्रुन्** or **bẹ̆ñ$^{e}$rāwun ब्यंञ्रावुन् । भिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bẹ̆ñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ ब्यंञ्रु** or **bẹ̆ñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$ ब्यंञ्रोवु**), to separate, divide, open out (Gr.Gr.) any thing or action which is naturally closely united. **bẹ̆ñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ब्यंञ्रु-मंतु** or **bẹ̆ñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ब्यंञ्रोवु-मंतु । भिन्नीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **bẹ̆ñ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$ ब्यंञ्रू-मंचू** or **bẹ̆ñ$^{e}$röw$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$ ब्यंञ्रांवू-मंचू**), divided, separated, opened out.

**bĕphikir ब्यफिकिर्** بے فکر । **निश्चिन्तः** adj. c.g. free from care or anxiety; without solicitude, unconcerned, tranquil.

**bĕphikirī ब्यफिकिरी** بے فکري । **निश्चिन्तता** f. freedom from care, anxiety, or solicitude.

**bĕpôk$^{u}$ ब्यपोकु । निष्पाकः** adj. (f. **bĕpöc$^{ü}$ ब्यपांचू**), not cooked, not sufficiently cooked, underdone.

**bāpār 1 वापार् । वाणिज्यम्** m. traffic, trade, commerce.

**bāpār 2 वापार् । स्वभाववृत्तिः** the behaviour natural to a person, natural conduct.

**bāpör$^{i}$ वापांरि । वणिक्** m. (sg. abl. **bāpāri वापारि**, gen. irreg. **bāpāryuk$^{u}$ वापार्युकु** K.Pr. 26), a merchant, tradesman (Gr.M.).

**bē-pīr** بے پیر adj. c.g. one who has no spiritual guide or **pīr**; vicious, wicked (K.Pr. 189). With emph. *y* **bē-pīr$^{ü}$y** (K.Pr. 170, 196, W. 22).

**bē-parwā** بے پروا adj. and adv. heedless, careless, unconcerned (K.Pr. 133); careless, wanting in respect (Śiv. 536); fearless, bold, fearlessly, boldly (Śiv. 891, 1232, 1236; Rām. 844, 1388, **bē-parwāh**).

**bāpath वापथ्** (= بابت) । **कृते** postpos. governing abl. or abl. of gen. (K.Pr. 217); owing to, on account of (K.Pr. 63); about, concerning, for the sake of (Śiv. 583, 1448, 1487, 1862). **taway bāpath,** for the sake of that very business (Siv. 709); for the sake of, in order to produce (Śiv. 99); for the sake of, in order to obtain (Śiv. 101); frequently forming an inf. of purpose with abl. of inf., as in **wuchana bāpath,** in order to see.

**bāpath-nŏsh वापथ्-न्वश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी** f. the wife of a nephew on the brother's side.

**bāpath$^{a}$r वापथ्र् । भ्रात्रीयः** m. a nephew on the brother's side.

**bĕpaṭsh ब्यपछ् । अविश्वासः** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bĕpaṭshas ब्यपछस**), without trust, not trusting in another; not trusted by another; (of a thing or action) not considered likely to be of use or to succeed. **—karun —करुन् । अविश्वासीकरणम्** m.inf. to show distrust in a person, to have no confidence in a person, not to confide in him.

**bĕpoṭsh$^{u}$ ब्यपंछु । अविश्वस्तः** adj. (f. **bĕpüṭsh$^{ü}$ ब्यपंछू**), distrustful; not trusted, distrusted.

**bre,** see **bray.**

**bȧir,** see **bür$^{ü}$.**

**bar 1 वर् । कपाटम्** m. a door (K.Pr. 36, 105, 135, Śiv. 1450, 1646, 1747); (of a mountain) the commencement of the ascent (Śiv. 1176, **baras tal**). **-tal hūñ$^{ü}$** or **-pĕṭh hūñ$^{ü}$,** a bitch at the door (K.Pr. 7, 65, 102); **barau kin$^{i}$,** (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 953). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । कपाटपिधानम्** m.inf. to shut a door (K.Pr. 26, W. 147). **—dith ȧch$^{i}$ tōvarüñ$^{ü}$ —दिथ् अछि तोवरंञू । कुद्यां परिभाषणम्** f.inf. to close the door, and threaten; to get into a hidden place for safety, and then to abuse a person or brag of one's superiority to him. **-hākh -हाख् । द्वारपार्श्वैककाष्टम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hāki -हाकि**), a doorpost, the side-post of a door. **-hang -हंग् । द्वारोर्ध्वस्थस्तम्भः** m. the upper beam of a doorway, the lintel of a door (Śiv. 1075). **-nyās -न्यास् । द्वारनासा** the beam of wood projecting over a door, the lintel. Cf. the proverb **Dai ay diyi ta bar-nyāsa-y,** if God will give, then (He will give) even at the lintel. In W. 129 and K.Pr. 45 this is written **bara nyāsai,** and is apparently wrongly translated. **-poṭ$^{u}$ -पंटु । कपाटपट्टः** m. a plank of a door, the leaf of a double door. **-ṭsaran -च़्रन् । कपाटछिद्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-ṭs$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ -च़्रंञू**), a chink in a door, or between the two leaves of a double door. **-ṭs$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ nasth gaṭshün$^{ü}$ -च़्रंञू नस्थ् गछंञू । अत्याक्रान्तीभवनम्** f.inf. the nose to go into the chink of a door; met. to be absolutely under a person's thumb or at his beck and call.

**bara 1 वर** abl. at the door (K.Pr. 45). **—aṭsun —अचुन्** m.inf. to enter by a door (Śiv. 448, 1132). **—nērun —नेरुन** m.inf. to go out by the door (K.Pr. 10), so **bari nērun** (Śiv. 1367).

**baras gā̃ṭh dyun$^{u}$ वरस् गाँठ् दिनु** m.inf. to apply a knot to a door, to fasten up a door and go away leaving the house empty of people (K.Pr. 76).

**bar 2 वर्,** a prefix indicating fullness or completion. See under the separate words.

**bar 3** بر prep. on, in, at (W. 99, YZ. 39).

**bar 4 वर्,** a suffix used with measures of value, weight, etc., indicating approximateness, as in **hār-bar,** (worth) about a cowry, (worth) a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795).

**bār 1 वार्** بار । **भारः** m. a burden, load (YZ. 420, Śiv. 1254, 1791); the amount being weighed, or to be weighed, in a scales. Cf. **bōr** and **bôr$^{u}$ 1**; see also **kār o bār** under **kār.** **yā bār Sāhibō** (K.Pr. 210) = Persian *bār-ĕ Ilāh*, O great God! **-dār -दार्** باردار । **गर्भिणी** f. a pregnant woman. **—gatshun —गछ़ुन् । अनिच्छया प्रवर्तनम्**, a burden to happen; an unwished for, difficult, or impossible task to be imposed upon a person. **—hĕn$^{i}$ —ह्यंनि । पापभागितापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to take loads; to incur, without cause, a share in another's loss; to become a partner in some unlawful or criminal act. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । निर्वाहणस्वीकृतिः** m.inf. to take a burden, to undertake a task or responsibility, to accept responsibility. **—tshunun —छ़ुनुन्** m.inf. to impose a burden (YZ. 551).

**bāra-wôl$^{u}$ वार-वोलु । सगौरवः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1 -वाज्यञ्**), endowed with heaviness, overloaded (of a camel, etc.); difficult, or impossible to carry out (of an action).

**bār 2 वार्** بار m. a time, a turn. **bār bār वार् वार्**, time after time, again and again (K.Pr. 184). **yĕkh bār यख् वार्** یک بار adv. at the same time, at once, simultaneously (Śiv. 781, 912).

**bara 2 वर** برہ । **लघुमेषः** m. a lamb (K.Pr. 180, W. 155) (for 1 see **bar 1**), a thin half-fed sheep.

**bara 3 वर** m. leanness, an emaciated condition, of a man or beast from sorrow, illness, etc. (Rām. 645, 686, 1020); witheredness, flaccidity, of a tree, flower, or the like (YZ. 153). Cf. **bara 2.** **—gō-mot$^{u}$ —गो-मंतु । (म्लान)जीर्णतामुपगतः** adj. (f. **—gö-mütsh$^{ü}$ —गां-मंछ़ू**), reduced to leanness, or witheredness (of a man, tree, etc.). **—gatshun —गछ़ुन् । (म्लानी)जीर्णशीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. to be reduced to leanness (of a man or animal), to be withered (of a tree or flower) (YZ. 152, Śiv. 168). **—karun —करुन् । चीणीकरणम्** m.inf. to reduce to leanness, to allow to become lean or withered by neglect (Śiv. 304, Rām. 1606).

**bāra 1 वार । तण्डुलविशेषः** f. a kind of rice, small in grain and white, mainly produced in the hill-country of Western Kashmīr, on the borders of the State of Pūnch.

**bāra 2 वार । फलविशेषः** f. the fruit of a certain small thorny shrub, in appearance like a small jujube-fruit, growing wild on the mountain slopes. **-dŏph -द्वफ् । क्षुद्रबृहतीक्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas -द्वपस्**), the shrub on which the bāra-fruit grows. **-kond$^{u}$ -कंण्डु । लताविशेषकण्टकः** m. the long sharp thorn of the bāra-dŏph (Rām. 1633). **-thür$^{ü}$ -थंरू । क्षुद्रबदरीलता** f. N. of a certain shrub, i.q. **bāra-dŏph.** **-wājĕñ 2 -वाज्यञ् । क्षुद्रबदरीविशेषविक्रेत्री** f. a woman who collects bāra-fruit and sells it in the streets. **-zāl -ज़ाल् । क्षुपविशेषविस्तृतिः** m. a spot covered with these bāra-dŏph bushes, usually on the hill-slopes.

**bāra 3 वार । गौरवयुक्तः** adj. c.g. heavy, weighty. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । अशक्यासाध्यकर्मसाधनायोगः** m.inf. to fall heavy, of some impossible or difficult task, which a person finds himself compelled to undertake. **—tatun —ततुन् । निरुपायता** m.inf. the load to be hot; hence, (of some work which was undertaken hastily and must now be completed) to be without resource, to be at one's wits' end.

**bāra 4 वार** m. a parching-pan, see **barbuz$^{u}$.**

**barāe** برائی prep. for the sake of, on account of (W. 99). **barāe Khudā** برائی خدا, for God's sake, the cry of a beggar (K.Pr. 5, W. 152).

**bārau,** see **bārav.**

**bȧr$^{i}$ वंरि**, see **bor$^{u}$** and **barun 1.**

**bārī,** see **bôr$^{u}$** and **bör$^{ü}$.**

**bāriā,** i.q. **bör$^{i}$yā,** q.v.

**bē-ār** بے عار adj. c.g. pitiless, merciless (El.).

**bēr वेर् । लघुकूलम्** f. a fence, hedge, paling, railing, low wall (Gr.Gr. 21); the edge of a field (K.Pr. 58, 121, Śiv. 1028, 1681); a partition in a granary or the like. Cf. **bēra.** **-büṭh$^{ü}$ -वंठू । कूलखिलादिः** f. (sg. dat. **-bachĕ -वछ्य**), an elevated piece of uncultivated ground between two fields.

**bēra वेर । लघुकूलम्** f. an edge, a border (El.); a road-fence, hedge, paling, railing, boundary mark, partition. Cf. **bēr.** **-gagur -गगुर् । क्षेत्रमूषकः** m. a field-mouse or field-rat. **-gaṇḍ -गण्ड् । सीमाबन्धः** m. a low boundary bank between fields or gardens. **-mūj$^{i}$ -मूजि** f. a kind of plant, an Umbellifer, eaten by the poor in time of famine (L. 71). **-mōsta -मोस्त । मुस्ताविशेषः** f. a kind of grass (the Indian *mōthā*), *Cyperus rotundus.* It grows on field banks, and its root is used in medicine and as a perfume.

**bīr वीर् । संकुलजनसमाजः** f. a crowd, throng, concourse.

**bīra-bīr वीर-वीर् । अतिसंकुलता** f. crowding, thronging, pressing. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** or **—lāgüñ$^{ü}$ —लागंञू । संकुलताप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to crowd, throng, swarm.

**bīra वीर । कन्दुकविशेषः, तत्क्रीडाविशेषः)** m. a hockey-ball; the game of hockey. **-gŏgul -ग्वगुल् । क्रीडनकगोलकविशेषः** m. a hockey-ball. **-ṭãv-ṭãv -टँव्-टँव् । मध्याश्रयः** m. a position in the middle, when the right position is to one side (like a hockey-ball which is knocked from one side to another).

**bīrū वीरू** m. N. of a village about 13 miles south-west of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Bahurūpa,* near which is a cave, into which, according to tradition, the celebrated Śaiva teacher Abhinava-gupta entered with twelve hundred disciples, and was thence translated in bodily form to Śiva's heaven (Śiv. 1894).

**bōr 1 बोर्** । **भारः** m. a burden, load (Rām. 846). Cf. **bār** and **bôr$^{u}$ 1,** and Gr.Gr. 22.

**bōr 2 बोर्** । **पुष्टलेपः** m. the plaster on a wall, usually of mud mixed with hemp, chaff, etc. Cf. **bôr$^{u}$ 2.**

**börī बा॑री** adj. e.g. in **lŏti-börī,** possessing a light weight (Śiv. 1048).

**bor$^{u}$ 1 ब॑रु** । **कुहरम्** m. (for **bor$^{u}$ 2** and **3,** see under **barun 1** and **2**; cf. also **bor$^{u}$-dus$^{u}$** under **bŏrdus**), a large crack or fissure in a wall or the like; a hole in a wall permitting entrance (Gr.Gr. 9); a mine in a wall cut by a housebreaker. Cf. **bür$^{ü}$.** **—karun —करुन्** । **रहस्योद्घाटनम्** m.inf. to make a hole in the wall; met. to pry about and as the result reveal another's secrets. **—ṭukun —टुकुन्** । **सूचनया कार्यविघातः** m.inf. to bore (like a rat) a hole in a wall; met. to spoil or impede another's work by calumny or backbiting him or it to his associates or helpers. **—tsaṭun —ज़टुन्** । **भित्तिभेदनम्** m.inf. to cut hole in a wall, to dig a mine through a wall in order to commit housebreaking. **—trukun —त्रुकुन्** । **पैशुन्यकर्म** m.inf., i.q. **—ṭukun.**

**bôr$^{u}$ 1 बोरु** । **भारः** m. (dat. **böris बा॑रिस्**, abl. **bāri**), a bundle carried on the head or shoulders, load, burden (K.Pr. 34, 104, Śiv. 199, 1027, 1810, 1849, 1896); the cargo of a ship (Gr.M.). Cf. **bār, bōr 1,** and **bör$^{ü}$,** and Gr.Gr. 143. **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. a burden to mount, a burden to be imposed (upon a person) (Śiv. 1637). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to place weight, to lean upon (Gr.M.). **—tulun —तुलुन्** conj. 1, to load, carry (El.). **—tulanwôl$^{u}$ —तुलन्वोलु** m. (f. **—tulanwājĕñ —तुलनवाज्यञ्**), a porter (of burdens) (El.). **—wālun —वालुन्** m.inf. to cause a burden to descend, to relieve a person of a burden, to lighten his load (Śiv. 1506).

**bör$^{i}$ khārȧn$^{i}$ बा॑रि खार॑नि** । **भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to cause burdens to mount, to lay or transfer a burden or (fig.) a responsibility upon anyone; esp. when doing any work, to throw the whole responsibility on someone else, under the pretence that it is undertaken on his behalf or that he is a fellow-worker or accomplice. Cf. **bör$^{ü}$ khārȧn$^{i}$.** **—khasȧn$^{i}$ —खस॑नि** । **समर्पितीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. a burden or responsibility to be transferred to, or laid upon, any person; esp. as above. **—ladȧn$^{i}$ —लद॑नि** । **भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to put or transfer a burden or responsibility upon another; esp. to make a show of complying with another, apparently only acting under his orders, in some work which one wishes to do oneself, and thus to throw the responsibility upon him. Cf. **bör$^{ü}$ ladȧn$^{i}$,** s.v. **bör$^{ü}$.** **—rōzȧn$^{i}$ —रोज़॑नि** । **अभियोगपात्रीभवनम्, दुष्कर्मोत्तरदातृता** m. pl. inf. burdens to remain, a responsibility to be incurred or shared; esp. for a crime or its punishment. **—thawȧn$^{i}$ —थव॑नि** । **व्याजेनानुवर्तनम्** m. pl. inf. to place loads; to pretend compliance with any order, but to leave the work to be done, or the responsibility to be undertaken, by the giver of the order.

**bôr$^{u}$ 2 बोरु** । **पुष्टलेपविशेषः** m. the plaster on a wall, etc., made up of lime, mud, etc. (Rām. 568). Cf. **bōr 2.**

**bör$^{ü}$ बा॑रू** m. a load. Cf. **bôr$^{u}$ 1.** By some spelt **bārī** (e.g. K.Pr. 147, 166). Used in the following compounds:— **-gur$^{u}$ -गुरु** । **धुर्याश्वः** m. a pack-horse. **-khar -खर्** । **खरवद्भारवाही** m. a pack-ass; met. one who works like a pack-ass, one who, in return for the necessities of life, works entirely for another's profit, i.e. who makes over all his earnings to his master. **—khārȧn$^{i}$ —खार॑नि** । **परस्मिन्समर्पणा** m. pl. inf. to cause loads to mount, to pretend to undertake a task, which one really wants done oneself, at the instigation of another, and to lay the whole responsibility on him; i.q. **bör$^{i}$ khārȧn$^{i}$,** see **bôr$^{u}$ 1.** **—ladȧn$^{i}$ —लद॑नि** । **कर्मवृत्त्यारोपणा, भारारोपणम्** m. pl. inf. to load burdens, to pretend to undertake some work at the instance of another, to throw the whole burden and responsibility (in case of failure) upon another, while ready to claim the credit in case of success; i.q. **bör$^{i}$ ladȧn$^{i}$,** see **bôr$^{u}$ 1.** **-sör$^{ü}$ -सा॑रू** । **भारसंग्रहः** f. loading, the act of making up loads, and transferring them from place to place. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । **धृतभारः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a man or beast actually employed in carrying a load, a porter or pack-animal. **-way -वय्** f. the wages of a porter (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **bör$^{a}$way.** **-zyun$^{u}$ -ज़्युनु** । **भारेन्धनम्** m. firewood collected in the forest and brought in bundles for sale, as distinct from chopped logs.

**būr बूर्** । **मेषाजखुरः** f. the hoof of a cloven-hoofed animal, such as a sheep or a goat.

**bura 1 बुर** । **शुद्धसंस्कृतशर्करा** m. coarse white sugar.

**bura 2 बुर** । **और्णवस्त्रविशेषः** m. a kind of woollen garment or gown made of coarse black and white yarn.

**bür$^{ü}$ ब॑रू** । **दीर्घकुहरम्** f. a crack or fissure in wood, a stone, wall, door, etc., a spy-hole. El. spells this **bȧir.** Cf. **bor$^{u}$ 1** and Gr.Gr. 10. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ़॑ञू** । **छिद्रख्यातिः** f.inf. such a hole to occur; met. a secret plan or the like to be revealed, as if by means of a spy.

**barbād** or **bar$^{a}$bād** برباد adj. e.g. given to the wind, wasted, ruined, destroyed (K.Pr. 48).

**barābad बराबद्**, a corruption of **barābar,** q.v., see **ati.**

**bīr-bȧl$^{i}$ बीर्-ब॑लि** । **कर्णभूषणविशेषः** f. a small kind of ear-ring passing through the centre of the ear, usually of gold, and ornamented with bosses. It is worn by boys.

**bīr-bali-hor$^{u}$** वीर्-वलि-हुरु। कर्णभूषाविशेषयुग्मम् m. a pair of such ear-rings. **-kan** -कन्। कर्णभूषणविशेषैकम् m. a single one of such ear-rings; an ear adorned with such an ear-ring. **-pōsh** -पोश्। कर्णभूषाविशेषपुष्पम् m. a boss on one of such ear-rings.

**b$^{a}$r-b$^{a}$r** व्र्-व्र्। शीघ्रनिर्गमध्वनिः m. a rapidly repeated sound, a whirr, buzz, like the noise of a number of birds suddenly rising at once.

**bar-bür$^{ü}$** वर्-वंरू। अतिमनोहरा f. filled full (of beauty); hence, a woman beautiful in every respect.

**bara-bar** वर-वर्। अत्यन्तपूरणम् f. the act of filling to the brim.

**barābar** or **barōbar** برابر adj. c.g. equal, coinciding, alike, all one (K.Pr. 18, 64, 79, 81, 163); of equal value (Śiv. 900); flat, level (K.Pr. 136, of the beam of a pair of scales); equal (to) (governing dat., K.Pr. 163, W. 121); (of opinions) agreeing, coinciding (Gr.M.); full, complete (Śiv. 1348); as prep. according to (El., K.Pr. 257); as adv. continually, regularly, without intermission (Rām. 746).

**bara-bara** वर-वर। अतिपूरितः adj. c.g. filled to the brim.

**birbish** विर्विश्। धानादिभक्ष्यसमूहः m. a mixed mess of fried grain of various sorts, eaten as a snack in the afternoon of the long days of summer.

**b$^{a}$rbatan** व्र्वतन्, **burbatan** वुर्वतन, **b$^{a}$rbatañ** व्र्वतञ्, or **burbatañ** वुर्वतञ्। क्रीडनकविशेषः f. a certain toy, a disc (of stone, metal, or wood) with two holes passing through it, through each of which a string is passed. It is made to revolve by twisting the double string, the ends of which are held apart, one in each hand, etc.; these are then pulled against each other.

**bāra-böts$^{ü}$** वार-वांचू। दम्पती m.pl. a married couple, husband and wife.

**barbuz$^{u}$** वर्वुज़ु। भर्जनाजीवी m. one who lives by parching grain; a grain-parcher (usually of maize).

**barbuz$^{i}$-bāra** वर्वुज़ि-वार। भर्जकाम्बरीषम् m. a grain-parcher's parching-pan (filled with hot sand). **-bāy** -वाय्। भर्जकस्त्री f. a grain-parcher's wife. **-gāsa karun** -गास करुन्। अतिसंकीर्णतापादनम् m.inf. to throw into disorder, scatter widely something which should be kept in an orderly manner (as a person's hair, the threads in a loom, or the leaves of a book) (like the confused pile of leaves and grass kept by a grain-parcher for fuel). **-pöth$^{a}$r** -पांथ्र्। सस्यभर्जकवद्वर्तनम् m. acting or conducting oneself like a grain-parcher, the habits of a grain-parcher; met. of a fellow who handles dirty and disorderly things, such as piles of dry leaves and grass, smoke, etc. **-wān** -वान्। भर्जकाश्रयः m. a grain-parcher's shop or stand where he parches grain.

**barbuz$^{i}$gī** वर्वुज़िगी। धान्यादिभर्जनव्यापारः f. the profession, or trade, of a grain-parcher.

**barüc$^{ü}$** वरंचू, see **baruk$^{u}$**.

**brüc$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ब्रंचू-मंच़ू, see **brakun.**

**brād** ब्राद्। दुराकारमूढः m. a clumsy, ugly-looking fool, who speaks and listens without intelligence, and whose one object is to fill his belly; an idiot.

**brā̃d** ब्राँद् or **brānd** ब्रान्द्। द्वारबाह्यसोपानाश्रयः m. the platform or landing in front of the main door of a house, the doorstep, threshold (K.Pr. 39, abl. written *barándah*; Śiv. 1098, ag. **brāndan**). **-phash** -फश्। देहलीलेपः m. the plastering of the threshold with cow-dung plaster, done every morning by strict Hindūs.

**brā̃da-khot$^{u}$** ब्राँद-खंतु। देहलीकोष्ठम् m. a room by the platform of a doorway, a door-keeper's room. **-küñ$^{ü}$** -कंञू। देहली f. the stone step in front of the main door of a house, the threshold. **-pôw$^{u}$** -पोवु। देहलीसोपानम् m. a single step leading up to a door.

**broḍ$^{u}$ 1** ब्रंडु। नासाग्रम् m. the septum of the nose.

**bráḍ$^{i}$ kaḍán$^{i}$** ब्रंडि कडंनि। मुखाङ्गसंकोचविशेषः m. pl. inf. to drag the septa (i.e. the septum of the nose and other parts of the face, the nose itself, lips, eyes, forehead, etc.), to suddenly screw up the face, to have the visage suddenly contorted, as when at the point of death, or as when a suckling child is in pain or suffering from hunger, or as in disgust; so **wuṭhan bráḍ$^{i}$ kaḍith,** dragging the nostrils to the lips, screwing up the face to show disgust (Śiv. 830).

**broḍ$^{u}$ 2** ब्रंडु। ज्वलद्दीपवर्त्यग्रम् m. the burning end of a lighted wick.

**brādagī** ब्रादगी। मौढ्यम् f. the condition of, or acting like, a greedy, ugly, incompetent fool.

**burdam** वुर्दम् or **burdama** वुर्दम। बहुलद्रव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **burdamas** वुर्दमस्), a mass, or collection, of wealth or of many valuable things; wealth earned and collected.

**bráḍ$^{i}$mar** ब्रंडिमर्। प्रदेशविशेषः m. the N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, occupying the right bank of the river between the fourth and the fifth bridges. The ancient Bhaṭṭārakamaṭha. See RT.Tr. II, 448.

**brādun** ब्रादुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brādyōv** ब्राद्योव्), to become powerful, i.q. **bādun,** q.v.

**bardār** بردار adj. c.g. and subst. m. holding or raising up; a bearer, supporter, carrier; -° as in **chēri-bardār**, a wand-bearer (Śiv. 1153); **kharca-b°,** a man responsible for, or in charge of, expenditure, a head steward (Śiv. 1154); **murachala-b°,** a fan (or whisk) bearer (Śiv. 1148).

**bardāri** برداري in the following: **bardāri bardāri din$^{i}$** वर्दारि वर्दारि दिनि। बलादाकर्षणाघातः m. pl. inf. to pull a person or thing towards oneself and beat him or it. **—bardāri kaḍun** —वर्दारि कड़ुन् । दूराद्पसारणम् m.inf. to pull a person out of his place and drive him away.

**barādar** برادر m. a brother (Rām. 330, 811).

**bŏrdus** वुर्दुस्, **burdus** बुर्दुस्, or **bor$^{u}$-dus$^{u}$** वंरु-दुसु । आयोधनम् m. fighting, coming to blows (of people gathered together in a house or at an assembly) (K.Pr. 85).

**bardāsht** برداشت m. endurance, patience ; taking goods on credit, a credit transaction. **—khārun** —खारुन् m.inf. to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312).

**barȧf$^{i}$** برفي, see **barȧph$^{i}$.**

**brag** ब्रग् (poet. sometimes spelt **brugu** भृगु) । वकः m. (f. **bragiñ** ब्रगिञ्), the blue heron, *Ardea cinerea*, L. 126 (*breg*). See also Elmslie s.v. *brág* for particulars as to this bird. The feathers are worn by Pandits on marriage days and by soldiers when visiting the Mahārāja (K.Pr. 34, Śiv. 1815). **—tulȧn$^{i}$** —तुलंनि । अतितोदना m. pl. inf. (lit.) to raise herons; met. to cause the down of the body to rise and fall rapidly, like a flight of herons; hence, to scold violently (e.g. a pupil scolded by his master). **—wŏthȧn$^{i}$** —व्रथंनि । अतिशीतवाधानुभवः m. pl. inf. (lit.) herons to rise; met. to have the down of the body rising and falling rapidly like a flight of herons; hence, to feel extreme cold, to shiver from cold.

**braga-phamb** ब्रग-फम्ब् । वकशिरोवालविशेषः m. heron-cotton, i.e. the head-down of a heron, worn on the caps of the children of the well-to-do. **-pos$^{u}$** -पंसु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain wild medicinal creeper, said to resemble a heron, and to have white leaves. **-tīr$^{ü}$** -तीरू । वकगरुद्विशेषः f. a heron-feather ; (pl.) the plume feathers growing on a heron's head, worn by kings and chiefs (Śiv. 1012).

**brug 1** भृग् or **brugu 1** भृगु m. N. of a celebrated legendary saint, in Sanskrit Bhṛgu. Sg. gen. **brugun$^{u}$**, f. **brugüñ$^{ü}$** (Śiv. 797).

**brugu-lattā** भृगु-लत्ता m. kicked by Bhṛgu, a N. of Viṣṇu, who was so treated by the saint, and expressed himself as honoured by the blow (Śiv. 797).

**brug 2** भृग् or **brugu 2** भृगु, i.q. **brag,** q.v.

**barg 1** or **baṛ$^{a}$g** برگ m. a leaf (of a tree or paper) (Śiv. 983, see **barg 2,** and El.) **-hanā** -हना f. a small piece of paper (Gr.M.). **-paiwand** برگ پیوند m. grafting, budding (L. 458). Cf. **pana-barg** (Śiv. 994).

**barg 2** भर्ग् m. radiance ; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 983, with double meaning, referring to **barg 1**). **-shikhā** -शिखा f. N. of a mountain sacred to Śiva.

**bargöl$^{i}$** वर्गांलि । त्वकखण्डानि m.pl. small bits of the skin of the body of a living animal, such as those rubbed off by galling, or the top of a blister, etc. **—tulȧn$^{i}$** —तुलंनि । अतिव्यथोत्पादनम् m. pl. inf. to raise bits of skin, utterly to wear a person out with carrying burdens or the like, so that his body becomes raw and blistered. **—wŏthȧn$^{i}$** —व्रथंनि । अतिपीडाप्तिः m. pl. inf. bits of skin to rise, to be worn out with excessive carrying of burdens or the like.

**bragiñ** ब्रगिञ्, see **brag.**

**bārgav** भार्गव् m. a descendant of Bhṛgu, see **brug 1.**

**bārgava-rām** भार्गव-राम m. Rāma, the descendant of Bhṛgu, Paraśu-rāma, who is said to have wiped the Kṣatriya tribe out of existence, the sixth *avatār*, or incarnation, of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 860).

**brāh** ब्राह् । ज्वाला m. a flame (of fire). Cf. **brēh.**

**brēh** ब्रेह् । ज्वाला f. (sg. dat. **brīsh$^{ü}$** ब्रीशू), a flame, the flame of fire, cf. **brāh.** **—tulüñ$^{ü}$** —तुलंञू । ज्वालाविष्करणम् f.inf. to raise a flame (by blowing a fire or the like). **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$** —व्रथंञू । ज्वालोद्भवः f.inf. flame to arise, to burst into flame, or, of a fire nearly out, to flame up on the addition of wood, oil, or the like.

**brũh** ब्रुँह् adv. in front. **brũh brũh pakun** ब्रुँह् ब्रुँह् पकुन् m.inf. to keep walking in front, to precede, to go along in front of a person (H. iii, 2 ; cf. iii, 1 and viii, 9).

**brahm** ब्रह्म् m. Brahma, the one self-existent, impersonal spirit, the Absolute, the Pantheos (Śiv. 1051, 1458, 1593, 1766, 1850) (voc. **brahmō** ब्रह्मो, Śiv. 1415, 1424) ; °- a Brāhmaṇ, a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste ; °- the god Brahmā, the Creator.

**brahma-bāv** ब्रह्म-बाव् । ब्रह्मत्वम्, ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः the state of identification with Brahma, (according to Pantheists) final salvation ; conduct like that of a pious Brāhmaṇ. **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् । ब्रह्मग्रन्थिः m. the knot which ties together the three threads forming the sacred cord worn by Brāhmaṇs ; any similar knot tied on things ceremonially worn. **-hatyā** -हत्या । ब्राह्मणहननम् f. murder of a Brāhmaṇ ; any equally heinous crime. **-hȧt$^{i}$yôr$^{u}$** -हंतियोरु । ब्रह्मघ्नः m. (f. **-hȧt$^{i}$yārĕñ** -हंतियार्यञ्), one who is guilty of the murder of a Brāhmaṇ or of any equally heinous crime. **-hȧt$^{i}$yör$^{i}$gī** -हंतियांरिगी । ब्रह्मघ्नवृत्तिः f. the conduct of one who murders Brahmāṇs, or commits equally heinous crimes. **-hüts$^{ü}$** -हंचू f., i.q. **brahma-hatyā** (K.Pr. 102). **-lōkh** -लोख् m. (sg. dat. **-lōkas** -लोकस्), N. of a certain division of the universe, the world, or heaven, of Brahmā. **-muhūrta** -मुहूर्त m. a particular hour of the day, just before daybreak. A term used only by educated Hindūs ; Musalmāns use the term *gazal* (K.Pr. 176). **-nishṭh** -निष्ठ् (Śiv. 1859) or **-nishṭhā** -निष्ठा (Śiv. 1770), f. absorption in the contemplation of Brahma. **-rākhĕsī** -राख्यसी । ब्रह्मराक्षसवृत्तिः f. the condition or conduct of a **brahma-rākhyus$^{u}$**, q.v., or of a man who acts like one. **-rākhĕsgī -राख्यसगी । ब्रह्मराक्षसव्यापारः** f., i.q. **brahma-rākhĕsī. -rākhyus$^{u}$ -राखिसु । ब्रह्मराक्षसः** m. (sg. dat. **-rākhisis -राखिसिस्**; f. **-rākhĕsañ -राख्यस्यञ्**), a kind of very terrible demon, the worst kind of demon, believed to have attained his fearful powers owing to his having managed to become a Brāhman. **-randr -रन्द्र्** or **-रन्ध्र्** m. the *Brahmarandhra*, 'Brahmā's crevice,' the suture or aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death (Śiv. 1654). **-rūph -रूफ्** m. the form of Brahma; abl. **-rūpa -रूप**, under the form of B., (acting) under the condition of B. (of Śiva, Śiv. 851, 977). **-rĕsh$^{u}$ -ऋषु** m. a Brahmarṣi, a brahmanical sage, one of a class of sages supposed to belong to the Brāhmaṇ caste. **-sar -सर्** or **-saras -सरस्** m. N. of a lake in Kāshmīr passed by pilgrims on the route to the sacred Gangābal (Śiv. 1176); also used met. as equivalent to **brahma-randr,** q.v. (Śiv. 1891). **-tôn$^{u}$ -तोनु । ब्राह्मणत्वम्** m. brāhmaṇhood. **-tsöri -च़ांरि** or **-tsörī -च़ांरी** m. a Brahmacārin, a Brāhmaṇ devoted to the study of the Vēdas and preserving the vow of chastity; a young one (Śiv. 1353); an older unmarried Brāhmaṇ versed in the Vēdas (Śiv. 1047, 1507, 1523, 1887); a name of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 1377, 1838). **-zān -ज़ान्** f. (sg. dat. **-zōñ$^{ü}$ -ज़ांञू**) = Sanskrit *Brahmajñāna*, divine or sacred knowledge, esp. knowledge of the universal permeation of the one Spirit as taught by the Vēdānta philosophy (Śiv. 451, 1738, 1891). **-zanm -ज़न्म्** m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, the condition or fact of one's being a Brāhmaṇ by birth (Śiv. 1593, 1670, 1748). Cf. **bröhmana-zanm,** under **brôhmun.**

**brahmā ब्रह्मा** m. (sg. ag. **brahman ब्रह्मन्**, Śiv. 131; gen. **brahmā-sond$^{u}$ ब्रह्मा-सन्दु**, Śiv. 32, 1200), N. of a Hindū god, a member of the triad of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. He created the universe and uttered the Vēdas, at the bidding of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 31, 1115, etc). Cf. **brahm. -jī -जी** m. (dat. **-jiyĕs -जियस्**, Śiv. 717, 718; ag. **-jiyĕn -जियन्**, Śiv. 679; voc. **-jiyĕ -जिय**, Śiv. 485), or **-juv -जुव्** (Śiv. 802, 1116, 1142) (sg. dat. **-juwas -जुवस्**, Śiv. 697, 848), a respectful N. of Brahmā.

**brāhmī ब्राह्मी** f. *Taxus baccata* (El.).

**brahām ब्रहाम्** *Sorghum halepense* (El.), the Johnson grass, Cuba grass, etc.

**barham** برهم adj. c.g. confused, jumbled together, turned upside down, entangled, spoiled. **barham-darham** برهم درهم or **darham-barham** درهم برهم adj. c.g. confused, entangled, topsy-turvy (Rām. 229).

**barhamī बर्हमी** برهمی **। विनाशः** f. confusion, trouble, anarchy; utter destruction. **—gatshün$^{ü}$ —गछ्ंञू । सर्वनाशसंभवः** f.inf. utter destruction to occur, to be utterly destroyed or driven to destitution owing to the destruction of house, land, livelihood, wealth, protectors, friends, etc.

**bē-rah$^{a}$m** بے رحم adj.c.g. unmerciful, inhuman (Gr.M.).

**brahmā̃ḍ ब्रह्माँड्** or **brahmānḍ ब्रह्माण्ड् । ब्रह्माण्डम्** m. the mundane egg from which all things were created; hence, the universe (Śiv. 32, 1660, 1727); the suture in the crown of the human head, i.q. **brahm-randr,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1909).

**brahmākār ब्रह्माकार्** m. the form, condition, or state of Brahma, i.q. **brahma-rūph,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1864).

**brôhmun ब्रोह्मुन् । ब्राह्मणः** m. (sg. dat. **bröhmanas ब्रांह्मनस्**, Śiv. 1630, 1737; pl. nom. **bröhman ब्रांह्मन्**, Śiv. 1101. As °- this word takes the form **bröhman ब्रांह्मन्**, see, however, **brahm.** A female Brāhmaṇ is **bröhmüñ$^{ü}$ ब्रांह्मंञू**, q.v., but a Brāhmaṇ's wife is **bröhman-bāv ब्रांह्मन्-बाव्**), a man of the Brāhmaṇ caste (Śiv. 1118); esp. the family priest of any particular person.

**bröhman-bāv ब्रांह्मन्-बाव् । ब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. a Brāhmaṇ's wife, see ab. **-kūr$^{ü}$ -कूरू । ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. a young girl (married or unmarried) of the Brāhmaṇ caste. **—karàn$^{i}$ —करंनि । ब्राह्मणसमूहनिमन्त्रणभोजनप्रदानम्** m. pl. inf., lit. to do Brāhmaṇs; hence, to invite a number of Brāhmaṇs to a feast on the occasion of holidays, religious ceremonies, or the like. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः** m. a boy of the Brāhmaṇ caste, esp. the son of a poor Brāhmaṇ who has not yet been invested with the sacred cord; a boy-Brāhmaṇ, i.e. a boy who is already, in his boyhood, familiar with the duties of a Brāhmaṇ. **-küṭ$^{ü}$ -कंटू । ब्राह्मणकन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ -कच्य**), a Brāhmaṇ girl, esp. a young unmarried Brāhmaṇ girl of poor parentage. **-tôn$^{u}$ -तोनु । ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** m. Brāhmaṇhood. **-zanm -ज़न्म्** or **-zarm -ज़र्म् । ब्राह्मणजन्म, ब्राह्मणस्वम्** m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ; the property of a Brāhmaṇ, consisting mainly of the few utensils and books used by him in religious ceremonies, see **bröhmana-zanm,** bel.

**bröhmana-zanm ब्रांह्मनज़न्म्** m. birth as a Brāhmaṇ, Brāhmaṇhood, i.q. **bröhman-zanm** ab. and **brahma-zanm,** see **brahm** (Śiv. 1754, 1879, 1897).

**brahmānḍ ब्रह्माण्ड्**, see **brahmā̃ḍ.**

**brahmānand ब्रह्मानन्द्** m. the rapture of Brahma, i.e. the rapture of absorption into the one self-existent Spirit, Śiv. 23, 1757 (with **āh** of indef. art.), 1782.

**bröhmanöz$^{ü}$ ब्रांह्मनांज़ू । ब्राह्मणवृत्तिः** f. the profession or duties of a Brāhmaṇ; met. the sacred books used by him as textbooks for such duties.

**bröhmüñ$^{ü}$ व्रांह्मंनू । व्राह्मणी** f. a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste, see **brôhmun.**

**brahas-kath व्रहस्-कथ् । अकस्मान्मरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), a sudden, violent, or unnatural death, caused by drowning, burning, falling down a precipice, an earthquake, or the like. **-kath gatshüñ$^{ü}$ -कथ् गछ़ंनू । अकस्मान्मरणापात:** f.inf. such a sudden death to occur; met. of any sudden calamity as grievous as death.

**brahaspath व्रहस्पथ् । वृहस्पति:** m. (sg. dat. **brahaspatas व्रहस्पतस्**), the planet Jupiter.

**braj व्रज्** m. N. of the district surrounding Āgrā and Mathurā, the scene of Kṛṣṇa's juvenile adventures. **braja-wösī व्रज-वांसी** m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, voc. **brajawösiyĕ व्रजवांसिय**).

**bārj वार्ज्** f. *Zizyphus flexuosa* (El.).

**burj** برج or **burja वुर्ज** m. a bastion, tower, turret (Rām. 742, 1770); any sign of the Zodiac (Śiv. 523). (The Arabic plural of this word is *burūj*. Hence Rām. 579 has pl. dat. **burūjĕn.**)

**bruk$^{u}$ व्रुकु । कटिवक्रता** m. bending or sagging of something perpendicular owing to having to support a too heavy weight; esp. the bending or twisting of the backbone from such a cause. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । कटिवक्रतापादनम्** m.inf. to cause sagging or twisting, owing to the superimposition of an excessive burden, as in the case of a man's waist, of the trunk of a tree, a pillar, or the like. **—nērun —नेरुन् । कटिमुख्यवक्रतापत्ति:** m.inf. such bending or sagging to occur.

**b$^{a}$r$^{a}$ka व्र्क** برقع **। आच्छादनविशेष:** m. a kind of veiling dress worn by respectable women outside their houses. It is a long strip of cloth, concealing the whole of the face of the woman wearing it, except the eyes, and reaching to the feet. **—bābañ —वावञ् । आच्छादनविशेषवसनशीला** f. a respectable woman accustomed to wear a **b$^{a}$r$^{a}$ka** in public.

**baruk$^{u}$ वरुकु । कपाटसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **barüc$^{ü}$ वरंचू**), of, or belonging to, a door. Prop. gen. of **bar 1,** q.v.

**bērök$^{i}$ वेरांकि** (= بیرق) **। दण्डविशेष:** f. a kind of walking-stick with a handle across the top, like that of a crutch.

**brakh व्रख् । आघात:** m. (sg. dat. **brakas व्रकस्**), a crushing blow, a blow with a heavy weight calculated to break anything. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । भङ्गापत्ति:** m.inf. lit. to eat such a blow; to be broken by a crushing blow. **—lagun —लगुन् । आघातानुभव:** m.inf. such a blow to occur; to suffer from a crushing blow; met. of a man, to be a wreck after a severe illness.

**braka-drāv व्रक-द्राव् । दृढीभूत:** adj. (f. **-drāyĕ -द्राय**), lit. issued from crushing blows; hence (of animate or inanimate objects), hardened by experiencing or making a practice of undergoing blows; inured, case-hardened, trained. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । योग्यीकरणम्** m.inf. to harden by blows, inure, train. **—nērun —नेरुन् । आयासदृढीभवनम्** m.inf. to be hardened by blows; to be inured, case-hardened, trained.

**brikh व्रिख्** f. (sg. dat. **brikhi विखि**), any acute pain of the eye, accompanied by watering, swelling, and redness. The word is generally employed as a compound, as in the following: **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंनू**, **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$ —व्वथंनू**, or **—wasüñ$^{ü}$ —वसंनू**, f.inf. such a disease to occur. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंनू** is the equivalent of the Hindī *pak jānā*, and is used, not only of the eye swelling, but also of fruit, etc., ripening.

**barkhī** (?), f. a Kāshmīrī custom, the celebration of the day of a person's death (L. 258).

**börīkh वांरीख् । अतिभार:** adj. c g. (m. sg. dat. **börīkas वांरीकस्**), very heavy, very difficult.

**brikhilad व्रिखिलद् । नेत्ररोगाक्रान्त:** adj. c.g. suffering from eye disease, in which the eyes water and are bloodshot.

**barkhilāf** برخلاف adj. c.g. contradictory, inconsistent. **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show the reverse, to misrepresent (Gr.M.).

**barkhurdār** برخوردار adj. c.g. prosperous, successful, happy, enjoying long life and prosperity (K.Pr. 248).

**barkhāst** برخاست adj. c.g. rising, broken up, dismissed (of a meeting or court) (Gr.M.); removed from office, dismissed.

**b$^{a}$r$^{a}$kal व्र्कल् । व्याजेनाच्छादनविशेषाच्छादिनी** f. a woman who wears a **b$^{a}$r$^{a}$ka,** q.v.; esp. a woman who deceitfully wears such to disguise herself, in order to give the impression that she does so habitually.

**brakalad व्रकलद् । आघातयुक्त:** adj. c.g. broken by a crushing blow; met. reduced to a wreck by severe disease.

**brakun व्रकुन् । आहननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brok$^{u}$ व्रंकु**, f. **brüc$^{ü}$ व्रंचू**; 2 p.p. **bracyōv व्रच्योव्**), to crush, pound, esp. to crush grain with a pestle, or to crunch it with the teeth; to masticate; met. to confound a man with angry abuse. **brakana yun$^{u}$ व्रकन यिनु । आहतीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pounded, esp. of the hand, foot, finger, or toe; to be crushed between two hard substances.

**brok$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ व्रंकु-मंतु । आहत:** adj. (f. **brüc$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ व्रंचू-मंचू**), crushed, pounded; crunched by the teeth, masticated; met. crushed by angry abuse.

**barkari वर्करि**, in the following: **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । पुरो निक्षेप:** m.inf. to set a person in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in a sudden calamity), to dispatch on a forlorn hope. —**lagun** —लगुन् । आपदादिमुखयोगः m.inf. to be set in front (for almost certain death, as in a sudden attack in battle or in any great disaster). —**lāgun** —लागुन्। आपन्मुखे योजनम् m.inf., i.q. **barkari dyun$^{u}$**.

**brạk$^{a}$ran** व्रंक्रन् । व्याघातः f. crushing, pounding (as hard grains in a mortar or by crunching with the teeth); met. crushing a man by abuse.

**brạk$^{a}$run** व्रंक्रुन् । व्याघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạk$^{o}$r$^{u}$** व्रंकुरु), i.q. **brakun,** q.v.

**barkarār** برقرار adj. c.g. fixed, established, firm, unchangeable (Gr.M.).

**barkath** برکت m. (sg. dat. **barkatas** वर्कतस्), increase, abundance, prosperity, blessing (K.Pr. 79, 150); Kāshmīrī Musalmāns use this word for 'one' in counting, instead of **akh,** by way of asking God's blessing on the whole transaction.

**brakawun** व्रकवुन् । आहननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brakow$^{u}$** व्रंकवु), i.q. **brakun,** q.v. **brakow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** व्रंकवु-मंतु । हतकुट्टनः adj. (f. **braküw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** व्रंकवू-मंचू), i.q. **brok$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, see **brakun.**

**b$^{a}$r$^{a}$kāwun** व्र्कावुन् । बलादन्तःप्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **b$^{a}$r$^{a}$kôw$^{u}$** व्र्कोवु), to force violently into an orifice, e.g. a nail; obsc. (f.inf.), to violate, have violent intercourse with a woman.

**bram** व्रंम् । भ्रान्तिः, वञ्चनम् m. wandering, roaming, travelling (with suff. of indef. art. YZ. 190, **bramāh**; K.Pr. 6, ag. **braman**); an error, mistake; error, delusion (Śiv. 1762, 1769, 1835, 1844); an illusion, a delusive thing (Śiv. 1049, 1570, 1578, 1754, 1788–92, 1799); swindling, cheating; giddiness, dizziness. -° mistaking for something, as in **sarpa-bram,** mistaking (a rope) for a snake (Śiv. 1818). —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । वञ्चनम् m.inf. to cause to wander (YZ. 190); to swindle, cheat, defraud; esp. u.w. reference to children. —**dinawôl$^{u}$** —दिनवोलु adj. (f. —**dinawājĕñ** —दिनवाज्यञ्), false, deceptive, deceitful (El.). —**gatshun** —गछुन् । भ्रमसंभवः m.inf. to be in error, mistaken. —**lagun** —लगुन् । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated. **-tam** -तम् । वञ्चनम् m. swindling, cheating. —**yun$^{u}$** —यिनु। मूर्छोद्भवः m.inf. to become giddy, dizzy.

**brám$^{i}$ nyun$^{u}$** व्रंमि निनु । वञ्चितीभवनम् m.inf. to be swindled, cheated.

**brīm** in **brīm-pōsh,** m. the water-lily, *Nymphæa alba* (El.).

**barm** वर्म् । विश्वासः m. trust, confidence (in a person), esp. general trust reposed in a man of good repute; credit, good repute. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विश्वासभञ्जनम् m.inf. to destroy credit (e.g. by making public a person's bad conduct, or by spreading a report as to his poverty). —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । प्रतीतिनाशः m.inf. credit or good repute to be lost (owing to a person becoming bankrupt or the like). —**wŏthith gatshun** —व्वथिथ् गछुन्। गौरवविश्वासादिविनाशापातः m.f. id.

**barma** वर्म । आस्फोटनी m. (H. vii, 24, **bar$^{a}$m**), an auger, drill, a kind of gimlet or borer worked with a string. —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bore holes (H. vii, 24). **-tuj$^{i}$** -तुजि or **-tuj$^{ü}$** -तुजू। आस्फोटनीतूलिका f. the metal point of an auger, a drill-point. —**tārun** —तारुन् । आस्फोटन्या वेधनम् m.inf. to bore with an auger. **-trọ̆p$^{u}$** -त्रंपु । आस्फोटनीवेधद्वारा संयोजना m. joining together by auger-holes, as when two pieces of metal or leather have holes drilled along the edges, through which string or wire is passed to fasten them together. **-trŏpal** -त्रूपल् । आस्फोटनीवेधयोजितः c.g. sewed through drill holes (of shoes or the like, in which holes for the thread are first drilled with an auger).

**bar$^{a}$m** वर्म्, see **barma.**

**bērām** वेराम् (=بیمار) । रोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. sick, ill, ailing, unwell, indisposed; a sick person, a patient. —**gatshun** —गछुन् । रुगाविष्टीभवनम् m.inf. to fall ill.

**bērömī** वेरांमी । रोगः f. sickness, illness.

**brīmdū,** see **brimij.**

**bramāh** व्रमाह् (YZ. 190) = **bram** (q.v.) with suffix of indefinite article.

**brimij** व्रिमिज् । द्रुमविशेषः, कलिद्रुमः f. a certain tree, *Celtis australis*, usually found in Musalmān graveyards and in the vicinity of shrines (L. 68, 79, 81; K.Pr. 35). Hindūs look upon it as unclean and as inhabited by the *Kali Yuga* or evil genius of the present age. El. gives the following variants of the name of this tree, **brīmdū, brimla,** and **brūmīj,** and calls it *Celtis caucasica*.

**brimiji-chȏṭ$^{u}$** व्रिमिजि-छोँटु । कलिद्रुमविशेषफलम् m. the small fruit of this tree.

**brūmīj,** see **brimij.**

**brimla,** see **brimij.**

**bārāmūla,** see **warahmul.**

**braman** व्रमन्, see **bram.**

**bramun** व्रमुन् । भ्रमापत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bramyōv** व्रम्योव्), to wander, roam; to go round in circles, to revolve; to be in error, mistaken, to make a mistake. **bramyō-mot$^{u}$** व्रम्यो-मंतु । भ्रान्तिमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **bramyĕ-müts$^{ü}$** व्रम्ये-मंचू), in error, mistaken.

**bar-mandĕñ** वर्-मन्द्यञ् or **-mandiñ** -मन्दिञ् । मध्याह्नकालः m. midday.

**bar-mandĕñuk$^{u}$** वर्-मन्द्यञुकु । मध्याह्नकालिकः adj. (f. **-mandĕñüc$^{ü}$** -मन्द्यञंचू), of or belonging to midday.

**bar-mandĕñĕn** वर्-मन्द्यञन् or **-mandiñĕn** -मन्दिञन् । मध्याह्ने adv. at midday (Śiv. 1756).

**-mandĕñĕn bög$^{i}$** (or **bögin**) -मन्द्यञन् वागि (वागिन्) । मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at about midday.

**bar-mandĕñĕs** वर्-मन्द्यञस् । मध्याह्नावसरे adv. at midday. **-mandĕñĕs bög$^{i}$** (or **bögin**) -मन्द्यञस् वागि (वागिन्) । मध्याह्नावसरप्राये adv. at about midday.

**brạm$^{a}$r** ब्रमर् । वञ्चकः m. a swindler, a cheat (Gr.Gr. 149).

**bramur$^{u}$** ब्रमुरु । वञ्चकः adj. (f. **bram$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** ब्रमॖरू), a swindler, a cheat.

**bramarācōkh** ब्रमराचोख् । भूतविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **bramarācōkas** ब्रमराचोकस्), a certain kind of demon or ghost, who dwells in waste places and misleads travellers by pretending to be a light, a will-o'-the-wisp. Cf. **brahma-rākhyus$^{u}$**, under **brahm.**

**brạm$^{a}$run** ब्रमरुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạm$^{o}$r$^{u}$** ब्रमॊरु), to mislead, lead into error, delude.

**brạm$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ब्रमॊरु-मॊतु । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **brạm$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$** ब्रमॖरू-मॖचू), misled.

**brạm$^{a}$rāwun** ब्रमरावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brạm$^{a}$-rôw$^{u}$** ब्रमरोवु), i.q. **brạm$^{a}$run,** q.v. (YZ. 339, Śiv. 530).

**brạm$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ब्रमरोवु-मॊतु । भ्रामितः perf. part. (f. **brạm$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$** ब्रमराॖवू-मॖचू), i.q. **brạm$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see **brạm$^{a}$run.**

**bran** ब्रन् । वृक्षविशेषः m. an elm-tree (Śiv. 1286), *Ulmus Wallichiana* and *U.* sp. (L. 79), *U. erosa* and *U. pumila* (El.). L. spells this word *bren* and *brenn*, El. has both *bran* and *bren*. Cf. L. 68, 70 (its young shoots used for their fibre), 79, 80.

**brana-dĕl** ब्रन-द्यल् । वृक्षविशेषत्वक् m. the elm-bark, used as a medicine for cutaneous diseases. **-dyol$^{u}$** -द्यॊलु । वृक्षविशेषत्वक्तन्तुः m. the bark of the young shoots of the elm, used for making rough but strong ropes (L. 70). **-sūr** -सूर् । दारुविशेषभस्म m. the ashes of burnt elm, which have alkaline properties and are used for making lye. **-zyun$^{u}$** -ज़्युनु । इन्धनविशेषः m. elm firewood, used principally by Musalmāns (L. 80).

**baran 1** वरन् । लघुकपाटम् f. (sg. dat. **barüñ$^{ü}$** वरॖञू), a lightly-built door, such as that admitting to the ground floor of a house or water-shed or a cow-house; a doorway fitted with such a door. Cf. L. 460. **hasti-baran,** f. an elephant's stable-door (K.Pr. 190).

**baran 2** वरन् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of one of the lunar asterisms, the Sanskrit *Bharaṇī*.

**bāràn$^{i}$** वारॖनि । भ्रातरौ m.pl. a pair of uterine brothers, or a brother and sister, both uterine (YZ. 438); any number of uterine brothers or brothers and sisters (YZ. 453). **-tôn$^{u}$** -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम् m. brotherhood (uterine or not), the relationship between brothers or between brothers and sisters; met. mutual affection or mutual conduct like that between brothers; relationship by blood, or even by having the same teacher.

**baráin** (?), m. the oak, *Quercus dilatata* (El.). According to L. 79 this tree does not grow in Kashmir. The spelling of the word is doubtful.

**bàrin** वॖरिन्, they were muddied by him, see **barun 2.**

**barun 1** वरुन् । पूरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bor$^{u}$ 2** वॊरु, for **bor$^{u}$ 1,** see s.v.), to fill (K.Pr. 95; YZ. 373, 374; Śiv. 24, 1169, 1345, 1784); to fill (with joy, sorrow, faith, etc.) (Śiv. 171, 925, 1587); to perform, fulfil (e.g. a hope or wish), complete; to pay (the penalty of), undergo, suffer, endure; to attain to, enjoy, experience (love, happiness, sorrow, etc.) (YZ. 252, Śiv. 1113, 1645); to feel and maintain (love, faith etc.) (Śiv. 1171, 1174); to pass (time) (Śiv. 799, 1065, 1584). **—cāv,** to fill a wish, to desire ardently, covet (K.Pr. 247); to fulfil a desire (YZ. 31). **—gam,** to suffer grief, to be sorrowful, anxious (YZ. 38).

**bàr$^{i}$ bàr$^{i}$** वॖरि वॖरि freq. part. continually filling, filling over and over again (YZ. 343, Śiv. 1079, 1400); used as an adj. very full (Śiv. 520, 1245, 1524).

**bor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1** वॊरु-मॊतु । भरितः perf. part. (f. **bür$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$** वॖरू-मॖचू), filled, brimful.

**barana yun$^{u}$ 1** वरन यिनु । परिपूर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become filled (e.g. a vessel or a river), to become brimful (Śiv. 1234, 1286).

**barith dyun$^{u}$** वरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fill, to fill up (YZ. 222).

**barun 2** वरुन् । लिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bor$^{u}$ 3** वॊरु; for **bor$^{u}$ 1** see s.v.), to smear, daub, stain, defile, pollute (K.Pr. 121, of a wet dog dirtying people). **bor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2** वॊरु-मॊतु, perf. part. defiled, dirtied (of clothes) (Śiv. 1022).

**barun 3** वरुन् । वियोगदैन्यवृत्ति conj. 3 (2 p.p. **baryōv** वर्योव्), to pine in absence from home or friends, to be homesick.

**barana āmot$^{u}$** वरन आमॊतु । आबद्धचित्तीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüṭs$^{ü}$** —आमॖचू), become homesick. **—yun$^{u}$ 2** —यिनु । चित्तावन्धः m. inf. pass. to become homesick.

**bēran** (?) m. a certain kind of grass (L. 70, 359) (qy. is this really for **bēran pĕṭh,** on the field borders, and meaning either **bēra-mūj$^{i}$** or **bēra mōsta,** see **bēra**?).

**burön$^{i}$** बुरॗनि । व्यञ्जनविशेषः f. a kind of salad, composed of pounded radishes mixed with curdled milk (*dahī*), and seasoned with cumin and salt. It is eaten uncooked.

**brānd,** i.q. **brā̃d,** q.v.

**barānda** (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **brā̃da,** abl. of **brā̃d,** q.v.

**brang 1** ब्रंग् । प्रांशुशाला m. a turret; the minaret of a mosque; with **āh** of indef. art. **brangāh** (K.Pr. 143). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । वक्रशपथः m.inf. to raise a minaret; met. to swear repeatedly, to call over and over again God or one's spiritual teacher to witness.

**brang 2 व्रंग् । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the name of a pargana in the south-east of the valley of Kashmir.

**brangī व्रंगी । नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a river rising in the mountains east of Kashmīr, and watering the pargana of Brang.

**bē-rang** بے رنگ **वेरङ्ग्** adj. c.g. without colour, colourless; without form, formless (of God) [Śiv. 849, 1820 (of the universe before creation, "without form and void"), Śiv. 1025]; without passion, passionless (a Persianization of the Sanskrit *rāga-rahita*) (Śiv. 1267, 1566).

**brinj** برنج (? m.), rice (K.Pr. 180, W. 155). The word has not been noted elsewhere. Cf. **braz.**

**brinja-kul$^{u}$**, m. N. of a tree of Kashmīr (El.).

**brōnṭh व्रोंठ्** (**bronṭ**, W. 97), **brūnṭh$^{i}$ व्रूंठि**, etc., see under **brō̃ṭh, brū̃ṭh$^{i}$**, etc.

**brönits** برآنچ (YZ. 37, 251, 317) = **brō̃ts$^{ü}$**, see **brā̃th 1.**

**baranāwun 1 वरनावुन् । परिपूरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw$^{u}$ वरनोवु**), to cause another to fill anything.

**baranāwun 2 वरनावुन् । वियोगदीनीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **baranôw$^{u}$ वरनोवु**), to make a person homesick, to cause him to be homesick.

**branyuv$^{u}$ व्रन्युवु । दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **braniv$^{ü}$ व्रनिवू**), made of elm-wood, see **bran.**

**brinz$^{i}$ व्रिज़ि, brinzi व्रिज़ि, brinzis व्रिज़िस्**, see **bryunz$^{u}$.**

**brunz$^{u}$ व्रुज़ु**, see **bryunz$^{u}$.**

**barü̃ñ$^{ü}$ वरंञू** a door (Śiv. 207, 1890); cf. **bar 1.**

**barañĕ-bal वरञ-वल् । रन्ध्रगर्भमार्गप्रदेशः** m. N. of a certain narrow pass or cleft in the mountain wide enough for only one person at a time, through which pilgrims pass on the way from Śrīnagar to Gangābal (Śiv. 1176, 1890); in Śiv. 1890 also used met. to signify the *maṇipūra*, or mystical circle on the navel, referred to in Yōga philosophy.

**brañ-brañ व्रञ्-व्रञ् । ध्वनिविशेषः** m. knock, crash, flap, the sound of striking or moving anything solid.

**barñĕ-gor$^{u}$ वर्ञ-गरु । तन्तुभरणशिल्पी** m. a man whose profession is to wind the woof in the shuttle for weaving woollen cloth.

**bar-pā** برپا or **barpāh वर्पाह्** adj. c.g. on foot, erected, established. **—āsun —आसुन्** m.inf. to be set on foot, established, to be zealously engaged in any work (Rām. 573).

**baráph$^{i}$, baráf$^{i}$ वरंफि** برفی **। भक्ष्यविशेषः** (lit. icy), a kind of sweetmeat made of sugar and milk and having the appearance of ice.

**barpala anun वर्पल अनुन् । प्रोत्साहनम्** m.inf. to provoke, incite, persuade a person to do anything.

**bar-pūr वर्-पूर् । संपूर्णः** adj. c.g. quite full, brimful, chokeful, crammed, replete.

**brārī** or **brērī** (? spelling), f. a species of elm, *Ulmus campestris* (El.). **brāri,** a certain plant: it was eaten in the famine of 1877–9 and caused many deaths (L. 71). Cf. **brôr$^{u}$ 1.**

**brīri व्रीरि, brīr$^{ü}$ व्रीरू**, see **brūr$^{ü}$.**

**brôr$^{u}$ 1 व्रोरु । विडालः** m. (f. **brör$^{ü}$ 1 व्रांरू**), a cat (m.), a tom-cat, (f.) a pussy-cat (K.Pr. 34, 35, 64, 69, 109). Cf. **byôr$^{u}$.** **—mārun —मारुन् । भर्त्सनेनाक्रमणम्** m.inf. to attack a person with abuse. **—mörith thawun —मांरिथ् थवुन् । प्रथमतो भर्त्सनेनाक्रान्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to establish oneself by abuse, as when a newly appointed official at once brings his subordinates under his thumb by threats and abuse immediately after his taking charge.

**brāri-bŏkut$^{u}$ व्रारि-वुकुतु । विडालपोतः** m. (f. **-bŏk$^{ü}$ts$^{ü}$ -वुकंचू**), a kitten. **-gāsa -गास । ओषधिलताविशेषः** m. a certain labiate plant, used in medicine as an anthelmintic (L. 75). Cf. **brārī.** **-hal -हल् । विडालीकललम्** m. cat's embryo, the embryo of a cat voided before its full time, known to be rarely found by a human being; met. anything of great rarity. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू । अकस्मात्संचलना** f.inf. to exhibit a movement of surprise or fear, to start. **-zūn -ज़ून् । मन्द्रज्योत्स्ना** f. the pleasing moonlight in the latter half of the night and before dawn. **-zūn gatshü̃ñ$^{ü}$ -ज़ून गछंञू । दिनोपस्थितिभ्रमः** f.inf. owing to being deceived by the moonlight of the latter half of the night, to wrongly imagine that dawn is near.

**brör$^{i}$-jath व्रांरि-जथ् । विडालवालसमूहः** f. (sg. dat. **-jüts$^{ü}$ -जंचू**), cat's hair (used for fine paint-brushes, etc.). **-khot$^{u}$ -खंतु । विडालकोष्टम्** m. a safe or cupboard in kitchens, etc., in which milk, butter, etc., is kept out of reach of cats. **-kõñī -कांञी । वलभी** f. the cat's attic, i.e. a small attic or garret immediately under the roof, suitable for storing wood or other lumber. **-kāñĕñ -काञञ् । वलभी** f. id. **-mālay -मालय् । विडालाभीष्टद्रव्यम्** f. anything longed for by cats, such as milk, butter, meat, or the like; met. anything longed for by children. **-māy -माय् । विडालमन्दस्थितिः** f. the act of sitting silently and motionless, unseen by others, but watchful, like a cat; stealthiness. **—pakun —पकुन् । विडालगतिः** m.inf. to walk like a cat, to walk stealthily. **-thaph -थफ् । विडालापहरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-thapas -थपस्**), plunder by a cat; plundering or carrying off by anyone in the manner of a cat, i.e. by a sudden attack after stealthy watching. **-zāgay -ज़ागय् । विडालवज्जागरा** f. cat's watching; stealthy watching in order to obtain anything, after the manner of a cat.

**brôr$^{u}$ 2 ब्रोरु । कूपयन्त्रकीलविशेषः** m. the upper cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for raising water from a well; cf. **byôr$^{u}$.**

**brör$^{i}$-kij$^{ü}$ ब्रांरि-किजू । कूपाज्जलोद्धरणयन्त्रविशेषकीलविशेषः** f. the pin securing this cross-bar in position. **-tür$^{ü}$ -तंरू । कूपयन्त्रमध्यदण्डाग्रम्** f. the pointed end of the cross-bar; cf. **tür$^{ü}$.**

**brôr$^{u}$ 3 ब्रोरु** m. a god, esp. Śiva. This word is commonly found at the end of place-names, and is derived from the Sanskrit *bhaṭṭārakaḥ*, the equivalent of *īśvara*, as in **Vija-brôr$^{u}$** = Skr. Vijayēśvara, RT.Tr. II, 464. Cf. **brör$^{ü}$ 2.**

**brör$^{ü}$ 1 ब्रांरू । विडाली** f. a she-cat, pussy-cat; cf. **brôr$^{u}$.**

**brör$^{ü}$ 2 ब्रांरू । क्षेत्राधिष्ठात्री देवी** f. (f. of **brôr$^{u}$ 3,** q.v.), a goddess, in general, to whom any particular place is sacred.

**brūr$^{ü}$ ब्रूरू** or **brīr$^{ü}$ ब्रीरू । पशुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **brīri ब्रीरि**), a certain animal, said to resemble a cat (cf. **brôr$^{u}$**) and to have a voice like that of a person crying; its presence brings ill-luck. **—pĕñ$^{ü}$ —प्यंञू । अनिष्टापातः** f.inf. the occurrence of something which portends or is the cause of misfortune.

**birrē** (? spelling), m. *Picea Webbiana*, the Silver Fir (El.).

**brārun ब्रारुन् । विस्रीभवनम्** m. the going bad or musty of cooked food, milk, or the like; mustiness, a musty smell. **—anun —अनुन् । विस्रीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring mustiness, to make (anything) musty by keeping it from the fresh air or in a confined place. **—karun —करुन् । विस्रतोद्भवः** m.inf. to make a musty smell, a musty smell to arise. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । विस्रतोद्गमः** m.inf. a musty smell to come or arise.

**bárrit,** see **barith.**

**brāray ब्रारय् । दुर्गन्धः** f. a musty smell produced in anything spoiled by damp or kept shut up from the fresh air.

**br$^{a}$s ब्रस्** f. in the following: **—gatshūñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञू । विकाराप्तिः** f.inf. to go musty, of anything kept in a confined place or away from the fresh air. **—karūñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू । विकृतीकरणम्** f.inf. to turn anything (esp. soft or juicy food) musty by shutting it up in a confined place or pressing it together so that fresh air cannot reach it. **—wasūñ$^{ü}$ —वसंञू । विकृतीभवनम्** f.inf. mustiness to descend; mustiness to be caused to any soft or juicy food or the like by leaving it shut up in a vessel without allowing access to fresh air. **—wŏthūñ$^{ü}$ —व्वथंञू । विकारोद्भवः** f.inf. id. (lit. mustiness to arise); met. affection or friendship to be turned to hate owing to the mind becoming poisoned or to misunderstanding.

**bārs वार्स्** m. arrogance, the insolence of a low person suddenly raised to power; used in the following :—

**barsas āmot$^{u}$ वार्सस् आमंतु । अत्युद्धतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüts$^{ü}$ —आमंचू**), come to arrogance, arrogant. **—anun —अनुन् । अत्युद्धतीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring to arrogance, to cause a person to be arrogant. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । अत्युद्धतीभवनम्** m.inf. to come to arrogance, to become arrogant (of a mean person suddenly elevated).

**barsā वर्सा,** see **barsāvyot$^{u}$.**

**baras वरस** to a door, see **bar 1**; I will fill for him, see **barun 1.**

**bārus$^{u}$ वारुसु । ग्रामविशेषः** m. the N. of a village about seven *kōs* south-east of Śrīnagar. The site of the ancient Viśvaikasāra, a sacred spot said to give beatitude to those who die there; see RT.Tr. I, 192, and II, 460.

**brash ब्रश्** in **brash-brash ब्रश्-ब्रश् । निरन्तभुक्तिः** m. eating again and again without limit and without regard to propriety, greedy gluttony; see **brashun.**

**brēsh 1 ब्रेश् । विकरालः** m. something formidable or terrible, a huge, ugly, and terrifying form, a monster. **—hāwun —हावुन् । विकरालदर्शनम्** m.inf. to see a terrifying monster, ghost, etc. (Rām. 1367).

**brēsh 2 ब्रेश् । गर्भग्रहणावसरे संभोगेच्छा** m. sexual desire or excitement in female animals, heat, the œstrum; (of cows) bulling. **—lagun —लगुन् । संभोगेच्छोद्गमः** m.inf. signs of heat to appear in a female animal. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. heat to come, sexual desire to arise in a female animal.

**brēshĕ-āmüts$^{ü}$ ब्रेश-आमंचू । उत्पन्नसंभोगेच्छा** f. (a female animal) who has come into heat, or is in heat. **-müts$^{ü}$ -मंचू । संभोगेच्छोन्मत्ता** f. (a female animal) mad with heat, in full heat, wild with heat. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । संभोगेच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. to come into heat, to show signs of heat.

**brēshĕn tsāmüts$^{ü}$ ब्रेशन् च़ामंचू । प्रथमजातसंभोगेच्छा** f. entered into heats, i.e. to begin the series of attacks of heat which she is destined to undergo (of a female animal who is in heat for the first time).

**brēshĕs atsun ब्रेशस अचुन् । प्रथमतः संभोगोत्सुकीभवनम्** m.inf. to enter into heat, to exhibit signs of a first attack of heat.

**brīsh$^{ü}$ ब्रीशू,** see **brēh.**

**barsh वर्श् । औषधविशेषः** f. a certain medicine used for catarrhs, made up of almond juice, cardamoms, saffron, musk, and other ingredients.

**barish बरिश्** (cf. بَرْشِ) **। कुन्तः** f. (pl. nom. **bár$^{i}$shĕ बंरिश**), a sharp-pointed spear, lance (H. viii, 7; Rām. 872). **bár$^{i}$shĕ-bardār बंरिश-वर्दार् । कुन्तायुधिकः** m. a lancer, a soldier armed with a lance.

**börish** वा॑रिश् بارش । वृष्टिः f. rain, a shower of rain. —**karüñ$^{u}$** —कर॑ञू । वृष्टिपातः f.inf. rain to fall, to rain ; esp. of a sudden fall of rain.

**burish** वुरिश् । सकोपालापः f. an angry speech addressed to a servant or naughty child, scolding. —**karüñ$^{u}$** —कर॑ञू । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f.inf. to scold, address angrily.

**brashub** ब्रशुब् । वृषभः m. a bull ; met. a manly, vigorous, strong man.

**bár$^{i}$shĕl** व॑रिशल् । कुन्ताङ्कितः adj. c.g. lance-headed, fitted with an extremity like a lance.

**brēshĕlad 1** ब्रेशलद् । भयदर्शनाकुलः adj. c.g. frightened at suddenly seeing something terrific.

**brēshĕlad 2** ब्रेशलद् । संभोगेच्छाकुलः adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **brēshĕladiñ** ब्रेशलदिञ्) (of animals or men), desirous of sexual intercourse, in rut or heat.

**brashun** ब्रशुन् । सशब्दभक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brosh$^{u}$** ब्र॑शु), to eat with champing of the teeth (as animals do) ; to eat greedily. **brosh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ब्र॑शु-म॑तु । भक्षितः, तिरस्कृतः perf. part. (f. **brüsh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ब्र॑शू-म॑च़ू), eaten with champing of the teeth, eaten violently ; met. violently abused by word of mouth.

**brasta** ब्रस्त or **brēsta** ब्रेस्त । शाकविशेषबीजसमूहः f.pl. fenugreek (*Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, Hindī *mēthī*) seeds, used as a condiment.

**barsāth** वर्साथ् । वर्षम्, वर्षर्तुः m. (sg. dat. **barsātas** वर्सातस्), the rainy season ; rain in general (Śiv. 1551). —**khyon$^{u}$** —ख्य॑नु । वर्षाकालिकविकारोद्भवः m.inf. to eat the rains ; hence, to suffer from the rotting, fermenting, or mustiness which occurs to articles in the rainy season. **-kāl** -काल् । वर्षर्त्ववसरः m. the period of the rainy season (July–September). **-lad** -लद् । विकृतिमापन्नः adj. c.g. decayed, fermented, musty, maggoty, owing to the damp of the rainy season. —**lagun** —लगुन् । वार्षिकविकारापत्तिः m.inf. to decay, grow musty, infected with maggots, etc., owing to the damp of the rainy season. **-zad** -ज़द् । वर्षर्तुकालविकृतः adj. c.g. decayed, rotten, infected with maggots owing to the damp of the rainy season.

**barsātas-kyut$^{u}$** वर्सातस्-कितु । वर्षाकालावसरे adj. in, during, or at some time in the rainy season.

**braswār** ब्रस्वार् or **brĕswār** बृ॑स्वार् । बृहस्पतिवासरः f. the fifth day of the week, Thursday (K.Pr. 220, 232, W. 106).

**barsāvyot$^{u}$** वर्साव्य॑तु । संपदाढ्यः adj. (f. **barsāvĕʦ$^{ü}$** वर्साव्य॑च़ू), possessing wealth and property, rich, well-to-do (Gr.Gr. 137).

**britō** ब्रितो, in **britō-britō** ब्रितो-ब्रितो । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम् m. the act of humbly begging, imploring ; repeatedly begging and imploring.

**brō̃t$^{u}$** ब्रोँतु । भ्रान्तिः m. a mistaken recognition, being misled by appearances ; cf. **brā̃th 2.** —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । भ्रान्त्युद्भवः m.inf. mistaking one person for another to occur. —**karun** —करुन् । भ्रान्त्युत्पादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be mistaken by substituting something similar to what he expects to find, to lead a person to believe that a thing is something else.

**brôṭ$^{u}$** ब्रोटु or **brō̃ṭ$^{u}$** ब्रोँटु । क्लिष्टचिह्नम् m. a blot or drop of ink, obscuring a writing or drawing.

**brō̃ṭ$^{i}$ wālán$^{i}$** ब्राँटि वाल॑नि । कलङ्कितीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to blot or smear with ink what one is writing or drawing, to cover with blots. —**wasán$^{i}$** —वस॑नि । कलङ्कोद्भवः m. pl. inf. a paper, writing, or drawing to be covered or spoiled by blots.

**bartā** वर्ता or **bartāh** वर्ताह् (El. **barthā**), m. a husband (Rām. 323, 656, 661, **bartā** ; 159, 756, 1641, **bartāh**). **bartā-rüʦh$^{ü}$** वर्ता-र॑छू f. a woman deprived of her husband, one who has been abandoned by her husband (Rām. 1205).

**borut$^{u}$ 1** ब॑रुतु । पूर्णः adj. [m. sg. dat. **baratis** वरतिस्, ag. **bar$^{a}$t$^{i}$** वर॑ति, pl. dat. **baritĕn** (H. vi, 15) ; f. sg. nom. **bar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** वर॑चू, q.v.], filled (both lit. and fig., e.g. a vessel with something material, or a man with wealth, virtue, as in **srēha-borut$^{u}$** स्नेह-ब॑रुतु, filled with love (Śiv. 1806), etc.) ; f. (of a woman) pregnant, esp. when approaching the time of her delivery.

**borut$^{u}$ 2** ब॑रुतु । लिप्तः adj. (m. sg. dat. **baratis** वरतिस्, ag. **bar$^{a}$t$^{i}$** वर॑ति, f. nom. **bar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$** वर॑चू), smeared, plastered, used —° after words meaning oil, mud, or the like.

**brath** ब्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **brüʦ$^{ü}$** ब्र॑चू), a trade, profession (Gr.M.).

**brā̃th 1** ब्राँथ् । आशा f. (sg. dat. **brō̃ʦ$^{ü}$** ब्राँचू), hope, expectation ; **brō̃ʦ$^{ü}$ chĕs,** I (f.) am in hope (YZ. 317). —**rōzüñ$^{ü}$** —रोज़॑ञू । आशास्थितिः f.inf. hope or expectation to remain or continue. —**thawüñ$^{ü}$** —थव॑ञू । प्रतीक्षणम् f.inf. to hope, expect, look for.

**brō̃ʦ$^{ü}$ rāwun** ब्राँचू रावुन् m.inf. to be lost in hope, to be hopeless (YZ. 37, 251). —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । आशास्था m.inf. to remain in hope, to continue in hope. —**thawun** —थवुन् । आशायोजनम् m.inf. to give a person hopes, to encourage with hope.

**brā̃th 2** ब्राँथ् । भ्रान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **brō̃ʦ$^{ü}$** ब्राँचू), i.q. **brō̃t$^{u}$**, q.v.

**brēṭh** ब्रेठ् । मूढबुद्धिः adj. c.g. (m. sg. dat. **brēṭhas** ब्रेठस्), stupid, foolish (K.Pr. 128, 195, 215) ; unintelligent, ignorant. —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । मूढीभवनम् m.inf. to become stupid, to be capable of some act of stupidity, generally of some person usually intelligent.

**brēṭha-lŏpun**$^{u}$ **ब्रेठ-ल्वपुनु । स्थूलमूढः** adj. (f. **-lŏp**$^{ü}$**n̄**$^{ü}$ **-ल्वपंञू**), met. a stupid grain-jar; a fat fool, a big, clumsy, stupid fellow. **-pŏtul**$^{u}$ **-प्वतुलु । अतिमूढः** adj. (f. **-pŏt**$^{ü}$**j**$^{ü}$ **-प्वतंजू**), a stupid statue, an utter fool, a stolid fool.

**brōṭh ब्रोँठ्** or **bōṭh बोँठ् । अग्रतः, पुरस्तात्**, adv. (of place) in front, before (Śiv. 872, 1029, 1494); (of time) before, beforehand (K.Pr. 107); formerly; in the beginning, in olden time (Śiv. 100); first in order of events (Śiv. 1160); °— former, as in **br°-grāy,** former unsteadiness, the unsteadiness of former times (Śiv. 1133), cf. **brūṭh**$^{i}$**-grāy** bel.; postpos. (governing dat.) before (YZ. 434, Śiv. 8, 846). **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु** m.inf. to give beforehand, to advance (money, etc.) (Gr.M.). **-kāli -कालि । प्राक्काले** adv. in former times, formerly, once upon a time. **-kāli-hond**$^{u}$ **-कालि-हंन्दु । प्राक्कालिकः** adj. (f. **-kāli-hünz**$^{ü}$ **-कालि-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to former times, ancient; of or belonging to the beginning, initial. **-köl**$^{i}$ **-कांलि । आदौ, प्राक्काले** adv. in former times; in the beginning. **-kālyuk**$^{u}$ **-काल्युकु । प्राक्कालिकः** adj. (f. **-kālic**$^{ü}$ **-कालिचू**), existing or born in former times; of or belonging to former times, old-fashioned. **-kun -कुन् । पुरस्तात्** adv. (of place) before, in front; (of time) before; forwards, in a forward direction (El.); for the future, in future (Śiv. 1756). **-lāki -लाकि । आदौ** adv. from the beginning, from the very first. **-lāki-hond**$^{u}$ **-लाकि-हंन्दु । आदिमः** adj. (f. **-lāki-hünz**$^{ü}$ **-लाकि-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to the very beginning (either of place or time). **-nam -नम्** m. the front end of a boat, the prow (K.Pr. 76). **—nērun —नेरुन्** m.inf. to go out in front, to lead a procession (Śiv. 121); **path brōṭh nērun,** to move backwards and forwards (Śiv. 1790). **—pahān —पहान्** adv. somewhat in front (Gr.Gr. 94). **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु** m.inf. to come forward, advance; to act publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

**brōṭha ब्रोँठ । पुरः** adv. in front, in (so and so's) presence; opposite (Śiv. 1733, 1911) (**—larun,** to run before a person, to meet him). **-kani -कनि । पुरः** adv. in front, opposite; from in front (Gr.M.); cf. W. 97, **bontakani.** **-kanyuk**$^{u}$ **-कन्युकु । पुरोवर्ती** adj. (f. **-kanic**$^{ü}$ **-कनिचू**), of or belonging to in front, opposite, present, visible. **—nērun —नेरुन्** m.inf. to go out, or advance, to meet a guest (Śiv. 85). **-pĕṭha -प्यठ । आदितः** adv. from the beginning, from the first (of place or time). **-wāw -वाव्** m. a wind in front, a contrary wind, a head-wind (Śiv. 1632). **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु** m.inf. to come in front of a person (K.Pr. 17).

**brūṭh**$^{i}$ **ब्रूँठि । पुरस्तात्** adv. from in front, from the vicinity (of anything); in front (Gr.Gr. 154, Śiv. 115, 1609, 1790). **—āmot**$^{u}$ **—आमंतु । पुरस्ताद्भूतः** adj. (f. **—āmüts**$^{ü}$ **—आमंचू**), advanced, come forward; advanced in position, rank, or fortune, etc. **—anun —अनुन् । पुरस्तात्करणम्** m.inf. to bring forward; to advance a person in rank, prosperity, good qualities, etc.; to advance, adduce (arguments). **-grāy -ग्राय् । पुरःकान्तिः** f. lit. unsteadiness in front (cf. **brōṭh-grāy** under **brōṭh**); hence the outward grace, etc., of some person, as seen when walking or the like. **-kāli -कालि । पूर्वतनकाले** adv. in a former time, formerly, long ago. **-köl**$^{i}$ **-कांलि । पूर्वतनकाले** adv. formerly, long ago. **-kālyuk**$^{u}$ **-काल्युकु । अतिपूर्वतनकालिकः** adj. (f. **-kālic**$^{ü}$ **-कालिचू**), of or belonging to a long bygone time, ancient. **-kin**$^{i}$ **-किनि । पुरस्तात्** adv. in front, before, ahead, u.w. vbs. of motion, seeing, etc.; from in front, from before (Gr.Gr. 158). **-lāki -लाकि । पुरःक्रमेण** adv. from the first of all, up to now or here; regularly from the beginning, u.w. vbs. of motion, taking, collecting, gaining. **-pör**$^{i}$ **-पांरि । पुरोभागे** adv. in front, opposite; from the front (Gr.Gr. 160). **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु । पुरोभवनम्** m.inf. to come in front, come forward from behind; to advance in position, rank in life, or prosperity; to present oneself publicly, behave (Gr.M.).

**barthā वर्था, bartāh वर्ताह्**, see **bartā.**

**barāth वराथ् برات । परस्माद्दापनवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **baröts**$^{ü}$ **वरांचू**), a writing conferring immunity or exemption; by message or written document causing another to make a payment to a third party, a draft, cheque. **baröts**$^{ü}$ **dyun**$^{u}$ **वरांचू दिनु । पुरःसमर्पणम्** m.inf. to give by a draft on another; met. to put forward another man, an animal, etc., as a substitute for oneself, in order that he may be presented as an offering to a deity, undergo misfortune, receive punishment, make good a loss, or the like; to offer another in atonement as a substitute for oneself, to make another a scapegoat. **—lagun —लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम्** m.inf. to be offered by another in substitution as ab., to become a scapegoat.

**barith वरिथ्** adj. c.g. full (Śiv. 24), filled (K.Pr. 82, 119); governs the abl. as in **tsēnyau barith,** full of pillars (Gr.M.), **tīza barith,** full of glory (Śiv. 919). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to fill (El., who spells the word *bárrit*). The word is properly the conj. part. of **barun 1,** q.v.

**baruth 1 भरुथ्** m. (sg. dat. **baratas भरतस्,** gen. **barathun**$^{u}$ **भरथुनु,** Rām. 891, 1353), N. of the brother of Rāma-candra, in Sanskrit Bharata (Rām. 5, 83, 275, 288, etc.).

**baruth 2 वरुथ् । संसृष्टद्रावितधातुमयः** m. (sg. dat. **baratas वरतस्**), a dish or other vessel made of an alloy of several metals melted together.

**baruth 3 वरुथ्** or **भरुथ्** m. (sg. dat. **baratas वरतस** or **भरतस्**), N. of a hill about fifteen *kōs* north of Śrīnagar on the pilgrim-route to Gangābal (K.Pr. 233), also called Bhutēśa; cf. **buth$^{i}$-shēr.** **barata-bāl वरत-बाल्** or **भरत-बाल्** id. (Śiv. 1890).

**borth$^{u}$ वंर्थु** adj. (f. **bürʦh$^{ü}$ वंर्छ़ू**), filled, (of a garment) covered (with blood) (YZ. 126).

**brēṭhagī ब्रेठगी । मूढव्यापार:** f. the actions of a stupid man, stupidity.

**brīṭhil ब्रीठिल् । मूढता** f. stupidity.

**brīṭh$^{i}$löz ब्रीठिलांज़्** f. stupidity, ignorance (Gr.Gr. 143).

**brūṭhim$^{ü}$ ब्रूँठिमू**, see **brūṭhyum$^{u}$.**

**brēṭhun ब्रेठुन् । मूढीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brēṭhyōv ब्रेठ्योव्**), to become stupid, be a fool (of one previously intelligent); (of greasy hot food) to be spoilt by not being eaten at the proper time, to be spoilt by being allowed to get cold.

**brēṭhyō-mot$^{u}$ ब्रेठ्यो-मंतु । मूढीभूत:** perf. part. (f. **brēṭhyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ ब्रेठ्ये-मंछ़ू**), become foolish, clumsy (of one usually intelligent).

**brīṭh$^{a}$rāwun ब्रीठ्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brīṭh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ ब्रीठ्रोवु**), i.q. **brūṭh$^{a}$rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173).

**brūṭh$^{a}$rāwan ब्रूंठ्रावुन् । मूढीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brūṭh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ ब्रूंठ्रोवु**), to make stupid, e.g. a boy naturally sharp-witted whose education is neglected or who is subjected to causeless terrors; to spoil greasy hot food by allowing it to get cold before eating it. **brūṭh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ब्रूंठ्रोवु-मंतु । मूढीकृत:** perf. part. (f. **brūṭh$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ ब्रूंठ्रांवू-मंछ़ू**), made stupid, etc.; (of hot greasy food) spoilt by letting get cold.

**brōṭhus ब्रौँठ्स् । अग्रिमवर्षे** adv. next year, in the coming year (Gr.Gr. 158). **-kani -कनि । अग्रिमवर्षप्राये** adv. about next year. **brōṭhasuk$^{u}$ ब्रौँठसुकु । आग्रिमवार्षिक:** adj. (f. **brōṭhasüc$^{ü}$ ब्रौँठसंचू**), of or belonging to next year.

**brūṭhyum$^{u}$ ब्रूँठ्युमु** or **ब्रूँठिमु । पाश्चात्य:, पौरस्त्य:** adj. (f. **brūṭhim$^{ü}$ ब्रूँठिमु**), of or belonging to former time, of olden time; (of a procession or the like) of or belonging to the front; (of place) of or belonging to the place before one, of or belonging to the front (Rām. 13); (of time) of or belonging to the future. Note that this word can refer both to past and to future time.

**brōṭ$^{i}$lad ब्रौंटिलद् । कलङ्कित:** adj. e.g. (of a writing or drawing) blotted, smudged.

**baritĕn वरित्यन्**, see **borut$^{u}$ 1.**

**bārtang** بارتنگ m. the common or greater plantain, *Plantago major* (El.) (not the plantain-fruit or banana, the botanical name of which is *Musa*).

**brōʦ$^{ü}$ ब्रौँछ़ू**, see **brāth 1** and **2.**

**bar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ वरंछ़ू । गर्भिणी** f. of **borut$^{u}$ 1** and **2,** q.v.

**bürʦh$^{ü}$ वंर्छ़ू**, see **borth$^{u}$.**

**briʦhun व्रिछ़ुन् । परिदेवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bryuʦh$^{u}$ व्रिछ़ु**, f. **briʦh$^{ü}$ व्रिछ़ू**), to weep and lament, wail, as when a child cries for some coveted object, or when it is left motherless while still a child.

**briʦhanāwun व्रिछ़नावुन् । परिदेवयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **briʦhanôw$^{u}$ व्रिछ़नोवु**), to cause to cry, e.g. as when some dainty or longed-for object is refused to a child. **breʦhanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ व्रिछ़नोवु-मंतु । परिदेवित:** perf.part. (f. **breʦhanöw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ व्रिछ़नांवू-मंछ़ू**), caused to cry, given something to cry for, as ab.

**briʦhawun$^{u}$ व्रिछ़वुनु । परिदेव्यन्** adj. (f. **briʦhawüñ$^{ü}$ व्रिछ़वंञू**), one who is accustomed to wail or cry, as when a suckling child wails for the breast, or the like.

**baṛ$^{a}$ʦar वंर्छ़र् । पूर्णत्वम्** m. fullness, repletion (lit. and met.). **—karun —करुन् । पूर्णतापादनम्** m.inf. to make fullness, to fill (e.g. anything empty, or a poor man with wealth, or a disciple with virtue, etc.). **—gaʦhun —गछ़ुन् । पूर्णतापत्ति:** m.inf. fullness to occur, as ab.

**bārav 1 बारव् । गुह्याविष्कार:** m. disclosure, revelation, making some hidden thing or condition manifest. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । गूढप्रत्यक्षीभवनम्** m.inf. to become manifest, esp. the spontaneous manifestation of some valuable object hitherto concealed. **—lagun —लगुन् । गवेषणावृत्ति:** m.inf. a search for something hidden to be undertaken, e.g. of the official search for stolen property.

**bārav 2 बारव् । उपालम्भ:** m.pl. reproaches, complaints, grumbling (only used in pl.) (K.Pr. 58, 59). El. spells this word *bārau*. **—din$^{i}$ —दिनि । परसमीपे परोपालम्भ:** m. pl. inf. to complain about one person to another; to lament (Ram. 939). **—dāwån$^{i}$ —दावंनि** to scold (Śiv. 1817); to cry for help, call for rescue (Śiv. 130).

**bāravan aʦun बारवन् अचुन् । उपालम्भनम्** m.inf. to enter upon reproaches, to start reproaching. **—lagun —लगुन् । उपालम्भपात्रीभवनम्** m.inf. to become the object of reproaches; (also) to utter reproaches.

**bairav वैरव्** or **भैरव्**, see **börav.**

**bairavī भैरवी** f. a name of the goddess Durgā, the consort of Śiva (Śiv. 1498).

**birav** برو interj. go! avaunt! (K.Pr. 4) (the Persian imperative of *raftan*).

**börav वांरव** or **bairav वै(भै)रव् । भैरव:** m. N. of any one of eight manifestations or forms of the god Śiva (Śiv. 986); N. of one of a certain class of lesser deities who form Śiva's host. One of these is often the local godling of some locality or tract of country, and special localities protected by him are looked upon as sacred. Such a Bhairava is a very terrible deity.

Cf. Śiv. 1683. **—gatshun —गछुन् । अकस्मान्नाशापत्तिः** m.inf. Bhairava to happen; hence, sudden unexpected destruction to occur. **—karun —करुन् । देवतान्तिके स्वात्मोपहरणम्** m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice by committing suicide before the image of a deity; met. to become engaged in some very perilous action. **-nāth -नाथ्** m. N. of Śiva (Śiv. 976, 1552, 1894).

**burav** برو (K.Pr. 239), i.q. **birav,** q.v. In W. 156 misspelt *burāw*.

**barawun**$^{u}$ **1 वरवुनु । पूरयन्** adj. (f. **barawüñ**$^{ü}$ **1 वरवंञू**), one who is accustomed to fill, or is employed in filling.

**barawañĕ ṭās वरवञ टास् । क्रीडनविशेषः** m. a certain children's game played with hollow balls of earth, which are dashed on the ground and burst with a bang (**ṭās**).

**barawun**$^{u}$ **2 वरवुनु । वियोगदैन्यं श्रयन्** adj. (f. **barawüñ**$^{ü}$ **वरवंञू**), one who pines in absence.

**barawañ वरवञ् । भरणभृतिः** f. the wages for filling (e.g. for packing cotton in sacks, etc.).

**brewari** (?), f. the tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum* (L. 346).

**bör**$^{a}$**way वांरवय् । भारोद्वहनवेतनम्** f. wages for carrying loads, porterage. Cf. **bör**$^{ü}$**.**

**bray व्रय् । संकीर्णनम** f. confusion, disorder, mixing up, esp. spoiling by mixing up tender things and crushing them together. **—anüñ**$^{ü}$ **—अनंञू । अनुचितसंकीर्णना** f.inf. to crush together (flowers or similar delicate things). **—yiñ**$^{ü}$ **—यिञू । मर्दनेन विक्षतीभवनम्** f.inf. (of flowers or the like) to be crushed together.

**bṛay व्रंय् । वदरीफलम** f. the jujube fruit, *Zizyphus vulgaris*. The wood is hard and red-coloured, and is used for making better quality chairs, lintels, and haircombs (L. **bre,** 79, 81).

**bṛayĕ-kuj**$^{i}$ **व्रंय-कुजि** or **-kuj**$^{ü}$ **-कुजू । वदरीवृक्षः** f. the jujube bush. **-pos**$^{u}$ **-पंसु । मण्डविशेषः** m. a kind of thin rice gruel given to invalids.

**bör**$^{i}$**yā वांरिया** or **bāryā वा(भा)र्या । भार्या** f. a wife (Śiv. 1825, **bāryā**).

**bryunz**$^{u}$ **व्रिज़ु** or **brunz**$^{u}$ **व्रुज़ु । निमेषकालः** (sg. dat. **brinzis व्रिज़िस्**), the sound caused by snapping the middle finger against the thumb; the time occupied by such a snap, an instant = the twinkling of an eye; a second (K.Pr. 176).

**brinz**$^{i}$ **mārán**$^{i}$ **व्रिज़ि मारंनि । तालाहतिः** m. pl. inf. to snap the finger and thumb.

**brinzi-brinzi व्रिज़ि-व्रिज़ि । प्रतिनिमेषम** adv. at every instant, instant after instant, moment after moment.

**brinzĕn-hond**$^{u}$ **व्रिन्ज़्यन-हंन्दु । समीपप्राप्तमृतिक्षणः** adj. (f. **-hünz**$^{ü}$ **-हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, instants; met. one who has only a few moments to live, one who is at the point of death.

**bryutsh**$^{u}$ **व्रिछु**, see **britshun.**

**braz व्रज़् । धान्यविशेषः** f. N. of a small white variety of rice (L. 463, *brez*).

**braza-gör**$^{i}$ **व्रज़-गांरि । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषसमूहः** m.pl. a heap or supply of the edible kernels of a certain variety of the water chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*).

**brazi-bata व्रज़ि-बत । भक्तविशेषः** m. boiled rice of the braz variety. **-byôl**$^{u}$ **-व्योलु । धान्यवीजविशेषः** m. seed grain of braz rice.

**burza वुर्ज़** (cf. برزہ) or **būrza वूर्ज़ । भूर्जः** m. the inner bark of a species of birch, *Betula tartarica* or (L. 79) *Betula utilis*, which grows freely in the mountains of Kashmīr. The bark is easily separated into thin sheets and was formerly used for manuscripts. In old times it was employed as material for rough garments, worn by hermits and the like (Rām. 201, 763, 1448, 1591), or for umbrellas (Rām. 1253). It is still largely used as a wrapping-paper and for thatching (K.Pr. 167). Cf. El. s.vv. *bhojpatr* and *búrza*, and L. 68, 418. In Śiv. 901 the bark is contrasted with silken clothes. Cf. Śiv. 1687, quoted bel. **-bôr**$^{u}$ **-वोरु । भूर्जभारः** m. a load of bundles of birch-bark, roughly tied up with ropes made of birch-twigs, as brought down from the mountains for sale. **-chal -छल्** f. a piece of birch-bark (Gr.Gr. 162). **-gĕḍ**$^{ü}$ **-ग्यंडू । भूर्जसंघातः** f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ -ग्यज्य**), a bundle of birch-bark, as ab. **-jāma -जाम** or **-jyāma -ज्याम** m. a coat, or gown, made of birch-bark (coarse and of small value) (Śiv. 1687, Rām. 5, 182, 214). **-kôn**$^{u}$ **-कोनु । भूर्जोद्धरणशिल्पी** m. a man whose profession is to remove the bark from birch-trees. **-köñ**$^{ü}$ **-कांञू । भूर्जसमूहः** f. a bundle of birch-bark for thatching. **-kāyĕ -काय । भूर्जमयाच्छादनम्** f.pl. a kind of apron or petticoat made of birch-bark, esp. worn by forest hermits. Cf. Śiv. 901. **-lür**$^{ü}$ **-लंरू । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलगृहम** f. a house thatched with birch-bark. **-mĕṭ**$^{ü}$ **-म्यंटू । वेष्टितभूर्जखण्डरज्जुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-mĕcĕ -म्यच्य**), a short rope or wisp twisted up of bits of birch-bark. **-mĕṭ**$^{ü}$ **kaḍüñ**$^{ü}$ **-म्यंटू कडंञू । नीराजनविशेषः** f.inf. to perform the ceremony of lustration after a Hindū mother has bathed on the sixth day after a child's birth, in which wisps of birch-bark are lighted, waved over the heads of the mother and child, and then extinguished in a jar of water. **-phuṭáj**$^{i}$ **-फुटंजि** or **-phuṭüj**$^{ü}$ **-फुटंजू । भूर्जपत्रेषु वद्धद्रव्यपोटलिका** f. a parcel tied up in birch-bark. **-pash -पश् । भूर्जाच्छादितपटलम** m. a thatch made of birch-bark. **-pŏstukh -प्वस्तुख् । भूर्जपुस्तकम्** m. (sg. dat.

**-pŏstakas, -प्वस्तकस्**), a manuscript written on birch-bark. **-pōstukh -पोस्तुख् । भूर्जमयपुस्तकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pōstakas -पोस्तकस्**), id. **-pūth**$^{i}$ **-पूथि । भूर्जपत्रमयपुस्तकम्** f. a manuscript written on birch-bark, esp. a small one. **-tilim -तिलिम्** f. a piece of birch-bark (smaller than **burza-chal** ab.) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wôñ**$^{u}$ **-वोञु । भूर्जविक्रयी** m. a shopkeeper who sells birch-bark, brought down from the hills by the hill-men. **—watun —वतुन् । विस्तीर्णभूर्जपत्रम्** m. a large, thin, split-off sheet or layer of birch-bark.

**bē-rōzgār** بے روزگار adj. c.g. without employ, out of employment (L. 456).

**burzul**$^{u}$ **बुर्ज़ुलु** m. a special kind of walnut, with a thin shell, and a kernel which is easily separated (K.Pr. 229, L. 352, **burzal**). This word generally appears in the plural, in the following form: **burzàl**$^{i}$ **ḍūn**$^{i}$ **बुर्ज़ॅलि डूनि । अक्षोटविशेषाः** m.pl. walnuts of a special kind named **burzàl**$^{i}$. See El. s.v. *dún*.

**brazun ब्रज़न् । शोभनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **brazyōv, ब्रज़्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be brilliant, to have a polish, to shine with polish; (of clothes, ornaments, etc.) to be bright, clean, well set; (of the face) to be clean and beautiful, to be bright-faced. **brazyō-mot**$^{u}$ **ब्रज़्यो-मॊतु । अवाप्तकान्तिविशेषः** perf. part. (f. **brazyē-müts**$^{ü}$ **ब्रज़्ये-मॊछू**), brilliant, polished, bright, bright-faced, as ab.

**brazanāwun ब्रज़नावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **brazanôw**$^{u}$, **ब्रज़नोवु**), causal of **brazun,** q.v. See Gr.Gr. 174.

**brazath ब्रज़थ् । मुखशोभा** f. (sg. dat. **brazüts**$^{ü}$ **ब्रज़ॅछू**), polish, brightness, sheen; (of the face) brightness, cleanliness plus beauty.

**brazawun**$^{u}$ **ब्रज़वुनु । दीप्तिमान्** adj. (f. **brazawüñ**$^{ü}$ **ब्रज़वञू**), bright, polished; (of the face) bright, clean, and beautiful.

**bas 1 वस्** بس **। अलम्** adj. c.g. enough, sufficient (YZ. 185, Rām. 162); sufficient, competent (Śiv. 1712); adv. in short, in a word; very much, greatly (YZ. 77); interj. enough! that will do! hold! stay! **az-bas अज़्-वस्** از بس adv. from the abundance; sufficiently; very extremely (Rām. 378). **—karun —करुन् । निरोधनम्** m.inf. to stop, have done, cease, desist (Śiv. 121, 837, 1298, Rām. 198). **—thāv —थाव्** interj. enough! (El.).

**bas 2 वस्** بس **। चूर्णः** f. fine dust (of charcoal, cowdung fuel, or the like); fine powder (as of salt or the like).

**basa-nār वस-नार् । चूर्णाग्निसमुदायः** m. powder-fire, a very hot fire of burning powdered charcoal, cf. **basi-nār** bel.

**basi-nūn वसि-नून् । चूर्णरूपलवणम्** m. salt-powder, the powder that accumulates from the frequent handling of blocks of salt in the course of sale. **-nār -नार् । चूर्णाग्निः** m., i.q. **basa-nār** ab. **-phol**$^{u}$ **-फॊलु । चूर्णसमूहः** m. a collection of powder (of cowdung fuel, charcoal, salt, etc.).

**bā̃s वाँस्** or **bō̃s 1 वाँस्** m. a buffalo (El.), i.q. **maĩsh,** q.v. The word should probably be **baĩsh वैँश्** or **bō̃sh वाँश्**.

**baĩs वैँस्** or **bō̃s 2 वाँस् । वंशः** m. a bamboo plant, a bamboo; a joint of bamboo, open at one end and closed at the other, used as a receptacle for liquids (Śiv. 1210). **-ḍünḍ**$^{ü}$ **-डॅंडू । वंशदण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-ḍanjĕ -डंज्य**), a stalk of bamboo, a bamboo-stick, a straight piece of bamboo. **-kalam -कलम् । वंशखण्डः** m. a short length of bamboo, of a couple of knots only. **-köñ**$^{ü}$ **-कॉञू । वंशतूलिका** f. split bamboo, used for weaving stools, chairs, and the like.

**bā̃sa वाँस** m. *Adhatoda vasica* (El.).

**bisa विस** m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.).

**bōsa** بوسہ m. a kiss (YZ. 20, 70).

**bös**$^{i}$ **1 वॉसि** adj. c.g. stale, belonging to the day before, or to some former time and no longer fresh. **-bata -वत । पर्युषितौदनम्** m. stale cooked rice; rice cooked yesterday and consumed to-day, or cooked some hours before eating (cf. **bāsi rōṭī** in L. 250). **-drika -द्रिक । आगाम्याह्निकरक्तपायोगः** f.pl. stale leeches, the use of leeches, after having used eeches to extract blood on the preceding day. **-rath -रथ् । द्वितीयाह्निकसिरामोक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस्**), stale-bleeding, i.e. bleeding a person for the second time, when he has been already bled on the preceding day.

**bös**$^{i}$ **2 वॉसि** adj. c.g. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Bhāskarīya*, i.e. of or connected with a certain Kāshmīrī astronomer Bhāskara (not the famous Indian astronomer of the same name). Used in the following: **bös**$^{i}$**-nĕchapaṭ**$^{a}$**r, वॉसि-न्यछपॅत्र्**, an almanac based on Ganēśa Daivajña's work entitled the *Grahalāghava*, which was introduced into Kashmīr by Bhāskara. In Kashmīr, Hindū almanacs have at different times been based on the calculations contained in various Sanskrit works. The oldest authority was the *Āryasiddhānta* (in use from the year 665 A.D.), which was in course of time (about 1758 A.D.) superseded by the *Grahalāghava*. Subsequently the *Grahalāghava* was again superseded by the *Āryasiddhānta*, but some almanac-makers still adhere to the *Grahalāghava*. Such almanacs, based on the *Grahalāghava*, are now known as **bös**$^{i}$, or almanacs according to Bhāskara. See JRAS., 1912, pp. 719-21.

**bŏṣ**$^{u}$ **वॖसु** or **bos**$^{u}$ **1 वॊसु । बुसम्** m. chaff and other refuse of grain, chopped straw, broken pod-husks, and the like (K.Pr. 204, *bus*). For **bos**$^{u}$ **2,** see **basun.**

**bôs$^{u}$ बोसु ।** **आमाशयः** m. the receptacle of the undigested food, the upper part of the abdominal cavity, from the throat downwards, containing the lungs, heart, and stomach, etc.; according to El. the stomach. **—phaṭun —फटुन् । आमाशयविकारोद्भवः** m.inf. the breast to burst, a disease in which the phlegm accumulates in the lungs, etc., bronchitis or the like. **—phāṭawun —फाटवुन् । बड़भाषणखेदापादनम्** m.inf. to cause (another's) breast to burst; to annoy another by incessantly talking to, asking, advising him, and giving him no opportunity to reply.

**busa बुस । विक्ततमुखः** adj. c.g. yellowed; spoilt, rotted, or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, and rendered rotten); similarly, of children, rendered delicate by such heat; (of the personal appearance) shrivelled up and yellow from old age or jaundice. (In Kashmīr people often die yellow, due to bacterial septicæmia and pyæmia. **Hatō busa हतो बुस** is a term of ridicule to a feeble, dried-up, old man.) Cf. **busun 2.** **—āmot$^{u}$ —आमंतु । अधिगतविकारः** adj. (f. **—āmüts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आमंचू**), rotted, disfigured, etc. as ab. **—on$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —अंनु-मंतु । विकारमापादितः** adj. (f. **—üñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —अंञू-मंचू**), caused to be rotten or disfigured, etc., as ab. **—anun —अनुन् । विकारापादनम्** m.inf. to cause to be rotten or disfigured as ab. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । विकाराप्तिः** m.inf. to become rotten, disfigured, etc., as ab.

**bus$^{u}$ बुसु । ग्रासविशेषः** m. a gobbet or mouthful of rice or similar food taken in the hollow of the hand formed by curving the fingers, and put into the mouth at one time.

**bē-sabab** بے سبب adj. and adv. without cause, causelessly (Gr.M.).

**bē-sabar** بے صبر adj. c.g. impatient (W. 110).

**bĕsôd$^{u}$ व्यसोदु । आस्वादहीनः** adj. (f. **bĕsöz$^{\ddot{u}}$ व्यसांज़ू**), tasteless, insipid (of food); met. (of an action, narrative, or conduct), id.

**bāsh वाश् । चेतना** m. understanding, sense, consideration, thinking about anything (K.Pr. 91). **—thawun —थवुन् । समाधानवृत्तिः** m.inf. to employ consideration, to act intelligently.

**bāshĕ-rost$^{u}$ वाश-रंस्तु । समाधानहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüts h$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रंछू**), wanting in consideration or not applying the understanding; adv. without consideration, carelessly. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । समाधानयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a careful, intelligent person.

**bāshā वाशा । भाषा** f. a language, speech, dialect (Gr.M.).

**bāshĕ 1 वाश** باشه **। पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of falcon; a hawk, sparrow-hawk (Śiv. 1693).

**bāshĕ 2 वाश । बालभाषणानि** f. the inarticulate cry of an infant (Rām. 1284, 1286); the inarticulate sounds uttered by one who is dumb (K.Pr. 93); infantile babbling (used deprecatingly of a worshipper's language in addressing God) (Śiv. 157, Rām. 1102, 1107, 1108); the inarticulate cries or chirping of birds (Śiv. 502, 1052, 1693, 1783, 1816). Cf. **bōl-bāshĕ.** **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू । भाषणे प्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. (of a young infant) to commence to speak, to begin to say 'papa', 'mamma', etc.; met. of the Deity teaching His worshippers to address Him in right language (Śiv. 1386).

**baĩsh वैँश्**, see **bā̃s.**

**bōsh वोश्** بوش **। गर्वः** m. pride, insolence, arrogance, haughtiness, rudeness, shown in refusing a favour or the like. **—khārun —खारुन् । गर्वोद्भावनम्** m.inf. to cause arrogance to rise, to give a mean person an opportunity for showing arrogance by asking a favour from him, agreeing with what he says, etc. **—khasun —खसुन् । गर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. arrogance, etc., to arise under the above circumstances. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । मानाभिवृद्धिः** m.inf. pride to come, respect for something to increase, as e.g. when something formerly easy to get has become rare; honour to come, to be attained by a person (as when he is suddenly raised in rank) (Śiv. 44, 167).

**bösh वांश् । तुल्यवृत्तिः** f. similarity of condition of life, similarity of fate.

**bö̃sh वाँश्**, see **bā̃s.**

**bôsh$^{u}$ 1 वोशु । भाषमाणः** adj. (f. **bösh$^{\ddot{u}}$ वांशू**), able to speak (of an infant, hitherto inarticulate); able to speak a foreign language; an interpreter, translator.

**bôsh$^{u}$ 2 वोशु**, see **bāshun.**

**bösh$^{\ddot{u}}$ वांशू**, see **bāh**; also fem. of **bôsh$^{u}$ 1** and **2.**

**bĕshūbī व्यशूबी । अशोभनता** f. absence of goodness, badness.

**bĕshūb$^{u}$ व्यशूबु । अशोभनः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **bĕshūbis व्यशूबिस्**, abl. **bĕshōbi व्यशोबि**; f. sg. nom. **bĕshūb$^{\ddot{u}}$ व्यशूबू**, dat. **bĕshōbi व्यशोबि**), not good, bad, unpleasing.

**bashödī वशांदी** بشادی adv. with feasting, with rejoicing (Rām. 89, 1554).

**bushkāba** m. the vessel out of which the poorer Kāshmīrī Musalmāns eat. It is of clay (El.).

**bēshakh** بے شک adv. doubtlessly, indubitably, undoubtedly, certainly.

**bushkām बुश्काम्** m. a portion of the boat called *ḍōnga*, situated in front of the stern *mahtöbī*, q.v. (El.).

**bishkarūṭī विश्करूटी । अतिलुब्धः** adj. c.g. very greedy, always haunting the kitchen.

**bösh$^{\ddot{u}}$lad वांशूलद् । चरितकादश्युपवासव्रतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **bösh$^{\ddot{u}}$ladiñ वांशूलदिञ्**), one who is undergoing (the feeling of) the twelfth lunar day, one who has kept the fast of the eleventh lunar day, and who is hence not expected to be good for much on the twelfth.

**bāshun वाशुन्** or **वाषुन्** । **उच्चारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôsh$^{u}$ वोशु**), to speak, utter words. **bôsh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वोशु-मंतु** । **भाषितः** perf. part. (f. **bösh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वांशू-मंचू**), spoken; (of something concealed) openly spoken about, disclosed.

**bīshĕn वीशन्** or **भीषण** adj. c.g. terrific, terrible; N. of Śiva, voc. **bīshĕna वीशन** (Śiv. 1209).

**būshĕn वूशन्** or **भूषण** । **मण्डनम्** m. ornament, decoration, jewel; (of qualities, fame, etc.) adornment.

**bĕshōr व्यशोर्** بےشعور । **अनवहितः** adj. c.g. ignorant, uninformed, a stupid follow, a blockhead.

**bĕshūrī व्यशूरी** بےسعوري । **अनवधानता** f. ignorance, stupidity.

**bösh$^{ĕ}$ran वांशृरन्** । **उच्चारणप्रेरणम्** f. incitement to speak, encouragement to speak, teaching to speak (of infants, parrots, etc.).

**bishta विश्त** । **विडालनिवारणशब्दः** m. a cry used to drive away a cat (K.Pr. 35).

**bāskar भास्कर्** m. the sun; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1163).

**bislāy विस्लाय्** or **bis$^{i}$lāy विसिलाय्** । **वडिशयन्त्रम्** f. a fishing-rod. **bislāyĕ-wôl$^{u}$ विस्लाय-वोलु** । **वडिशशूलम्** m. a fishing-hook.

**basm वस्म्** or **भस्म्** । **भस्म** m. ashes (as used in Hindū purificatory ceremonies), esp. ashes of incense and the like. Yōgīs especially smear their bodies with these, and Śiva is represented as having his body covered with them. The word is frequently employed with the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article, and then appears as **व(भ)स्माह्**. **basm** (Śiv. 878, 978, 1350, 1541, 1572, Rām. 1081); **basmāh** (Śiv. 503, 529, 592, 816, 894). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **भस्मसाद्भवनम्** m.inf. to be reduced to ashes (Rām. 1360). **—malun —मलुन्** । **अङ्गेषु भस्मधारणम्** m.inf. to smear the body with ashes of incense, a religious act of purification, esp. amongst worshippers of Śiva (Rām. 389).

**basma-gol$^{u}$ व(भ)स्म-गंलु** m. N. of the rent in the earth, to the north-west end of the Walur Lake and below Warahmūl, by which the waters of the valley escaped (El.). See RT.Tr. II, 389; Śiv. 1572. **-pȫʦam -पाँच़म** । **तिथिविशेषः** f. the fifth (lunar day) of ashes; the fifth of the light half of Māg (Māgha). On the fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Māg Hindūs worship Śiva, and after fasting collect ashes. These ashes are smeared on the body as a purificatory ceremony on the fifth lunar day of the following light half of the same month. **-ṭyok$^{u}$ -ट्यंकु** । **भस्मतिलकम्** m. a spot of incense-ashes marked on the forehead of Hindūs at the commencement of worship.

**bĕsom$^{u}$ व्यसंमु** । **विषमः** adj. (f. **bĕsüm$^{ü}$ व्यसंमू**), uneven, rough, difficult of access; unequal, not equal (to); dissimilar (K.Pr. 206); not even, odd (of number); unequal (in character), great but mean (K.Pr. 30, spelt *be-suṁmb*); difficult, hard; disagreeable, painful, troublesome, vexatious.

**basmādar व(भ)स्मादर्** m. he who has ashes smeared upon his body; N. of Śiva (see **basm**) (Śiv. 161, 621, 622, 937, 1180, 1480, 1583).

**basmādār व(भ)स्मादार्** m., i.q. **basmādar,** q.v. (Śiv. 74, 129, 179, 864, 1580, 1686).

**bĕsamĕr व्यसम्यर्** । **वैषम्यम्** m. unevenness; inequality, difference; want of similarity.

**basmāsŏr भस्मास्वर्** m. N. of an Asŏr (Asura) or demon, called in Sanskrit Bhasmāsura. His name was originally Vṛkāsura. He burnt his own flesh to ashes as an offering to Śiva, and was restored to his original form by a touch from that deity (Śiv. 932). Cf. **basm.**

**bāsmát$^{i}$ वास्मंति** or **bāsmath वास्मथ्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **bāsmüʦ$^{ü}$ वास्मंचू**), a certain kind of paddy bearing a small, white, longish, and very fragrant rice (L. 332, 463), and growing near Nathipor in the Yich Pargana (El.); the rice borne by this paddy. **bāsmáti-gör$^{i}$ वास्मति-गांरि** । **शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः** m.pl. a small white kind of Singāra or water-nut (**gôr$^{u}$**) (L. 354).

**basun वसुन्** । **निवसनम्** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **bos$^{u}$ 2 वंसु**, f. **büs$^{ü}$ वंसू** (or, rarely, **büʦh$^{ü}$ वंछू**), f.pl. **basa वस** (or, rarely, **baʦha वछ**) (Gr.Gr. 31), for **bos$^{u}$ 1** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **basōv वसोव्** (or, rarely, **baʦhōv वछोव्**)], to dwell, abide (Śiv. 674, 1646). **—lasun —लसुन्** । **नियमेन निवसनादि** m.inf. (1 p.p. **bos$^{u}$-lūst$^{u}$ वंसु-लूस्तु**), to dwell (and) to live long; to be a hereditary householder, to dwell from generation to generation in one place.

**bos$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वंसु-मंतु** । **विहितनिवासः** perf. part. (f. **büs$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वंसू-मंचू**), (of persons) long settled in any house or village, an old inhabitant; (of house, village, etc.) settled, long inhabited by somebody.

**basan-jāy बसन्-जाय्** f. a dwelling-place (Rām. 1742).

**bāsun बासुन्** conj. 2 or 3 [1 p.p. **bôs$^{u}$ बोसु**, 2 p.p. **bāsyōv बास्योव्** (Śiv. 1187) or **bāsōv बासोव्**; poet. pres. part. **bāsan बासन्** (e.g. Śiv. 981). This verb is usually treated as belonging to the 3rd conj., but some authorities class it as belonging to the 2nd], to become visible, become apparent, come into view

(Siv. 1187, 1650); to become visible, reveal oneself (of a supernatural being) (Śiv. 1435, 1441, 1480, 1586, 1642, 1763, 1769); to become just visible on close inspection; to become cognizable to the senses (Śiv. 171, 883, 981, 1280, 1655, 1900); to become apparent, intelligible, cognizable by the intellect; to be visible, apparent (Śiv. 57, 72, 1374, 1724, 1757); to appear, to seem (Śiv. 1310, 1585, 1657). **bāsana yunᵘ वासन यिनु । आभासविषयीभवनम्** m. inf. pass. to become apparent, to become just visible. **bāsyō-motᵘ 1 वास्यो-मंतु । भातः** perf. part. (f. **bāsyē-mütsᵘ̈ वस्ये-मंचू**) (for 2 see s.v.), that which has become apparent or just visible; just cognizable by thought.

**bisini विसिनि**, see **bisyunᵘ**.

**busun 1 वुसुन् । प्रसृतिशो भोजनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **busᵘ वुसु**), to eat from the hollow of the hand (of sattū, grains or the like). Cf. **busᵘ**. **busᵘ-motᵘ वुसु-मंतु । कवलितः** perf. part. (f. **busᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ वुसू-मंचू**), eaten up (of food eaten from the hollow of the hand).

**busun 2 वुसुन् । श्वासनिरोधादिना विकृतीभवन्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **busᵘ वुसु**, f. **busᵘ̈ वुसू**), to become yellow, to become spoilt, rotten or damaged by exposure to extreme steamy heat (of garments, fruit, or something else naturally soft, but reduced to a pulp by becoming rotten); to be attacked by jaundice, or to be shrivelled up and yellow from old age, to be swollen and yellow from pneumonia, asthma, etc. Cf. **busa.**

**busunḍ भुसुण्ड्** m. N. of a certain crow, who was an ardent worshipper of Vishṇu, and who recited the *Rāmāyaṇa* to Garuḍa.

**be-suṅmb**, see **bĕsomᵘ**.

**basanun वसनुन् । विकारापीतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **basanyōv वसन्योव्**), to become yellow; to go rotten and turn yellow (of things); to become sick with jaundice, or shrivelled and yellow from old age or illness. Cf. **busun**; impers. pass. **basanana yunᵘ वसनन यिनु** m.inf. (in agric.), a growth of thorns to arise (Śiv. 1111, of a hedge). **basanyō-motᵘ वसन्यो-मंतु । विकृत्यापीतीभूतः** adj. (f. **basanyē-mütsᵘ वसन्ये-मंचू**), spoilt by turning yellow from heat and rottenness; yellow and swollen from disease.

**bāsanun वासनुन् । आभासनम्** conj. 1 (2 p.p. **bāsanyōv वासन्योव्**. The occurrence of the 1 p.p. has not been noted), to cause something invisible to become visible; to make a thing or idea visible or cognizable to another. Cf. **bāsanā-wun.** **bāsanyō-motᵘ वासन्यो-मंतु । भासितः** adj. (f. **bāsanyē-mütsᵘ̈ वासन्ये-मंचू**), made apparent, made cognizable (of something invisible or non-cognizable to most people, but which becomes apparent on close inspection).

**basanth वसन्थ्** m. the colour of spring flowers, mustard-yellow, applied specially to garments (Śiv. 1784).

**basan-wôlᵘ वसन्-वोलु । निवासी** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who inhabits; a settled inhabitant.

**basanāwun 1 वसनावुन् । निवासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôwᵘ वसनोवु**), to cause to dwell, to settle (a man of wandering habits) in a permanent residence (Śiv. 1784).

**basanāwun 2 वसनावुन् । विकृत्यापीतीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basanôwᵘ वसनोवु**), to cause a thing to become yellow; to cause it to smell fetid; to cause it to become yellow, swollen, and rotten. Cf. **basanun** and **busun.**

**bāsanāwun वासनावुन् । आभासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bāsanôwᵘ वासनोवु**), to make a thing visible, esp. to make a thing, that is ordinarily not visible, visible on close inspection (Śiv. 1612, 1660, 1882, Rām. 1660). Cf. **bāsanun** and Gr.Gr. 175. **bāsanôwᵘ-motᵘ वासनोवु-मंतु । आभासितः** adj. (f. **bāsanöwᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ वासनांवू-मंचू**), made visible to close inspection.

**bᵃsar व्सर्** or **busar वुसर् । तप्तजलम्, विद्युज्जलम्** f. very hot water, scalding water (Rām. 1459); rain struck by lightning (supposed to be the boiling hot fire of God; in this sense often used in curses, 'may the fire of God burn you!'). **—pĕñᵘ̈ प्यंञू । तप्तजलादियोगाद्बाधापत्तिः, वैद्युतवृष्टिपातः** f.inf. scalding water to fall; the pain caused by the fissures in the skin resulting from contact with scalding water, lightning, or burning coals, to arise; (of a tree) scathing, fissures in the bark of a tree, or burning, to result from contact with lightning.

**bᵃsari-dĕv व्सरि-द्यव् । परोद्वेजकजलादिपात्रम्** m. a scald-devil, a vessel of water or fire-brazier so hot that it splits or otherwise burns the fingers that touch it. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ् । अतिबाधोत्पादिहसन्तिकादिः** f. a scald she-devil; a fire-brazier (*kāngrī*) too hot to touch without causing fissures in or otherwise burning the fingers that touch it.

**busari-wôñᵘ वुसरि-वोञु । संतापिजलम्** m. scalding water, esp. lightning water, rain which has been made scalding hot by lightning.

**basar** بسر adv. to an end, at an end, used in the following. **—anun —अनुन् । विबाधनम्** m.inf. to worry, harass. by putting pressure on a person, to keep him work to the end of some long and difficult work. —y*ōnga*, **—यिनु । बाधापत्तिः** m.inf. to be compelled or l pressure put upon to keep on to the end of some edy, and difficult task.

**baĩsarī वैँसरी** or **bõsarī वांसरी** f. a flute (Śiv. c.g. 1441, 1436).

who is

**bĕsŏr** व्यस्वर् or **bē-sŏr** वे-स्वर् । निश्चेष्टः adj. c.g. without memory, having lost one's memory; senseless, unconscious, in a faint (Gr.M.).

**bĕsŏri** व्यस्वरी । निश्चेष्टता f. forgetting, loss of memory; unconsciousness, senselessness.

**busar** वुसर्, see **b$^{a}$sar.**

**b$^{a}$sarilad** वसरिलद् or **busarilad** वुसरिलद् । क्षतचर्मादिखेदयुक्तः adj. (as subst., f. **b$^{a}$sariladiñ** वसरिलदिञ्), one whose skin is scalded or fissured by burning, one who is suffering generally from burns.

**basta 1** वस्त بسته । वद्धः adj. c.g. and subst.m. bound, shut, closed, fastened up, folded up, impeded; a thing shut up, a secret (K.Pr. 41, where **bastih** is probably a misprint for **bastah, i.e. basta**); cloth in which anything is folded up, a wrapper; a parcel, bundle (as of papers or books), a bale; **das-basta** for **dast-basta** دست بسته with folded hands, engaged in prayer (Śiv. 188); **kamar-basta** کمر بسته having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । वद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become shut up, imprisoned; to become puzzled or perplexed, to find oneself in a dilemma (as an argument or the like); to become stopped in one's work for want of materials; to become shut (of a door), to become fastened. **—karun** —करुन् । वद्धीकरणम् m.inf. to bind (El.); to shut up, imprison; to puzzle a person in an argument, to reduce him to a dilemma; to stop a person's work by stopping the supply of materials; to shut a door, etc., to fasten up. **-phurāo,** m. the name of the fourth weeding and working of a rice crop (L. 463). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । वन्धनासक्तिः m.inf. to be or remain voluntarily shut up in a room or imprisoned; to stop working (through laziness, etc.).

**basta 2** वस्त । चर्म f. sheepskin, goatskin, deerskin, or the like (K.Pr. 26, 84); a leather bag or sack for carrying grain, salt, flour, or the like (K.Pr. 36, **bastan,** pl. dat.), 99 (**basti,** sg. dat., cf. W. 124), 158 (**bastai = basta** + emph. **y**); a blister (El.); a beggar's wallet (El., m.); pl. met. the skin of a man, **bastan andar,** within the skin, in a man's natural self (K.Pr. 2). **daman-basta,** a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-gor$^{u}$** -गोरु । चर्मकारः m. a skin-worker, one who lives by preparing sheepskins, goatskins, deerskins, or the like for sale. **-khal$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** -खलरू । जीर्णसंकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. an old crumpled piece of sheepskin, etc. **—khasüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —खसंञू । दाहशोथोद्भवः f.inf. a blister to rise from a burn or on the foot, etc. **-kaṭür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कटरू । संकुचितचर्मखण्डम् f. a dried-up, shrivelled, sheepskin, etc.; a piece of such. **-rangur** -रंगुर् । चर्मरजकः m. (f. **-rang$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** -रंगरू), a dyer of sheepskin, etc.; the f. is a woman who lives by this trade. **—tshun$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —छुनंञू । भैक्षवृत्तिः f.inf. to take to begging (usually of a respectable person, who throws off his shame and takes to this practice). **—wālüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —वालंञू । चर्मोत्कर्तनम् f.inf. to skin or flay a sheep, goat, deer, etc.; to flay a man alive (H. viii, 6). **-wālay** -वालय् । चर्मोत्कर्तनवृत्तिः f. the profession or trade of skinning sheep, etc.; the work of a flayer, in scraping, etc., the skins.

**basti 1** and **2** वस्ति, see **basta 1** and **2.**

**bastī** वस्ती । निवसनम् f., i.q. **bȧs$^{i}$tī,** q.v.

**basatō** वसतो in **—anun** —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम् m.inf. to distress or worry a person by insisting on his accomplishing some difficult or impossible task.

**bȧs$^{i}$tī** वंसिती or **bastī** वस्ती । निवासस्थितिः f. settling, settlement, taking up a fixed residence (in a new home); a settlement, village, a place where people live as a settled community (Siv. 1349). **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —दिञू । गार्हस्थ्योद्धारः f.inf. to cause a person to raise or set up a family by taking a wife, setting up house, or (when childless) by adopting a son. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —करंञू । स्थैर्येण गार्हस्थ्यग्रहणम् f.inf. to definitely set up house, to adopt a settled life, to range oneself (of one who has hitherto led an unsettled life). **—lag$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —लगंञू । गार्हस्थ्योज्जीवनम् f.inf. to set up a family, become a family man by taking a wife (of one long unmarried), or (of one who has given up the hope of progeny) to get a son at last.

**bastih,** see **basta 1** and cf. **basti** under **basta 2.**

**bĕsāth** व्यसाथ् بےساعت । अनुचितमुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **bĕsātas,** व्यसातस्), a wrong moment, an unlucky time, a time which according to the rules is not propitious for any action such as setting out on a journey, a marriage, or the like.

**bōstān, būstān** بوستان m. a flower-garden (Rām. 318). **bustān afrōz** بستان افروز m. *Amaranthus cruentus* (El.).

**bạstūr$^{u}$** वंस्तूरु । चर्ममयप्रसेवः m. a skin sack or bag for carrying paddy, etc., of the contents of about a *khār* (say 150 lb.); (El. *bustúr*) the bag in which coolies or porters carry their supply of provisions.

**bō̃suv$^{u}$** बाँसुवु । वंशमयः adj. (f. **bō̃süv$^{\ddot{u}}$** बांसंवू), made of bamboo.

**basāwun** वसावुन् । निवासनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **basôw$^{u}$** वसोवु), to cause to dwell, to settle a person (esp. a newly married woman) in a new residence. **basôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वसोवु-मंतु । निवासितः perf. part. (f. **basöw$^{\ddot{u}}$-mütsü** वसांवू-मंचू), one who is caused to settle; one who is compelled against his or her will to adopt a settled mode of life.

**basawunᵘ वसवुनु । निवसन्** m. (f. **basawüñᵘ̈ वसवंञू**), one who inhabits (a house or the like), whether regularly or temporarily, a dweller (Śiv. 737, 817, 1152, 1188, 1324, 1846).

**bāsawunᵘ वासवुनु । भासमानः** m. (f. **bāsawüñᵘ̈ वासवंञू**), that which is apparent, manifest (Śiv. 104, 512, 1325, 1525); just visible (of something hitherto invisible, but now apparent to the intellect or to the sight, by considering closely or looking keenly).

**basawañ वसवञ् । निवसनवेतनम्** f. payment for residence, the rent of a house.

**basöyⁱ वसांयि** f. the act of dwelling, habitation, used in the following. **—karüñᵘ̈ —करंञू । तात्पर्येण सहवासवृत्तिः** f.inf. to settle of one's own free will, or to take up one's habitation, amongst strange folk (e.g. a newly married woman). **—karawunᵘ —करवुनु । सहवासं श्रयन्** m. (f. **karawüñᵘ̈ करवंञू**), one who takes to a settled life amongst people (usually amongst strangers), after leading an unsettled life.

**bāsyō-motᵘ 2 वास्यो-मंतु । पर्युषितीभूतः** adj. (f. **bāsyē-müʦᵘ̈ वास्ये-मंचू**) (for **bāsyō-motᵘ 1,** see under **bāsun**), stale, not fresh (of food or news).

**bisyunᵘ विसिनु** m. (abl. **bisini विसिनि**), a finger-ring (K.Pr 93).

**bē-siyāsath** بے سیاست adj. e.g. without management, with no conduct of affairs, ungoverned (of a country, K.Pr. 216).

**bĕsözᵘ̈ व्यसांज़ू**, see **bĕsôdᵘ.**

**baṭ** بٹ m. a frequent termination of Musalmān proper names in Kashmīr, as in Tāz Baṭ, etc. It probably indicates that its owner belongs to a family originally Hindū (El., K.Pr. 13). Cf. **baṭa.**

**bāt** بات, i.q. **bāth 1,** q.v.

**bata वत । भक्तम्** m. boiled rice (K.Pr. 26, 27, 226; Śiv. 45); food (K.Pr. 59, 94, 124, 137, 145, 163, 253; W. 135, 149); diet, a meal (K.Pr. 41, 114, 159); pl. kinds of food (K.Pr. 29, abl. **batav** for **batau**; 139, **batani** for **batanᵘ̈y**, pl. dat. with emph. *y*); **dayĕ-bata,** God's food, the sacramental food eaten together by a bride and bridegroom; see **day** (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-bab -वब् । अन्नदातापिता** m. a father who provides food, one who acts in the capacity of a father by supporting and supplying food to anyone. **-boḍᵘ -वंडु । भोजनदानोदारः** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ̈ -वंडू**, sg. dat. **-bajĕ -वज्य**), one who has achieved greatness by liberality in giving of food to people in general; famed for lavish generosity in distributing food. **—bögᵃrun —वांग्रुन्** m.inf. to divide out cooked rice, to give helpings of food; met. to allot good fortune or prosperity to people in general, so much to each (of the Deity) (Śiv. 1510). **-bagav -वगव् । असकृद्भोजी** m. a food-glutton, one who is always desirous of frequent meals and nothing else. **-bajĕr -वज्यर् । भोजनदानौदार्यम्** m. a great reputation depending on lavishness in the distribution of food. **-böjᵃran -वांज्रन् । भक्तविभाजना** f. the division or helping of rice and other food at a dinner. **-bǫkᵘ -वुंकु । भक्तनिकरः** m. a handful of cooked rice, as much as can be taken in the palm with the fingers extended; met. any small amount of cooked rice. **-bāna -वान** m. a dish for cooked food, a plate (W. 111). **-brôrᵘ -व्रोरु । भक्तमयी देवप्रतिमा** m. an image of a god made of cooked rice mixed with clarified butter, milk, etc. These are worshipped at the *śrāddha* ceremony by Brāhmaṇs of the Tāntrik order. The image may be really a rough representation, or may be a simple ball of rice, etc. **-börav -वांरव् । वहुभुक्** e.g. a rice-demon, one who is accustomed to gorge himself with food. **-bôsᵘ -वोसु । भक्तपूर्णोदरम्** m. a rice-belly, the stomach full of cooked rice just eaten. **-bata -वत । दुर्भिक्षम्** m. "rice, rice!"; hence, famine, general inability to obtain food; starvation, inability of a single person to obtain food (K.Pr. 26). **-bata lagun -वत लगुन् । अन्नानवाप्तिदुःखम्** m.inf. famine or starvation to occur. **-bath karüñᵘ̈ -वथ् करंञू । वहुलान्नप्रदानवृत्तिः** f.inf. ṭo be employed in preparing and distributing food at a banquet. **-böʦᵘ̈ -वांचू । एकोपयोगिभक्तम्** m. enough cooked rice for one person, a helping or portion of cooked rice. **-dab -दव् । गाढनिद्रावसरः** m. 'rice-flop'; a heavy sleep immediately after the evening meal, when the digestion is only commencing. **-daban -दवन्** adv. at bedtime (Gr.Gr. 157). **-dôdᵘ -दोदु । आजीवचिन्ता** m. 'food-pain', anxiety as to subsistence, the anxiety of labour for a livelihood. **-dag -दग् । आजीवायासः** m. 'food-smarting', id. (K.Pr. 26). **-dŏgulᵘ -द्गुलु । भक्तगुलिका** m. a ball of cooked rice. **-dāta -दात । अन्नदाता** e.g. (**-dāta-bāy -दात-वाय्**, his wife), one who provides food, a provider of subsistence; (of God) 'the Provider'. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु** m.inf. to feed (tr.) (El.). **-grās -ग्रास् । भक्तग्रासः** m. a gobbet of rice, the ball of rice in the hands which is put into the mouth at one time; an amount of rice equal to such a mouthful. **-gāsh -गाश् । अन्नसुभिक्षम्** m. 'rice-brilliancy', abundance or cheapness of food. **-khan gaʦhȧnⁱ -खन् गछंनि । अतिवुभुक्षोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. 'food-pits to happen'; extreme hunger (due to long-continued want of food) to occur. **-khĕv -ख्यव्** m. dinner (L. 459, *battakheu*). **-khĕwawañ -ख्यववञ् । भोजनसुदायः** f. 'wages for eating food'; a present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of her first meal in her husband's house. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** m.inf. to take food, to eat something (K.Pr. 5, 237). **—khyāwun —ख्यावुन् ।** **संवन्धिनिमन्त्रणभोजनम्** m.inf. to give food to eat; esp. (of the parents of a bride to the parents of the bridegroom, or vice versa) to give a feast or dinner-party on the occasion of some festival. **-khyāwañ -ख्यावञ् ।** **भोजनसुदायः** f., i.q. **-khĕwawañ**, ab. **-kāl -काल् ।** **एककालिकभक्तम्** m. cooked rice sufficient for a single meal. **-kul$^{u}$ -कुलु ।** **भक्तोपार्जकः** m. 'the rice-tree', the bread-winner of a household. **-kan -कन् ।** **भक्तगुलिका** m. a very small ball of cooked rice, smaller even than a mouthful; a very little cooked rice. **-krakh -क्रख् ।** **भक्तार्थकोलाहलः** f. (sg. dat. **-kraki -क्रकि**), 'rice noise,' the outcry raised by a mob of people assembled at a feast when there is not enough food to go round, when there is confusion in the service, or other similar cause. **-lŏkh$^{a}$r -ल्वखर् ।** **भक्तमहत्पिण्डम्** f. a solid mass of cooked rice in a dish, a rice-shape (K.Pr. 27). **-langȧr$^{i}$ -लंगरि ।** **वङ्कलभक्तम्** f. a pile of cooked rice ready for a large number of eaters. **-lūr$^{ü}$ -लूरू ।** **आजीवाभावः** f. 'food-cudgel', want of livelihood, inability to support oneself. **-lūr$^{ü}$ diñ$^{ü}$ -लूरू दिञू ।** **वृत्तिविघातः** f.inf. to injure or destroy a person's means of livelihood. **-lūr$^{ü}$ lagüñ$^{ü}$ -लूरू लगंञू ।** **वृत्तिविघातापत्तिः** f.inf. a person's means of livelihood to be destroyed. **-mar -मर्** m. a storehouse for food, a rice store (K.Pr. 240). **-mĕṭ$^{ü}$ -म्यंटू ।** **भक्तमुष्टिः** f. a fistful of cooked rice; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-mŏyā -म्वया** f. a little boiled rice, a small amount of boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 165). **-myonḍ$^{u}$ -म्यंण्डु ।** **भक्तग्रासः** m. a mouthful of cooked rice, as much as is taken into the mouth at one time; a genl. term for a small amount of the same. **-nĕnd -न्यन्द् ।** **भक्तपूर्णपात्रम्** f. a plate piled up with cooked rice for one person's eating. **-nĕng -न्यंग् ।** **ऐककालिकभक्तभोजनम्** f. a large pile of rice prepared for a man's single daily dinner, the night-meal, dinner. **-nĕngan -न्यंगन्** adv. at dinner-time, at the time of the night-meal, while at dinner (Gr.Gr. 157). **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु** or **-pholwā -फंल्वा** (Gr.Gr. 164) । **भक्तैकफलम्** m. a single grain of cooked rice; met. a very small amount of the same (K.Pr. 4). **-phȧl$^{i}$-pöth$^{a}$r -फलि-पांथर् ।** **निःसारव्यवहारः** m. rice-grains-conduct; interested love, pretence of love for interested motives, pot-love, cupboard-love. **-pāṭh -पाठ् ।** **अन्नार्थस्वाध्यायचर्या** m. (sg. dat. **-pāṭhas -पाठस्**), recitation of charms or prayers for food, either for people generally or for some particular person. **-rôy$^{u}$ -रोयु ।** **अन्नराजः** m. King Food, a term applied honorifically on seeing some great pile of grain or a plenteous crop in the field. **-sôw$^{u}$ -सोवु ।** **संभृतान्नः** adj. (f. **-söw$^{ü}$ -सांवू**), rich or well supplied with grain and other similar food, one whose barns are well filled. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर् ।** **अन्नसंभृतत्वम्** m. the condition of one whose barns are well filled, easy circumstances, opulence. **-sāway -सावय् ।** **अन्नसौख्यम्** f. food luxuriance, plenteousness of crops, the condition of a land flowing with milk and honey, cheapness of food. **-ṭīr$^{ü}$ -टीरू ।** **भक्तपिण्डम्** f. a mass of congealed cooked rice, a rice-shape. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु ।** **अन्नसमृद्धः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses much cooked rice or food (El.), one who is well-to-do; one who is accustomed to distribute food in charity or to give free dinners (K.Pr. 62). **-wata -वत** m. a jingling repetition of **bata**, cooked rice, etc.; cooked rice and other similar articles of food, cooked rice and its usual accompaniments (Gr.Gr. 95). **-wāv -वाव् ।** **अन्नदारिद्र्यम्** m. rice-wind; poverty so great that food is wanting, destitution, indigence. **-wāv pyon$^{u}$ -वाव् प्यंनु ।** **भरणदुर्गत्यापातः** m.inf. poverty to fall; the destitution by the death, etc., of the breadwinner of a family to happen.

**bȧt$^{i}$ yun$^{u}$ वंति यिनु ।** **वहन्नसमृद्ध्या प्रमत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become arrogant on obtaining, without working for it, a great supply of food or wealth.

**batas pyon$^{u}$ वतस् प्यंनु ।** **वलाद्भरणभोगः, अन्नावाप्त्यै अधीनता** m.inf. to fall for food; to fall upon someone for support, as when a family's breadwinner dies and the members of the family throw themselves upon someone else for their support. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **निरुद्धभोजनीभवनम्** m.inf. to wait for food; to have one's food stopped, to be deprived of one's dinner (as is done in schools as a punishment for a naughty boy). **—thawun —थवुन् ।** **भोजननिरोधः** m.inf. to stop a naughty child's food as a punishment, to give him no dinner.

**baṭa वट ।** **ब्राह्मणः, आर्यः** m. (f. **baṭañ वटञ्** or **baṭiñ वटिञ्** q.v.), a brāhmaṇ, a Kāshmīrī Hindū (all of whom are brāhmaṇs), a Kāshmīrī Paṇḍit (K.Pr. 26-8, 72, 116, 139, 147, W. 123, L. 456), the brāhmaṇ caste. According to El., s.v., the Hindūs of Kashmīr are divided into (1) Brāhmaṇ Hindūs, whose only work is to perform the Hindū worship. In short they are exclusively priestly, and number about 500 houses. (2) The Jōtish Hindūs, who study the stars for the purpose of predicting future events. They number from 100 to 150 houses. (3) The Kārkun Hindūs, who are writers, merchants, and farmers, but never soldiers. Relatively, this is a very numerous class. **-bāy -वाय् ।** **ब्राह्मणस्त्री** f. a brāhmaṇ's wife

(Gr.Gr. 34). A woman of the brāhmaṇ caste is **baṭañ** (Gr.Gr. 38), q.v. **-bôy$^{u}$** -वोयॖ । सजातीयब्राह्मणः m. a brāhmaṇ brother, a brāhmaṇ caste-fellow; a brāhmaṇ of the same rank or degree, who can eat and drink with another brāhmaṇ, with whom he is compared. **-cŏbur** -चॖबुर् । युवमूर्खब्राह्मणः m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras** -चॖवरस्), a young brāhmaṇ, able-bodied but uneducated. **-dāy** -दाय् । ब्राह्मणदासी f. the servant-girl of a brāhmaṇ (usually of some lower degree in caste). **-gān** -गान् । दुर्वृत्तब्राह्मणः m. a brāhmaṇ who lives on the proceeds of his wife's adultery (K.Pr. 107); a term of abuse not necessarily implying the truth of the accusation. **-hör$^{ü}$** -हांरॗ । पक्षिविशेषः f. a sort of bird, a kind of yellow-coloured **hör$^{ü}$** (*śārikā*, or *mainā*); also the name of a kind of vulture. **-kūr$^{ü}$** -कूरॗ । ब्राह्मणकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kōrĕ** -कोर्य), an unmarried girl or virgin of the brāhmaṇ caste (cf. Gr.Gr. 73). **-krüñ$^{ü}$** -खूंञॗ । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. N. of a certain wild herbaceous medicinal plant, described as low-growing, with long fine leaves from which a medicine is decocted. **-koṭ$^{u}$** -कंटु । ब्राह्मणबालकः m. a boy of the brāhmaṇ caste; a brahmaṇ's son, a real son of a brāhmaṇ, i.e. a good brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mahanyuv$^{u}$** -महनिवु । दासब्राह्मणः m. a brāhmaṇ-man, a menial brāhmaṇ who lives by acting as a cook or in other similar menial service; cf. **baṭañ**. **-mahaniv$^{i}$-koṭ$^{u}$** -महनिवि-कंटु । दासब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** -कंटॗ, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), the son (f. daughter) of such a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahaniv$^{i}$-kaṭh** -महनिवि-कठ् । दासब्राह्मणनिन्द्यपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), the son of a menial brāhmaṇ, used only contemptuously. **-mahaniv$^{i}$-kār** -महनिवि-कार् । ब्राह्मणकर्तृकपाचकत्वादिसेवाकर्म m. the menial work done by a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahanivī** -महनिवी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession or condition of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mahaniv$^{i}$gi** -महनिविगी । दासब्राह्मणवृत्तिः f. the profession, condition, or means of livelihood of a menial brāhmaṇ. **-mor$^{u}$** -मंरु । ब्राह्मणशरीरम् m. a brāhmaṇ's body (to be protected and kept free from defilement by obeying rules of conduct). **-nĕcyuv$^{u}$** -न्यचिवु । ब्राह्मणपुत्रः m. a brāhmaṇ's son, generally employed in a complimentary sense of an intelligent youth. **-pöṭh$^{i}$** -पांठि । ब्राह्मणरीत्या adv. like a brāhmaṇ, in the manner employed by brāhmaṇs, according to rule (of conduct, giving gifts, or the like). **-ʦhür$^{ü}$** -छ़ूंरॗ । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, described as having small spiny leaves which creep along the ground.

**bāṭa** in **bāṭa-wā̃gūn**, see **bŏṭa-wā̃gun** under **bŏṭa**.

**bàt$^{i}$** वंति f. a light, a candle (Gr.M.).

**bīṭ**, see **bīṭh$^{u}$**.

**bŏṭa** बॖट । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यः m. (f. **bŏṭiñ** बॖटिञ्, **buṭiñ 1** बुटिञ् qq.v., or **bŏṭa-bāy** बॖट-वाय्, see bel., Gr.Gr. 38), a man of Tibet, a Tibetan; usually a man of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākī (see El., s.v. *túl* and *tulakul*). **-bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -बब्रॗ । लताविशेषः f. Ladākī basil, N. of a certain medicinal plant, dark-coloured, with smooth scented leaves. **-bāy** -वाय् । औत्तरापथिकमनुष्यस्त्री f. a Ladākī woman, a Ladākin, i.q. **bŏṭiñ**, q.v. (cf. Gr.Gr. 38). **-datur$^{u}$** -दतुरु । लताविशेषः m. Ladākī *Datura*, N. of a certain plant; also of its intoxicating seeds, flowers, and leaves. **-jath** (? spelling), m. a certain medicinal plant used as a stomachic (L. 76). **-khọ̆b$^{u}$** -खॖंबु । शिरस्त्रविशेषः m. a Ladāk hat, the woollen-lined hat worn by Ladākīs. **-khôl$^{u}$** -खोलु । फलसारविशेषः m. the kernel of a kind of plum (?= the Hindī *Bhōṭiyā Badām*, *Prunus communis*) imported from Ladāk. **-khor$^{u}$** -खंरु । सारसतृणविशेषः m. a kind of round-leafed grass growing in lakes, and used as fodder. **-malikh** -मलिख् m. (sg. voc. **-malika** -मलिक), Mr. Simpleton. The Ladākīs are easily outwitted by the sharp Kāshmīris. Malik is used as a title of respect or flattery (K.Pr. 191). **-phamb** -फम्ब् । ऊर्णाविशेषः m. the cleaned wool of the Ladākī goat. The wool is bought by women who take it home and clean it, the coarse and coloured wool being separated from the white fine wool (**kil$^{i}$-phamb**). The latter is employed in the manufacture of shawls and *pashmīna*; cf. El., s.v. *kil-phamb*. **-poṭ$^{u}$** -पंटु । पटविशेषः m. a soft coarsely-woven cloth of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-sŏy** -स्वय् । कण्टकिलताविशेषः f. a kind of nettle (*Urtica*) imported from Ladāk and employed as a stomachic and diuretic medicine. **-t$^{a}$l** -त्ल् । फलविशेषः m. a kind of mulberry fruit imported from Ladāk. **-ʦādar** -च़ादर् । और्णपटविशेषः f. a large soft shawl of goat's wool imported from Ladāk. **-ʦ$^{a}$nun$^{u}$** -च़्नुनु । फलविशेषः m. a luscious kind of peach imported from Ladāk. **-ʦēr** -च़ेर् । फलविशेषः f. a kind of apricot imported from Ladāk, but also grown in Kashmīr; cf. El., s.v. *tséra*. **-wā̃gun** -वाँगुन् m. a tomato eaten in Kashmīr by Musalmāns but not by Hindus (El., who spells *-wāngun* and also *bāṭa-wāngūn*). **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु । औत्तरापथिकद्रव्यवणिक् m. (f. **-wāñĕñ** -वाञ्ञ्, his wife), a Ladāk merchant who imports shawl-wool, grapes, cotton, medicaments, precious stones, etc., from Ladāk. There is a brisk trade between Kashmīr and Ladāk. **-vīr** -वीर् । वेतसवृक्षविशेषः f. a kind of willow, *Salix* sp. (its bitter leaves used as a cooling remedy in fever and as a local application for the feet, L. 76). According to El., s.v. *vir*, two varieties of willow grow in the valley, the musk willow (**mushka-vīr**) and the Ladākī willow (**bŏṭa-vīr**).

**bōṭa बोट** m. sg. nom. with suff. of indef. art. **bōṭāh बोटाह्**), a boat (corruption of English word). **agna-bōṭāh अग्न-बोटाह्**, a fire-boat, a steamboat (Śiv. 1831).

**bŏ-ti वॖति**, I also, see **bŏh.**

**böṭi बॊ॑टि । पात्रविशेषः** f. a kind of large vessel of the shape of a washing-basin and made of bell-metal, employed both for cooking and for eating ; a washing-basin (El.).

**but,** see **boṭhu 2, buth,** and **buthu 2.**

**būta 1 बूत । चित्रितपुष्पम्** m. a flower or sprig worked on cloth or painted on paper. **-dār -दार्** adj. c.g. flowered, sprigged (of shawls or cloth) (L. 375).

**būta 2 बूत**, see **būth 1** and **2.**

**bē-tāb** بےتاب adj. c.g. faint, powerless (YZ. 84) ; agitated, uneasy, restless, impatient (Rām. 372, 646, 776, 1164).

**bataс वत्च्** or **batücü वतॗ॑चू**, see **batuku.**

**baṭh 1 वठ्** f. (sg. dat. **baṭi वटि**), a sec. suff. used in the word **böjibaṭh** (see **bôju**), commensality or partnership (Gr.Gr. 145).

**baṭh 2,** see **büṭhü 2.**

**bāth 1 वाथ्** f. (sg. dat. **bāti वाति**), a word, speech, language (YZ. 382) ; talk, gossip, report, discourse, news, tale, story, account (Rām. 659) ; thing, affair, matter, business, concern. **katha-bāta कथ-वात**, f.pl. conversation (Gr.M.).

**bāth 2 वाथ् । उपायः** f. (sg. dat. **bāti वाति**), a scheme, plan, means, expedient, device, esp. for the performance of some difficult task (Rām. 471, 836).

**bāti anun वाति अनुन् । ज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to point out, show ; to explain, make comprehensible. **—khasun —खसुन् । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect ; (of a wished-for object) to come into sight, to become as one desires. **—khotu-motu —खॊ॑तु-मॊ॑तु । दृष्टिचित्तवृत्तावारूढः** adj. (f. **—khüʦü-müʦü —खॊ॑चू-मॊ॑चू**), become clearly manifest to the sight or intellect ; become or turned out as one desires. **—yunu —यिनु । दृष्टिचित्तविषयीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—khasun.**

**bāṭh 1 वाठ् । रोदनकोलाहलः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭas बाटस**), the noise of crying, esp. the howling or yelling of a beaten or angry child, or the noisy crying of a woman. **-baṭil -वटिल् । बहुलरुदितम्** f. id., esp. when excessive. **-baṭil lagü̃nü -वटिल् लागंञू । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to start making the noise of crying, esp. of a number of grief-stricken or angry people. **—lāgun —लागुन् । रुदितासक्तिः** m.inf. to commence yelling and weeping (of a beaten child or an angry woman). **—wahārun —वहारुन् । रुदितकोलाहलप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to commence weeping and yelling like a beaten child or angry woman, of one who is not actually beaten or angry.

**bāṭh 2 वाठ् । काष्टसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas बाठस्**), a thicket (of brambles or the like). Cf. **böṭhü.**

**bāṭh 3 वाठ् । वैतालिकः** m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas वाठस्**), the panegyrist of a king, whose duty it is to proclaim the hour of the day, his master's titles, etc., a herald.

**bāṭha-bāy वाठ-वाय् । वैतालिकी** f. a female panegyrist, as ab. ; the wife of a panegyrist.

**baṭha वठ । भुग्नता** m. the condition of being crooked or bent ; the condition of being dented (of some metal or wooden article distorted by a blow or the like) ; crookedness, distortion ; met. of a man's nature. **—aʦun —अचुन् । कौटिल्यापत्तिः** m.inf. distortion to enter, distortion to occur, either lit. or fig. of character, health, or the like ; breakage to occur. **—drāv —द्राव् । विगतकौटिल्यः** adj. (f. **—drāyĕ —द्राय**), that which was distorted and has become straight, straightened out, lit. and fig. as ab. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । कौटिल्यापहरणम्** m.inf. to take out distortion, to straighten out something which has been distorted, lit. and fig. as ab. **—nērun —नेरुन् । कौटिल्यापगमः** m.inf. distortion to go forth, straightening out to occur, lit. and fig. ; (of something puzzling or intricate) to be made plain and clear. **—ʦānun —ज़ानुन् । कौटिल्यापादनम्** m.inf. to cause distortion to enter ; to distort, make crooked.

**baith** بیت m. a couplet, distich, verse (in poetry) ; poetry. **baita-bözi बैत-बॊ॑ज़ि** بیت بازي **। श्लोकोक्तिप्रत्युक्तिपणः** f. an exercise or game in schools, etc., in which one person recites a verse, and his opponent must immediately recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the verse just recited. The first person must then recite another verse, commencing with the last syllable of the second verse, and so on till one fails and the other is declared conqueror. The game thus somewhat resembles our 'capping verses'.

**beth** in **beth-muru** (? spelling), rice land requiring a fallow (L. 336). Cf. **bīṭhü.**

**bēṭh 1 बेठ्** m. (sg. dat. **bēṭhas बेठस्**), sitting, delay. **—lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बयोगः** m.inf. delay, slowness in accomplishing something which should be finished quickly.

**biṭh बिठ्** or **biṭhü बिठू । सभा** f. (sg. dat. **bichĕ बिछ्य**), a session, assembly, meeting, concourse (El., Gr.Gr. 13), esp. of persons assembled for some unlawful purpose, such as gambling, drinking, or the like. **—lāgüñ$^{ü}$ —लागंञू । समाजाश्रयणम** f.inf. to set going, bring together, a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like. **—wahārüñ$^{ü}$ —वहारंञू । समाजप्रसारणम्** f.inf. to spread out such a meeting, i.e. to make arrangements or prepare the necessary materials for a meeting of gamblers, drinkers, or the like.

**bīth वीथ् । गर्तविशेषः** (sg. dat. **bīʦ$^{ü}$ वीचू**), the hole in the ground used in the game of tipcat. The 'cat', instead of being tapered at each end, is a straight peg, sloping with one end in the hole; the other projecting end is then struck with the stick.

**bīṭh$^{i}$ वीठि**, see **bĕhun.**

**bīṭh$^{ü}$ वीठू । अप्रहता** f. (fem. of **byūṭh$^{u}$,** seated; see **bĕhun** and cf. K.Pr. 158, *bīt*); (of land) long uncultivated, untilled, lying fallow (El. *bīṭ-zamīn*); (of a woman, cow, etc.) one who does not bear children owing to some stricture or malformation. Cf. **beth.**

**bīṭh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ वीठू-मंचू**, see **byūṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** under **bĕhun** or **bihun.**

**bōṭh वाँठ्**, i.q. **brōṭh,** q.v. L. 460 spells this word *bont*, and W. 97 *bonth* or *bront*, cf. ib. *bontákana.*

**boṭh$^{u}$ 1 वंठु । उन्नतभूभागः, कूलम्** m. high ground, a bank, embankment (dat. pl. **baṭhĕn,** K.Pr. 192); the bank of a river (K.Pr. 63, Śiv. 1755, Rām. 625, etc.); the bank round a garden, etc.; the high waste ground near the foot of a mountain. **sudara-boṭh$^{u}$,** the seashore (Gr.M.). Cf. **büṭh$^{ü}$ 1. —khārun —खारुन् । पृथक्करणम्** m.inf. to lift up on to the bank from the stream of a river or from a boat, to land anything (Śiv. 1023, 1840); to put to one side, i.e. in any action or business to put aside someone who is connected with it as helper or promoter. This is the active form of the following. **—khasun —खसुन् । निराशीभवनम्, कूलारोहणम** m.inf. to be lifted up on to the bank, to be put ashore from the water or from a boat, to be landed (K.Pr. 121); to be put to one side, i.e. when engaged in any action or business and on the point of success, to be disappointed by finding oneself dissociated from it by some impediment or opposition. **—thawun —थवुन् । पृथकस्थापनम्, उपकूलीकरणम्** m.inf. to put to the shore, to bring to the bank (of something floating on a river, etc.); to set apart, put apart from others. **-tal -तल् । गूढम्** adv. under the bank; hence, secretly, privately, u.w.vbs. of giving, speaking, assaulting, or the like.

**baṭhi-baṭhi वठि-वठि** adv. along the bank (of a river or field); on every bank (Śiv. 1681). **—khārun —खारुन् । औचित्यापादनम्** m.inf. to make proper or fit for use (of some an. or inan. obj. originally unfit for use or in confusion and made useful by teaching, arrangement, purification, etc.). **—khasun —खसुन्। औचित्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to become fit for use, as ab. **—lagun —लगुन् । उचितीभावः, योग्यीभवनम्** m.inf. id., to be, or become, naturally fit for use, as ab. **—log$^{u}$mot$^{u}$ —लंगुमंतु । अवस्थितीभूतः** adj. (f. **—lüj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —लंजूमचू**), made useful, put to a proper use, esp. of something previously useless or in confusion. **—lāgun —लागुन् । औचित्यापादनम्** m.inf. to bring to shore, to lay along shore (of a boat or something floating in a stream); to make useful by education, by strengthening, or putting in good order, etc.; to put to a suitable use, to employ in a suitable manner. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to remain on the bank, to have one's habitat on a river bank or seashore; to disregard, keep aloof from any action or business (even when one has connexion with it). **—thawun —थवुन् । कूले न्यसनम्** m.inf. to bring to the bank, to lay (a boat) alongside the shore; to put to one side, to disregard an instructor in or promoter of any work by acting independently.

**boṭh$^{u}$ 2 वंठु । करीषसमुदायः** m. a heap of dried cow-dung used for fuel (L. 460, *but*). **—wahārun —वहारुन् । गोमयप्रसारणम्** m.inf. to spread out cow-dung to dry in order to convert it into fuel.

**báṭh$^{i}$-güj$^{ü}$ वंठि-गंजू । करीषपूर्णा चुल्लिः** f. a fire-place full of cow-dung fuel; sufficient cow-dung fuel to fill a fire-place. **-kā̃dur$^{u}$ -काँदुरु । धूम्रवृत्तिः** m. (f. **-kā̃durĕñ -काँदुर्यञ्**), a baker of cow-dung; hence, a man or (f.) a woman who follows a filthy employment, or an employment resulting in wearing filthy clothes, etc. **-lŏbur -ल्वुर् । करीषः** m. a single cake of dried cow-dung. **-nār -नार् । कारीषाग्निः** m. fire proceeding from dried cow-dung, a fire of this material; a spark of burning cow-dung. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । करीषसमूहः** m. a heap of cow-dung fuel, esp. a small one (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tīl -तील् । करीषतैलम्** m. oil of cow-dung fuel; the oil which condenses from the vapour of burning cow-dung fuel and is used as a remedial application in skin diseases, sores, etc. **-tyŏṇgul -त्यंगुल् । कारीषस्फुलिङ्गः** m. (sg. dat. **-tyŏngalas -त्यंगलस्**), a spark of burning cow-dung fuel; a mere spark, a hardly apparent burning spot in cow-dung fuel. **-ʦ$^{a}$ñ -च्ञ् । करीषाङ्गारः** f. cow-dung charcoal; cow-dung fuel slightly burnt and then extinguished. **-yôr$^{u}$ -योरु । मूढवृत्तिः** m. (f. **-yārĕñ -यार्यञ्**), a cow-dung-fuel fellow, a stupid man or (f.) woman, one unable to tell or to understand the object of any course of action or who acts without consideration of preceding conditions or of consequences in the ordinary acts of life.

**böṭhᵘ̈** बा॑ठू । काष्टशाखा f. (sg. dat. **bāchĕ** वाछ्य), a single long thin dried branch or twig of a tree or creeper, esp. of a willow cut off in pollarding. Cf. **bāṭh 2.**

**bāchĕ** वाछ्य । वृक्षशाखासमूहः f.pl. twigs, esp. the bundles of leafed willow branches and twigs stored for winter fodder in the forks of tree-trunks; see bel. These stores are typical features of the landscape of the country. **-gyoḍᵘ** -ग्यंडु । ग्रथितशाखासङ्घभारः m. a bunch of branches; a large mass of leafed tree branches cut in the autumn, tied together by a rope, and stored in the fork of a tree-trunk for use as required for fodder. **—karañĕ** —कर॑ञ । शाखाविच्छेदः f. pl. inf., lit. to make (i.e. cut) branches; (of willows and the like) to pollard or cut off in the autumn of every second year the young withes or osier-twigs that shoot thickly in the spring from old lopping wounds. The smaller twigs and leaves are stored as above and used as fodder for sheep and goats during the winter. The larger are cut up and sold in the bazaar for firewood. **-lôwᵘ** -लोवु । ग्रथितशाखापूली m. a branch-sheaf, a bundle of slender soft twigs cut from trees in the autumn as fodder for cattle.

**buth** بت m. (sg. dat. **butas** بتس), an idol, image, statue (YZ. 198; L. 177, *but*). **but(h)-shikan** بت شکن m. an image-breaker, an iconoclast (L. 166).

**būth 1** बूथ् । भूतः m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्; pl. dat. **būtan** बूतन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a kind of malignant spirit (believed to haunt deserts, deserted houses, burning *ghāṭs*, graveyards, cross-roads, trees, etc.), a ghost, goblin, demon (Śiv. 12). **—aʦun** —अचुन् । भूतावेशः m.inf. a devil to enter, i.e. a malignant spirit to enter a corpse and vivify it, or to take possession of a living person so as to render him insane or maniacal. **—lagun** —लगुन् । रोषोद्भवः m.inf. a demon to possess a person; a fit of passion to arise, e.g. in consequence of the parent of a child, a near relation, or husband not granting a wished-for treat. **—ʦhunun** —छुनुन् । रोषोत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise a devil; to put some one, esp. a woman or a child, into a rage by opposing their wishes.

**būta-bal** बूत-बल् m. 1 (भूतबलिः), a propitiatory oblation made to evil spirits; 2 (भूतबलम्), supernatural power obtained through the help of a malignant demon; 3 (भूताश्रयस्थानम्), a place haunted by a malignant spirit. **-grakh** -ग्रख् । बहुलोत्पत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **-graki** -ग्रकि), devil's ebullition; hence, the birth or production of anything animate or inanimate in excessively luxuriant quantities or swarms. **-grakh dĩñᵘ̈** -ग्रख् दिञू । बहुलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. great productiveness to take place or exist (as in the case of a numerous progeny, of crops, of wealth, etc.). **-grakh lagüñᵘ̈** -ग्रख् लग॑ञू । बहुलोत्पत्तिसंभवः f.inf. id. **-khᵘ̈ñᵘ̈** -ख॑ञू । अनादरखेदः f. devil's nose-mucus; the distress experienced by the disgrace of failing to accomplish a wished-for purpose. **-khᵘ̈ñᵘ̈ gaʦhüñᵘ̈** ख॑ञू गछ॑ञू । अवमानलज्जोद्भवः f.inf. shame at such disgrace to occur. **-khᵘ̈ñᵘ̈ karüñᵘ̈** ख॑ञू कर॑ञू । अवमाननम् f.inf. to cause such disgrace by refusing or withdrawing promised help or the like. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । रोषशीलः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a devil's cub; one (especially a male child) of a very passionate temper, like one who is possessed of a demon. **-sĕd** -स्यद् । भूतसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sĕzᵘ̈** -स्य॑ज़ू), rendering a demon subservient by some incantation or spell, and thereby acquiring magical powers. **-ʦọ̈lᵘ** -च॑लु । कोपप्रकृतिः m. a devil's screen, i.e. one who is merely a screen in front of a devil; one who is of a sullen, morose nature, cross-grained, cantankerous, sulky. **-war** -वर् । अनायत्तप्रवृत्तिः m. an uncontrolled nature, want of self-control, a fickle disposition. **-wash** -वश् । भूतवशीकारः f. the making a demon subject to a person by incantation, spells, etc.

**būth 2** बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **būtas** बूतस्), ashes with which devotees of Śiva smear their bodies; used —°, as in **amar-būth,** q.v.

**buthᵘ 1** बुथु । भाग्यम् m. a person's lot in life, fate (supposed to depend upon his actions in a former life). Cf. **bēchan-buthᵘ**, under **bēcha.**

**buthᵘ 2** बुथु । मुखम् m. (K.Pr. 82, 243, spells this *but*, but elsewhere *buth* or *buṭh* [*sic*]; L. 460 has *but*), the face, esp. the human face (K.Pr. 36, 38, 82, 84, 105, 160, 189; Śiv. 68, 128, 1155; Rām. 258, etc.); the mouth (cf. **acholᵘ**); the front (of a house, etc.); the right side (of cloth, etc.); the front part, toe (of a shoe, etc.); (?) the tuck of a turban (L. 464, *but*); face, audacity, impudence (cf. **bēchan-buthᵘ** under **bēcha**); appearance, outward fashion; **gabi buthi,** a sheep in appearance (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु । पुरो भवनम् m.inf. to give face; to come forward to undertake a task, esp. to assist some person who has to undertake the expense of a marriage or the like but has not the necessary means, by enabling him to undertake the responsibility. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to show the face; hence, to scold, threaten, menace. **—karun** —करुन् । भर्त्सनव्यापाराविष्कारः m.inf. to make a mouth; to refuse a request with abusive words. **—ladun** —लदुन् । क्रुद्धीभवतम् m.inf. to build a mouth; to show displeasure by twisting the features (esp. when one has suffered loss by another's action), to frown angrily. **—ladith bihun** —लदिथ् बिहुन् ।

रुष्टीभूय मौनस्थितिः m.inf. to sit frowning; to remain sullen and full of silent wrath at some action disapproved of. **—nahāwun** —नहावुन् । भर्त्सनेनाहननम् m.inf. to obliterate the face; to crush a person with abuse, esp. someone who is addressing the abuser. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । प्रतिक्षेपः m.inf. to turn the face, to give an insolent reply (e.g. a servant to his master, or a debtor to his creditor). **—payun** —पयुन् । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः m.inf. to make the face red-hot, to conduct oneself audaciously (in begging or the like). **—payĕnun** —पयनुन् । धार्ष्ट्यवृत्तिः m.inf. id. **—rangun** —रंगुन्, **—ranganāwun** —रंगनावुन्, or **—rangawun** —रंगवुन् । लाघवापत्तिः m.inf. to colour the face; to become mean, insignificant (of a respectable person taking to mean employment, begging, etc.). **—samun** —समुन् । निर्बलकर्तृकोत्साहः m.inf. the face to become level; to show sudden courage (as of one who is weak, timid, or lazy, for once in a way addressing or making a request to an angry, illiberal, or very powerful person). **—tarith pyon$^{u}$** —तरिथ् प्यंनु । निश्चेष्टतया निपातः m.inf. to fall to the ground and lie motionless with the limbs spread out (e.g. from illness, or as the result of an extreme effort). **—ȼŏk$^{a}$rāwun** —चुंक्रावुन् m.inf. to make the face angry, to frown (El.).

**buth$^{i}$-boḍ$^{u}$** वुथि-वंडु । विशालमुखः adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{ü}$** -वंडृ, sg. dat. **-bajĕ** -वज्य), having a large face or mouth; one who is talkative, eloquent, loquacious; one who has attained eminence by the accumulation of wealth or the gain of a reputation; one universally honoured. **-bākal** -वाकल् । निरन्तररुदितशीलः adj. e.g. one whose mouth is full of sobs; (of children) one who is continually crying, cause or no cause, a cry-baby. **-chatur$^{u}$** -छतुरु । सुन्दरमुखः adj. (f. **-chat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -छतंरू), pretty-faced (esp. of children). **-dag** -दग् । धारासंपातः f. the buffeting of a violent shower of rain in the face of a traveller. **-dār** -दार् । मुख्यः m. (f. **-darĕñ** -दार्यञ्), one who is in front, a principal man in a village, a leader of society. **-dyār** -द्यार् । करविशेषः m. face-money, N. of a poll-tax imposed upon Hindūs by the Paṭhān Governor, Muḥammad ‘Aẓīm Khān (expelled A.D. 1819); see L. 197 ff. **-hol$^{u}$** -हलु । वक्रमुखः adj. (f. **-hüj$^{ü}$** -हंजू), crooked-faced (of a man); crooked-fronted (of a house); crooked-pointed (of shoe or the like). **-har** -हर् । संमुखकलहः f. wrangling or verbal quarrelling immediately on coming face to face (of two enemies meeting each other). **-khạkh$^{a}$r** -खंख्र् । गमागमखेदः f. face-torture; hence, the pain or inconvenience caused to an old person or a cripple, etc., in uselessly going anywhere and returning, see **khạkh$^{a}$r**. **-khạkh$^{a}$r diñ$^{ü}$** -खंख्र् दिञू । गतिखेदापादनम् f.inf. to cause such pain or inconvenience. **-khạkh$^{a}$r lagüñ$^{ü}$** -खंख्र् लगंञू । गतिखेदापत्तिः f.inf. to suffer such pain or inconvenience; to needlessly undergo the toil of going over a long and difficult road. **-khünḍ$^{ü}$** -खंडृ । दृढमुखम् f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), steadiness of face; hence, the condition of one accustomed to endure another's abuse or insults. **-kin$^{i}$ āmot$^{u}$** -किनि आमंतु । गर्वप्रमादमुपगतः adj. (f. **-āmüȼ$^{ü}$** -आमंचू), madly arrogant, purse-proud, puffed up (of some mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity); see **-kin$^{i}$ yun$^{u}$** bel. **-kin$^{i}$ anun** -किनि अनुन् । अतिगर्वापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin$^{i}$ on$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** -किनि अंनु-मंतु । गर्वप्रमादमापादितः adj. (f. **—üñ$^{ü}$-müȼ$^{ü}$** —अंञू-मंचू), one who is caused to be arrogant, etc., as ab. **-kin$^{i}$ yun$^{u}$** -किनि यिनु । अतिगर्वप्रमत्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become madly arrogant, to become puffed up, purse-proud (of a mean person suddenly raised to power, wealth, or dignity). **-lab** -लब् । कपोलः f. the cheek. **-lāgay** -लागय् । विरोधोद्भवः f. the occurrence of a quarrel or bad feeling, esp. between relations or friends. **-lāgay gaȼhüñ$^{ü}$** -लागय् गछंञू । अन्योन्यविरोधरोषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. such quarrelling or ill-feeling to occur. **-lāgay karüñ$^{ü}$** -लागय् करंञू । विवादेन विरोधोद्भावनम् f.inf. to wilfully start a quarrel with one's relation or friend for one's private ends. **-non$^{u}$** -नंनु । नग्नमुखः, प्रकाशमुखः adj. (f. **-nüñ$^{ü}$** -नंञ), barefaced, e.g. when a child is sleeping with its face uncovered; (of a woman) barefaced, shameless, audacious; clean-faced, white-faced; (of cloth, rice-grain, etc.) clean and white externally; cf. **buthi-non$^{u}$** bel. **-phĕshĕl** -फ्यशल् । अप्रशस्तमुखः m. (f. **-phĕshạl** -फ्यशंल् or **-phĕshil** -फ्यशिल्), unlucky-faced; a man, or other m. obj., whose face it is unlucky to see the first thing in the morning, immediately on rising from bed. The f. forms imply a woman, or other f. obj., possessing the same unpleasant character; cf. **phĕshil**. **-phyur$^{u}$** -फिरु । उद्धतः adj. (f. **-phir$^{ü}$** -फिरू), face-turned, insolent, insubordinate, rude, ill-behaved, answering-back (of a servant to his master, a child to his parent, a pupil to his teacher). **-püj$^{ü}$** -पंजू । स्थूलविकरालमुखम् f. a big basket of a face; a great, round, ugly, and fierce-looking face. **-prath** -प्रथ । संमुखेऽनादरभाषणम् m. a blow in the face; speaking insolently face to face to one's elder or other person entitled to respect. **-tamun$^{u}$** -तमुनु । मेचकमुखः adj. (f. **-tamüñ$^{ü}$** -तमंञू), black-faced, dark-faced, having a swarthy complexion.

**-tamañĕr -तमञर्** or **-tamañār -तमञार्** । **मुखकालिमा** m. blackness of the face, a swarthy complexion; the darkening of the face caused by another's disrespect, or by shame, sorrow, or the like, a woeful countenance. **-trakur$^{u}$ -त्रकुर्** । **कर्कशमुखः** adj. (f. **-trak$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -त्रक्र्**), hard-faced; possessing the terrifying cast of countenance acquired by often giving way to anger, or by giving frequent abuse, etc. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । **माननीयः** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who has face; one who is universally respected. **-woth$^{u}$ -वंथु** । **कृशीभूतमुखः, धृष्टीभूतः** adj. (f. **-wütsh$^{ü}$ -वंछू**), lean-faced, one whose face has become thin and disfigured by disease, etc.; one who, having once been polite, is become impudent before his elders. **-vyoṭh$^{u}$ -व्यंठु** । **स्थूलमुखः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh$^{ü}$ -व्यंठू**, sg. dat. **-vĕchĕ -व्यछ्य**), fat-faced, having a face too fat. **-zālay -ज़ालय्** । **लज्जानुभवः** f. face shivering; the sense of humiliation and shame felt before an elder or other person entitled to respect when one has been doing something wrong.

**buthi वुथि** । **संमुखे** adv. in front, opposite, u.w. vbs. of going, putting, seeing, etc. **—āmot$^{u}$ —आमंतु** । **विहितप्रतिवाक्यः** adj. (f. **—āmüts$^{ü}$ —आमंच़ू**), come into a person's presence, arrived in front; one who has replied rudely and with contrariety to a polite remark; see **buthi yun$^{u}$** bel. **-buthi -वुथि** । **कपोलाघातः** m. a form of lamentation amongst women, in which they slap their own faces and scratch them with their fingernails. **-chot$^{u}$ -छंतु** । **शुक्लमुखः** adj. (f. **-chüts$^{ü}$ -छंच़ू**), white-faced, fair-complexioned; (of clothes, grain, or the like) outside white, esp. when black, dark-coloured, or dirty within. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** । **पुरस्तात्करणम्** m.inf. to put in front; (in a fight) to place something in front of one's opponent; to put up a shield, etc. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु** । **सहायीकरणम्, संमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to take in front; (in an address or in instruction) to take some head of the subject of discourse and bring it forward; to take another person as a helper in order to put him in front face to face with the work. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **प्रतिवदनम्** m.inf. to appear in front, take one's stand before an opponent; to take one's stand to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply in a discussion, or to give back abuse in a verbal quarrel. **—log$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —लंगु-मंतु** । **प्रतिवादोद्युक्तः** adj. (f. **—lüj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ —लंजू-मंच़ू**), ready to contradict one's elders, etc., to reply to an opponent in a discussion, or to give insolent abuse in a quarrel. **-non$^{u}$ -नंनु** । **प्रकाशमुखः** adj. (f. **-nüñ$^{ü}$ -नंञू**), i.q. **buth$^{i}$-non$^{u}$**, ab., q.v. **-pĕṭha tulun -प्यठ तुलुन्** । **लज्जात्यागः** m.inf. to raise from the face; to abandon shame (as of a respectable man reduced to earn his food by begging); to become bold, impudent (of a person naturally mild-tempered). **-pĕṭha wŏthun -प्यठ व्वथुन्** । **निर्लज्जतापत्तिः** m.inf. to rise from the face; shamelessness to occur (as ab.). **-pĕṭhuk$^{u}$ -प्यठुकु** adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc$^{ü}$ -प्यठंचू**), of or belonging to (something) upon the face (Śiv. 467). **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु** । **अरुचितीभवनम्, अकस्माद्दर्शनम्** m.inf. to fall in front or on the face; (of something belonging to a class usually considered desirable) to be considered undesirable as soon as it comes within sight; (of meeting on the road a friend, to visit whom one is making a journey) to suddenly come into sight. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **पुरस्तान्न्यासः, प्रतिरूपणम्** m.inf. to place something before another; to offer reverently, to present a gift (from an inferior to a superior); to offer a sample or specimen of anything. **—wasun —वसुन्** । **मुखकार्श्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to descend in the face; the face to become shrunken, reduced, drawn, or thin. **-wāw -वाव्** m. a contrary wind (Gr.M.). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । **संमुखे परिभाषणम्** m.inf. to come into a person's presence, to arrive in front; to give a rude reply, face to face, to an elder or person entitled to respect, to reply impudently. **-zyūṭh$^{u}$ -ज़्यूठु** । **दीर्घमुखः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh$^{ü}$ -ज़ीठू**, sg. dat. **-zēchĕ -ज़ेछ्य**), long-faced.

**buthis-pĕṭh वुथिस्-प्यठ्** adv. on the face; before a person's face, in his presence (K.Pr. 96, wrongly written *buṭhis*).

**buthyuk$^{u}$ वुथ्युकु** । **मुखसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **buthic$^{ü}$ वुथिचू**), of or belonging to the face of any person, or surface of any thing.

**büṭh$^{ü}$ 1 वंठू** । **उन्नतस्थानम्** f. (sg. dat. **bachĕ वछ्य**), a heap, a bank rising out of level ground. Cf. **boṭh$^{u}$ 1.**

**büṭh$^{ü}$ 2 वंठू** । **चुल्लिपार्श्वभागः** f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **bachĕ वछ्य**, which, e.g. Śiv. 1450, is often written **bacha वछ**), a hearth, the level surface beside a kitchen fire-place on which vessels are put when taken off the fire, a hob (K.Pr. 7, 23, 163, *bachhih*); **dārĕ bacha tröwith,** having abandoned door and hearth, i.q. leaving house and home (Śiv. 1450). El. spells this word *baṭh*. **—raṭüñ$^{ü}$ —रटंञू** । **संगतीभवनम्** f.inf. to seize the hearth; (of some hitherto untasted food or medicine) to be suitable on account of its wholesomeness; (of a child, servant, or the like) to be suitable, to fit into one's life, owing to affection.

**bachi bahā dyun$^{u}$ वछि बहा दिनु** । **चिकित्साविशेषः** m.inf. to steam at the hearth; a kind of medical treatment for rheumatism of, or boils on, the leg, consisting in laying the limb on the hearth of a lighted fire in order to promote perspiration. **-bŏkut$^{u}$** -वुकुतु । वहुभुग्वालकः m. (f. **-bŏküts$^{ü}$** -वुकंचू), a kitchen cub, a greedy child always hanging about the kitchen. **-brôr$^{u}$** -ब्रोरु । चुल्लीविडालः m. (f. **-brör$^{ü}$** -ब्रांरू), a kitchen cat, a greedy child, esp. (f.) a greedy girl, always hanging about the kitchen. **-kŏkor$^{u}$** -क्रुकरु । अतिलुब्धः adj. (f. **-kŏkür$^{ü}$** -क्रुकंरू), a kitchen cock, id., but esp. (m.) of a boy. **-kutsür$^{ü}$** -कुचंरू। कुक्षिंभरिवृत्तिः f. a kitchen whelp, id. (of a girl).

**biṭh-cōd** विठ्-चोद् m. one guilty of incest with his own daughter (used in abuse), a scamp (El., K.Pr. 72).

**bēṭhåk$^{i}$** वेठंकि । संनिवेशस्थानम् f. a sitting-room, a room set apart for receiving friends and conversation, a drawing-room.

**böṭhil** वांठिल् । वैतालिकवृत्तिः f. the profession of a panegyrist, etc.; see **bāṭh 3.**

**baṭhalad** वठलद् । कौटिल्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst.f. **baṭhaladiñ** वठलदिञ्), bent, curved, crooked, distorted (by a blow or the like); of a man's nature, sullen, suspicious.

**biṭhana** विठन । स्थूलशाटकः m. a kind of petticoat (or *sāṛī*) made of coarse cloth.

**baṭhōrē** (? spelling), adv. on the high ground, towards the hill (K.Pr. 171). Cf. **boṭh$^{u}$** 1.

**buthör$^{ü}$** वुथांरू । दुर्मुखता f. ugly-facedness, foulmouthedness, abusiveness, scurrility. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू । दुर्मुखोपस्थानम् f.inf. to be abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

**böṭh$^{a}$run** वांठरुन् । लघुशाखाविच्छेदः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **böṭh$^{o}$r$^{u}$** वांठरु), to prune (a tree, etc.). Cf. **böṭh$^{ü}$.**

**bīṭhis** वीठिस् m. sg. dat. of **byūṭh$^{u}$**, see **bĕhun** or **bihun** and **byūṭh$^{u}$.**

**buth$^{i}$shēr** वुथिशेर m. N. of a sacred place in Kashmīr, near Mount Haramukh. It is passed by pilgrims on their way back from the sacred lakes of Ganga-bal, etc. It is the ancient Bhūtēśvara. See RT.Tr. i, 107; v, 55; and II, 407.

**bĕtūj$^{ü}$** व्यतूजू, see **bĕtūl$^{u}$.**

**bē-tijārath** بے تجارت adj. c.g. without traffic, without commerce (K.Pr. 216).

**batuk$^{u}$** वतुकु (Gr.Gr. 30, 36, 58) or **batukh** वतुख् بتخ । वर्तकः m. [sg. dat. **batakas** वतकस् (Gr.Gr. 58), pl. nom. **batakh** वतख्; f. **bat$^{ü}$c$^{ü}$** वतंचू (Gr.Gr. 30, 36), or **bat$^{a}$c** वतच् (Gr.Gr. 66)], a drake (K.Pr. 117, W. 21, 129); (f.) a duck (W. 17).

**batakh-lyūṭ$^{u}$** वतख्-ल्यूटु । ओषधिविशेषः m. a certain medicinal plant growing in marshes and watercourses and having a firm, white flower (Rām. 646); clover (L. 70, 359); cf. **lyūṭ$^{u}$**, and under **dā̃d, dā̃da-lyūṭ$^{u}$.** **-pŏṭh** -प्वठ् । ओषधिभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-pŏṭi** -प्वटि), duck's gut, a certain plant, the pounded leaves of which have an intoxicating effect when taken in the form of a pill.

**bē-takhsīr** بے تقصیر adj. c.g. blameless, guiltless (Gr.M.).

**batil** वतिल् । वहुलभक्तपाकः f. the profession of cooking large quantities of rice, wholesale cookery. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू । पाचितवह्वन्नविसर्जनम् f.inf. to distribute large quantities of cooked rice.

**baṭil** वटिल् । ब्राह्मणत्वम् f. the condition of being a brāhmaṇ, brāhmaṇhood.

**bĕtūl$^{u}$** व्यतूलु । अनुन्मानः adj. (m. sg. abl. **bĕtōli** व्यतोलि; f. sg. nom. **bĕtūj$^{ü}$** व्यतूजू, sg. dat. **bĕtōjĕ** व्यतोज्य), unweighed; esp. that which cannot be weighed, in very large quantity, immeasurable. Cf. **atūl$^{u}$.**

**bōtạl** बोतंल् । काचमयपात्रविशेषः f. a bottle (corruption of the English word).

**būtalad** वूतलद् । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **būtaladiñ** वूतलदिञ्), devil-natured; readily angered, passionate, irascible.

**ba-ṭamah** [*sic*], adj. c.g. courteous (K.Pr. 30). This word has not been elsewhere identified, and if the meaning given in K.Pr. is correct there is probably some mistake in the spelling.

**būtīmār 1** वूतीमार् । रोषप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **būtīmārĕñ** वूतीमार्यञ्), i.q. **būtalad,** q.v.

**būtīmār 2** वूतीमार् بوتیمار । पक्षिविशेषः m. (father of wailing), the heron or bittern.

**bē-tamīz** بے تمیز adj. c.g. without discrimination, without conscience (W. 110).

**baṭana** वटन । वस्त्रयोजनफलकम् m. a button (corruption of the English word; the old word, **ṭūp$^{i}$-phol$^{u}$,** with the same meaning, is now superseded by this borrowed term).

**batanī,** for **batan$^{ü}$y** वतनूय्, pl. dat. of **bata,** with emph. **y** (K.Pr. 139).

**bötin** باطن adj. c.g. unapparent, hidden, concealed; internal, intrinsic, esoteric; (as subst.) the inward part, secret thoughts, mind, heart, disposition of mind.

**böt$^{i}$nuk$^{u}$** वांतिनुकु । परोक्षसंवन्धी adj. (f. **böt$^{i}$nüc$^{ü}$** वांतिनंचू), of or belonging to the unseen, to a distant country, or to a time other than the present.

**böt$^{i}$nüc$^{ü}$ balāy yiñ$^{ü}$** वांतिनंचू वलाय् यिञू । परोक्षोत्पातसपातः f.inf. a sudden calamity (such as a flood, a drought, a lightning-stroke, or a pestilence) to happen.

**bŏṭun$^{u}$** वुटुनु । उत्तरापथः m. N. of a country, Western Tibet or Ladāk (K.Pr. 94). Sg. gen. **bŏṭanyuk$^{u}$,** q.v.

**batundī** بتندی adv. with sharpness, with severity, with acrimony (Rām. 497); violently, fiercely, with fury (Rām. 376).

**batang** بتنگ adj. c.g. in straits, in difficulties; distressed, harassed, vexed. **—anun —अनुन् । अतिखिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to worry, plague a person for something impossible or unobtainable. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be worried, distressed, have one's heart broken in trying to do something unsuccessfully.

**bŏṭanyukᵘ वूटन्युकु । औत्तरापथिकः** adj. (f. **bŏṭanicᵘ̈ वूटनिचू**), of or belonging to, coming from, or born or produced in Ladāk.

**baṭañ बटञ्** (Gr.Gr. 38), or **baṭiñ वटिञ्** f. a female Brāhman, a woman of the Brāhman caste (see **baṭa**); esp. a maidservant of the Brāhman caste, a menial Brāhmaṇī, cf. **baṭa-mahanyuvᵘ**, under **baṭa.** When employed °—, this word takes the form **baṭᵃñĕ.**

**baṭᵃñĕ-pônᵘ वट्ञ-पोनु । दासीब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः** m. the condition of being a Brāhman maidservant, the making a living in such a capacity; (of anyone else) making a similar living. **-tônᵘ -तोनु । ब्राह्मणीवृत्तिः** m. the condition of a Brāhman woman; esp. the life led by any woman who is well-conducted and careful about ceremonial purity and the like. **-wāza -वाज़ । स्त्रीसूपकारः** m. a man who lives by cooking only for women (esp. Brāhman women); hence, a cook who does not know his work thoroughly, an inefficient cook.

**bŏṭiñ वूटिञ्** or **buṭiñ 1 वुटिञ् । भौट्टस्त्री** f. a woman of Western Tibet or Ladāk, a Ladākin, a synonym of **bŏṭa-bāy**, see **bŏṭa** (Gr.Gr. 38).

**buṭiñ 2 वुटिञ् । लताविशेषः** f. a certain vegetable creeper which usually grows wild in the jungle; a collection of its leaves; its flower.

**batpurī trēl** (? spelling of first word), f. a wild **trēl,** a kind of apple (L. 349). See **trēl.**

**batpīs** (? spelling), f. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

**bataura** بطور prep. after the manner of, by way of (governs abl.) (Gr.M.).

**baṭēra वटेर । लावः** m. a certain bird, the quail.

**bāṭurᵘ वाटुरु । लावः** m. a kind of quail, cf. **baṭēra. —athi lagun —अथि लगुन् । यथेष्टफलप्रभवलाभः** m.inf. the quail to come into the hand; the means for carrying out any desired object to be gained. **—pyonᵘ —प्यंनु । यथेष्टफलाप्तिः** m.f. the quail to fall; something eagerly desired to be suddenly and unexpectedly acquired, to drop from the clouds.

**betri वेत्रि । इत्याद्याः** adv. and the rest, etcetera, and so forth. **-tētri -तेत्रि । इत्यादिकम्** adv. id.

**biturᵘ वितुरु । उपकरणम्** m. a sufficiency of means (neither too much nor too little), implements, paraphernalia.

**bē-tarafdār** بےطرفدار adj. c.g. impartial, of no party, unsectarian (Gr.M.).

**bē-tartīb** بےترتیب adj. c.g. without order, irregular; without system (Gr.M.).

**butarāth वुतराथ्** or **būtarāth वूतराथ् । भूमण्डलम्** f. (sg. dat., etc., **butaröts**ᵘ̈ **वुतरांचू**, Śiv. 495, or **būtaröts**ᵘ̈ **वूतरांचू**), the earth, the world (Śiv. 496); the earth as opposed to the sky (Śiv. 468); (usually) earth, land, ground (Śiv. 1110, 1231, 1234, 1291, 1296, 1297, 1345, 1530, 1550, 1869; Rām. 504, etc.). **-prāṭan-wôlᵘ -प्राटन्वोलु** m. a ploughman (El.).

**batās वतास् । फाणितविशेषः** m. (lit. filled with wind), a certain sweetmeat of a spongy texture and hollow within (K.Pr. 28); a kind of cheap brown sugar, which comes from the Panjāb (L. 254). **-khünḍ**ᵘ̈ **-खंण्डू । फाणितखण्डम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a piece of this sweetmeat. **-worᵘ -वंरु । लघुपूपाकारफाणितम्** m. N. of a special variety of this sweetmeat.

**būtēshŏr वू(भू)तेश्वर्** m. Lord of ghosts, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1135, 1175).

**butisuy** (K.Pr. 243), incorr. for **buthis**ᵘ̈**y वुथिसूय्,** sg. dat. of **buthᵘ 2,** with emph. **y.**

**būtātma वू(भू)तात्म** m. Soul of all beings, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1055).

**batav,** see **bata.**

**baṭᵃwa 1 वंट्व । पात्रविशेषः** m. a globular metal vessel, cast in one piece, used for cooking; the *baṭlōhī* or *lōṭā* of India.

**baṭᵃwa 2 वंट्व । स्यूतविशेषः** m. a small bag with divisions or folds, used for holding money, betel-nut, tobacco, etc.

**bitāwun वितावुन् । उल्लङ्घनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bitôwᵘ वितोवु**), to pass over; to carry out, get through any difficult business; to pass through (a country); to cause (time) to elapse, to pass (time). **bitôwᵘ-motᵘ वितोवु-मंतु । उल्लङ्घितः** adj. (f. **bitöw**ᵘ̈**-müts**ᵘ̈ **वितांवू-मंचू**), got over, carried out, passed through; (of time) spent, etc., as ab.

**baṭawār बटवार् । शनिवासरः** f. Saturday (K.Pr. 231, W. 106).

**baṭawāri-dŏh वटवारि-द्वह । शनिवासरे** adv. on Saturday. **-hondᵘ -हंन्दु । शनिवासरसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz**ᵘ̈ **-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to Saturday.

**baṭawôrᵘ बटवोरु । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. the name of a place in Kashmīr about six miles south-east of Śrīnagar.

**baṭawörⁱ-bāy बटवांरि-बाय् । मत्स्यविक्रयिणी** f. a class of fish-wives who carry fish on their heads in baskets and cry their wares through the Śrīnagar markets. The fish are netted in the Vĕth (Jehlam), near Baṭawôrᵘ.

**baṭawāryukᵘ बटवार्युकु । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **baṭawāric**ᵘ̈ **बटवारिचू**), of or belonging to Baṭawôrᵘ.

**būtāvīsh वूतावीश् । भूतावेशः** f. inspiration or possession by a demon or evil spirit.

**bütāvēṭh बूतावेठ्** । भूतावेशतुल्यवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **bütāvēṭhi बूतावेठि**), a condition of rage, fury, or gloomy anger, as if one were subject to possession by an evil spirit.

**batöy$^{i}$ वता॑यि** । **परान्नभोजी** e.g. one who through miserliness or the like is in the mean habit of living upon food given in charity by others, even though he have sufficient wealth to support himself.

**batöy$^{i}$gī वता॑यिगी** । **परान्नभोजिवृत्तिः** f. the condition of living on food given by others in charity, whether due to greed or misfortune; any mean conduct of this sort.

**bĕʦ$^{ü}$ व्यंच़ू**, see **byot$^{u}$**.

**biʦ$^{ü}$ विच़ू**, see **byuʦ$^{u}$**.

**bīʦ$^{ü}$ वीच़ू**, see **bīth.**

**böʦ$^{ü}$ वा॑च़ू** । **कुटुम्बजनः** m. (sg. dat. **böʦ$^{ü}$s वा॑च़ूस्** or **bāʦas वाच़स्**, Gr.Gr. 54), a member of a person's family, a relation; pl. a person's family, the members of a household (K.Pr. 29, 100, 124; Śiv. 1445, pl. dat. **bāʦan**), husband and wife (K.Pr. 59); the inner apartments of a house, the harem containing the female members of his family (El., Gr.M.); a wife (f.) (*qabīla*) (El., K.Pr. 43, YZ. 464). In the pl. this word is often used with a genitive of the word signifying a husband, to indicate husband and wife. Thus (H. viii, 13), **pātashāha-sȧnd$^{i}$ z$^{a}$h böʦ$^{ü}$**, lit. the two members of the family of the king, i.e. the king and queen. **-bal -वल्** । **कुटुम्बवलम्** m. power or influence due to having many members in one's family. **-bata -वत** । **कुटुम्बसाधारणभक्तम्** m. family food, the comparatively coarse food eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from the delicate food given to old people, the head of the family, children, guests, etc. **-grākh -ग्राख्** । **कुटुम्बपरिवृतः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**; f. nom. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), the head of a large family. **-syun$^{u}$ -सिनु** । **कुटुम्बसाधारणव्यञ्जनम्** m. family seasoning; the ordinary oil, condiments, vegetables, etc., eaten by the ordinary members of a large family, as distinguished from superior kinds given to the senior members, guests, etc. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । **बहुकुटुम्बजनयुक्तः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), the head of a large household; one who is a member of a large household. **-z$^{a}$h -ज़्ह** m.pl. the two members of a family, husband and wife (H. viii, 1).

**bāʦi-bāʦi वाच़ि-वाच़ि** । **प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम्** adv. each member of a family one by one (used e.g. with verbs of giving, visiting, or the like). **bāʦan-bāʦan वाच़न्-वाच़न्** । **प्रतिकुटुम्बिजनम्** adv. id.

**baʦha 1 वछ़** । **हस्ताधोभागः** f.pl. the arms (or fore-legs of a wild beast) from the shoulder to the elbow.

**baʦha 2 वछ़, baʦhōv वछ़ोव्, büʦh$^{u}$ वंछ़ू**, see **basun.**

**buʦh$^{ü}$ बुछ़ू**, f. of **buth$^{u}$ 2,** at the end of an adjectival compound. Cf. **bāka-buth$^{u}$**, under **bākh.**

**biʦar विच़र्** । **क्षैण्यम्** m. emaciation, feebleness.

**böʦyun$^{u}$ वा॑च़िनु** । **कुटुम्बजनयुक्तः** adj. (f. **böʦiñ$^{ü}$ वा॑च़िञू**), —° possessing so many members in one's household, used with numerals as the latter portion of a compound word, thus: **du-böʦyun$^{u}$**, having two persons in one's household; **tr$^{a}$-böʦyun$^{u}$**, having three; **ʦu-böʦyun$^{u}$**, having four; **pönʦa-böʦyun$^{u}$**, having five persons in one's household.

**bav व(भ)व्** m. existence, birth; worldly existence.

**bawa-sāgar व(भ)व-सागर्**, the ocean of worldly existence (Śiv. 14). **-santāph -संताफ्** m. (sg. dat. **-santāpas -संतापस्**), the misery, or torment, of existence (according to Hindū pessimism) (Śiv. 1870). **-sar -सर्** । **संसारसरः** m., i.q. **-sāgar** (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 14, 155, etc., Rām. 1596).

**bāv वाव्** । **आदरः** m. becoming, being; state, condition (Śiv. 1211, with pun on meaning 'market-price', see bel., 1679; Rām. 549, 1781; **anubava-bāv,** a condition of perception, Śiv. 75, 982; **bakti-bāv,** the condition of faith, a state of faith, but often equivalent to **bȧkt$^{i}$-bāv,** faith and love, bel., see **bakth,** Śiv. 515, 525, 757, 915, etc.; **brama-bāv,** a condition of delusion, Śiv. 1835; **dāsa-bāv,** the condition of a servant, Śiv. 620, 1076; **gūr$^{i}$-bāv,** the condition of a cowherd, Śiv. 1000, 1837; **nȧṭ$^{i}$-bāv,** the condition of a well-bucket, Śiv. 1818; **shur$^{i}$-bāv,** the condition of a child, Śiv. 1015); conduct, behaviour; way of thinking, feeling, sentiment, opinion (**advaita-bāv,** acceptance of the doctrine of monism, Śiv. 26); love, affection, devotional love shown to a deity, i.q. **bakth** (Śiv. 484, 531, 670, 772, 790, etc.; **bȧkt$^{i}$-bāv,** love and affection, Śiv. 188; **bāwāh,** with suff. of indef. art., 1083); affectionate respect, consideration, honour (Rām. 84, 317), cf. **ādar-bāw**; power of discrimination (Śiv. 1548); a high value put upon anything (Śiv. 1808); price-current, market-rate (Śiv. 1211, see ab.); prosperity in business (Gr.M.). **—baḍun —वडुन्** । **व्याजपूर्वकानुवर्तनम्** m.inf. respect to go forward; to show pretended compliance to an order (given by a senior, a superior, a teacher, or the like). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** । **आदरप्रदानम्, अभ्युत्थानम्** m.inf. to show respect, to rise from one's seat through politeness or respect. **—karun —करुन्** । **सभाजनम्** m.inf. to make respect; to welcome to one's house with love and honour. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **आदररक्षणम्** m.inf. 'to put honour'; to respect and comply with the order or advice of an elder or superior, the instruction of a teacher, or the like.

**bāwa-rost$^{u}$ वाव-रस्तु । भक्तिहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रछू**), wanting in love, wanting in politeness or respect, rude, genl. used as an adv. **-sān -सान् । भक्तियुक्तम्** adv. politely, respectfully, affectionately. **-sost$^{u}$ -सस्तु । भक्त्युपेतः** adj. (f. **-sütsh$^{ü}$ -सछू**), possessing love, polite, respectful ; possessing respect, respected, honoured. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यतु । भक्तिमान्** adj. (f. **-vĕts$^{ü}$ -व्यचू**), loving, faithful, affectionate, or respectful by nature.

**bēwāī** (W. 21), i.q. **bēwāyĕ,** q.v.

**bọ̆w$^{u}$ ब्ववु**, see **bŏwun.**

**bôw$^{u}$ वोवु**, see **bāwun.**

**bövī वावी । दैवम्** m. that which will be, that which is predestined, fate, destiny.

**böw$^{ü}$ 1 वावू**, see **bāwun.**

**böw$^{ü}$ 2** or **böv$^{ü}$ वावू । (पक्षि-)सक्थि** f. the thigh (esp. of birds) ; the posterior aspect of the thigh (El. *bóv*). Cf. **ünz$^{ü}$-böw$^{ü}$.**

**bē-wafā** بے وفا adj. c.g. (K.Pr. 72, W. 134) ; i.q. **bē-wŏphā,** q.v.

**bāwāh वावाह्**, see **bāv.**

**bē-wukūf** بے وقوف adj. c.g. without sense, ignorant, foolish, stupid ; (as subst.) a fool, a blockhead (Gr.M.).

**bē-wukūfī** بے وقوفی f. want of sense, foolishness, a foolish action, stupidity, folly, fatuity (Gr.M.).

**bôwala** (? spelling), adj. c.g. furious (El.).

**bĕwulpha व्यवुल्फ** (= بے علوفہ) **। निर्वेतनः** adj. c.g. without rations or victuals (of soldiers, etc.) ; without subsistence allowance, without stipend, without salary.

**bawan 1 ववन् । गृहसमुदायः** m. a kind of house ; a house with rooms built round and opening into a hollow square, the house of a well-to-do person. **—sọ̆mb$^{a}$run —स्वम्ब्रुन्** or **—sọ̆mb$^{a}$rāwun —स्वम्ब्रावुन् । वङ्गलसामग्रीसमुच्चयः** m.inf. to lay up a great store of household necessities, as a provision against hard times.

**bawan 2 ववन् । क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. 'the habitation', N. of a sacred spring or *tīrtha* close to the famous temple of Mārtāṇḍa. The large basins filled by the spring are inhabited by an abundance of sacred fish. The Sanskrit name of the place was *bhavana* (RT.Tr. II, 466 ; El. s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*).

**bāwanā वावना । भक्तिः** f. a feeling of devotion, faith (in), respect, honour directed to a god, a preceptor, a Brāhmaṇ, or the like. i.q. **bakth,** q.v. (Śiv. 70, 130, etc.).

**bawönī व(भ)वानी** f. Bhavānī, N. of the goddess Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva, in her pacific and amiable form (K.Pr. 228, Śiv. 109, 494, etc.). Śiv. makes the sg. dat., etc., of this word sometimes **bawöniyĕ व(भ)वानिय** (496) and sometimes **bawāñĕ व(भ)वाञ** (79, 80, 1315). **-dās -दास्** m. 'servant of Bhawānī', N. of a Kashmīr worthy, regarding whom a story is told in K.Pr. 254.

**bāwun 1 वावुन् । अभिप्रायकथनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw$^{u}$ वोवु** ; inf. abl. poet. **bāwanē log$^{u}$ वावने लगु**, he began to tell, Śiv. 700), to show, tell, inform, relate (YZ. 454, Śiv. 700, Rām. 292, 453, 1105, etc.) ; to disclose one's inner thoughts, disclose (a secret) (K.Pr. 23, Śiv. 675, 1633, Rām. 340, H. vii, 21) ; to confide one's secret intentions, to tell (a friend, etc.) what in one's own opinion is a proper course of conduct (Rām. 1574, 1592, 1764) ; to explain the meaning of anything (Śiv. 21, 480, 675, 1506, 1130).

**bôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वोवु-मतु । प्रकाशितः** perf. part. (f. **böw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वावू-मचू**), disclosed, confided (of a secret), etc.

**bāwun 2 वावुन् । देवतायां निवेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bôw$^{u}$ वोवु**), to pour a libation of rice-milk or the like over the image of a god, or into running water at some holy bathing-place.

**bôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ वोवु-मतु । जले समर्पितः** perf. part. (f. **böw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वावू-मचू**), poured in libation as above ; met. (of anything not a libation) plunged in a flowing river or the like.

**bŏwan ब्ववन्** or **buwan बु(भु)वन् । भुवनम्** m. the earth, the world. Usually three worlds are counted—heaven, atmosphere, and earth (cf. Śiv. 118, 159, 196, 978).

**bŏwun ब्ववुन् । उद्भवः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **bọ̆w$^{u}$ ब्ववु** ; impve. 3 **bŏvin ब्वविन्** or **bŏyin ब्वयिन्** ; ben. 2 sg. **bŏyyĕkh ब्वय्यख्**, pl. **bŏyiw ब्वयिव्**, 3 **bŏyyĕn ब्वय्यन्** ; in Gr.Gr. this verb is taken as the model for the 2nd conj., and is conjugated throughout), to become, be (Gr.Gr. 23 ; the ben. is very often used in this sense in blessings, e.g. Śiv. 5, 92, 111, 658, 685, etc.) ; to be born ; to accrue, result ; to be effected, accomplished ; to be committed (as sin, fault, etc.) ; to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur ; to turn out, prove to be ; to serve, answer, do ; (most commonly, exc. in ben.) (of crops, fruit, etc., or of swarms of insects, birds, etc.) to be produced, spring up (Gr.Gr. 205, lvi, El., K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1291) ; esp. to be produced in great plenty or swarms, to grow plenteously (K.Pr. 84).

**bọ̆w$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ब्ववु-मतु । उद्भूतः** perf. part. (f. **bŏw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ ब्ववू-मचू**), become, born, etc., as above ; esp. (of crop, fruit, etc.) produced in great quantity, with great fruitfulness ; happened in past time, happened before now (Rām. 1601).

**buwan बु(भु)वन्**, see **bŏwan.**

**buwanēshŏrī बु(भु)वनेश्वरी** f. N. of a certain *nāga*, or sacred spring, near Khŏn$^{a}$muh, and visited on the pilgrimage to the shrine of Harṣēśvara (RT.Tr. II, 459 ; Śiv. 930, cf. 932).

**bē-wŏphā** or **bē-wafā** **वेब्रफा** بے وفا adj. c.g. faithless, perfidious, treacherous ; ungrateful (K.Pr. 72, W. 134); (as subst.) a traitor, faithless one, ingrate.

**bē-wŏphöyī** or **bē-wafōī** **वेब्रफांयी** بے وفاي f. faithlessness, infidelity, ingratitude, treachery (H. viii, 6, 11).

**bāwar** باور m. belief, faith, confidence, trust, credit. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to believe, etc. (H. viii, 13).

**bĕwörī व्यवांरी । विवाधना** f. mental pain or distress, sorrow, anguish (arising from abuse, dishonour, loss of property, etc.).

**bō̃wār वोँवार्** or **baũwār वौँवार् । भौमवासरः** f. Tuesday.

**bawa-sāgar वव-सागर्, -sar -सर्**, see **bav.**

**bavishĕth वविश्यथ्** m. (sg. dat. **bavishētas वविश्यतस्**), the future, futurity (Gr.M.).

**bawāsīr ववासीर्** بواسیر **। अर्शोरोगः** f. hemorrhoids, piles.

**bawāsīrilad ववासीरिलद् । अर्शोरोगयुतः** adj. (as subst., f. **bawāsīriladiñ ववासीरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from piles ; met. a maniac, an incoherent madman.

**bē-wāsta** بے واسطه adj. c.g. without motive, without reason ; without business, without concern ; without relationship, without connexion ; without tie, without connexion with worldly things (e.g. a mendicant devotee).

**bāwoṭ$^{u}$ वावंटु । अङ्गदविशेषः** m. a kind of armlet worn by women, consisting of ornamental bosses or plates of one of the precious metals strung together.

**bāwaṭ$^{i}$-gul$^{u}$ वावंटि-गुलु । अङ्गदविशेषः** m. one of a pair of such armlets. **-hor$^{u}$ -हंरु । अङ्गदविशेषयुग्मम्** m. a pair of such armlets.

**bāwath वावथ् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः** f. (sg. dat. **bāwütsü** **ववंचू**), showing, telling, information ; a declaration of intentions, an expression of one's wishes, a giving of instructions. Cf. **bāwun 1,** of which it is the abs. noun (Gr.Gr. 128).

**bŏwath बुवथ् । अत्युत्पत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **bŏwütsü बुवंचू**), excessive production or fructification, esp. of crops, fruit, plants, birds, or the like. Cf. **bŏwun,** of which this is the abs. noun.

**bēwāyĕ बेवाय** adj. c.g. careless, fearless (W. 21, *bēwāi*) ; adv. carelessly, fearlessly (Rām. 108, 1300).

**bāw$^{a}$za वाव्ज़ । भ्रातृसुता** f. a brother's daughter, a niece on the brother's side (Gr.Gr. 133, L. 462, Rām. 138). **-nŏsh -न्वश् । भ्रातृसुतपत्नी** m. the wife of a brother's son, a niece by marriage on the brother's side. **-zāmatur$^{u}$ -ज़ामतुरु । भ्रातृसुतापतिः** m. the husband of a brother's daughter, a nephew by marriage on the brother's side.

**bāwazun वावज़ुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **bāwazyōv वावज़्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be liked, preferred ; (esp. of food) to be tasty, dainty (Gr.Gr. lv).

**bay वय्**, see **bayĕ.**

**bāy वाय्** f. a lady, mistress, as in **āga-bāy,** the wife of the master of a house, the mistress of a house. Cf. K.Pr. 263 ; Śiv. 1141, 1237, 1491, 1493. Often used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain caste or profession. Thus, **baṭa-bāy,** a Brāhmaṇ's wife, as distinguished from **baṭañ,** a woman of the Brāhmaṇ caste.

**bāyau वायौ**, see **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bayĕ वय (भय) । भयम्** m. (in Rām. 1486, **bay वय्**), fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (Śiv. 962, 1256, 1288, 1648, 1758) ; righteous fear, the fear of God (K.Pr. 201). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । भयदानम्** m.inf. to fill with fear, threaten, scold, make afraid (e.g. a stronger threatening a weaker, a parent scolding a child, a man frightening a beast). **-hot$^{u}$ -हंतु । भयाकुलः** adj. (f. **-hütsü -हंचू**), smitten by fear, terrified, frightened. **-hatsar -हच़र् । भयाकुलत्वम्** m. a state of being smitten by fear, a state of terror, a state of fright. **—hāwun —हावुन् । भयप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to show terror (to another), to intimidate. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । भयानुभवः** m.inf. to eat fear, to be frightened at anything, to experience a sensation of fear. **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु । निर्भयः** adj. (f. **-rütshü -रंछू**), fearless, without fear (Śiv. 1732) ; not causing fear, not frightening, not formidable. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । भयस्थितिः** m.inf. fear to remain, a condition of fear previously caused (e.g. to a child or an opponent) to continue ; having once experienced fear from any cause, that fear to continue for the future. **-sost$^{u}$ -संस्तु** adj. (f. **-sütshü -संछू**), awful, terrible. **—thawun —थवुन् । भीतिसमावेशनम्** m.inf. to put fear, to put in fear. **-tshaṭh -छ़ठ् । भयावेशः** f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi -छ़टि**), tossing up of fear, a sudden attack of fear, terror begotten by a mere apparition, or by the mere appearance of an enemy, etc. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यंतु । भयाक्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕtsü -व्यंचू**), overcome with fear ; in a state of terror owing to some previous fear.

**bayĕs-tal rōzun वयस्-तल् रोज़ुन् । भयायत्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain subject to somebody under the influence of fear, to be in a state of terror (of somebody). **-tal thawun -तल् थवुन् । भयायत्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to put under one's influence by means of fear, to intimidate.

**bāyĕ 1 वाय । ज्येष्ठभ्राता** m. an elder brother ; met. any elder relation on the father's side. Cf. **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bāyĕ 2 वाय, bāyi वायि, bāyō वायो**, see **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bĕyĕ 1 व्यय** or **biyĕ 1 विय । पुनः** adv. again, once more (Gr.Gr. 94 ; K.Pr. 237 ; Śiv. 916, 979, 980, 1341 ; W. 99, *beyi* ; YZ. 15, 138 ; Rām. 1, 84, 85, etc.) ;

more. Conj. and, and also, also (Śiv. 163, 799, YZ. 82). Cf. **byākh.** **—akh** —अख् pron. adj. one more. **—kẽh** —कँह् pron. adj. anything else. **—ti** —ति conj. moreover, and moreover, and what's more. **—yun**$^{u}$ —यिनु m.inf. to come again, to return (El.). The word is properly dat. of **bi,** q.v.

**bĕyĕ 2** व्यय, **biy** विय्, **biyau** वियौ, **biyĕ 2** विय, **biy**$^{i}$ वियि, **biyi** वियि, see **byākh.**

**biyō** वियो in **-biyō** -वियो । क्रीडनविशेषः m. a certain game played by pairs of little girls. They stand facing each other with their feet close together, and firmly holding each other's hands. Then both lean backwards as far as they can, and whirl round in a circle with their feet as pivots.

**biy**$^{ü}$ वियू, see **byuy**$^{u}$.

**bŏy 1** वुय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

**bŏy 2** वुय्, if I, see **bŏh.**

**bŏy 3** वुय् (= بوی) or **bōy 1** वोय् । दुर्गन्धः f. a bad smell, the smell of anything decaying or rotten, a stink. **—tulüñ**$^{ü}$ —तुलंञू । दुर्गन्धोत्पादनम् f.inf. to give forth a stink, to stink (esp. of something rotten or decaying). **—wŏthüñ**$^{ü}$ —वुथंञू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. a stink to arise, as ab. **—yiñ**$^{ü}$ —यिञू । दुर्गन्धोद्भवः f.inf. id.

**bōy 2,** see **bôy**$^{u}$.

**bôy**$^{u}$ बोयु । भ्राता m. [spelt *boi*, K.Pr. 34, 130, and *bōy*, YZ. 436; sg. dat. **böyis** वा॑यिस् (K.Pr. 134), ag. **böy**$^{i}$ वा॑यि, abl. **bāyi** वायि, gen. **böy**$^{i}$**-sond**$^{u}$ वा॑यि-संन्दु (Rām. 509, 510, 894; cf. **bāyyun**$^{u}$ bel.), voc. **bāyĕ** वाय or **bāyi** वायि (Gr.Gr. 99, Śiv. 1482, Rām. 1161, the *bāyih* of K.Pr. 29) or **bāyau** वायौ (Gr.Gr. 99); pl. nom. **böy**$^{i}$ वा॑यि (Śiv. 1526, 1790; *bōy* of YZ. 109), dat. **bāyyĕn** or **bāyĕn** वाय्यन्, वायन् (Śiv. 41; *bāy'an* or *bāy'eq* of YZ. 97, 138, 372, 452), ag. and abl. **bāyyau** वाय्यौ (*bāy'ev* of YZ. 84, 103), gen. **bāyyĕn-** or **bāyen-hond**$^{u}$ वाय्यन्-हंन्दु, voc. **bāyō** वायो (YZ. 98)], a brother, whether uterine or a step-brother, cf. **böy**$^{i}$**-bāràn**$^{i}$ bel.; met. a near relation, a clansman (Śiv. 41). When opp. to **kākh,** q.v., it means a younger brother, cf. **bāyyun** bel.; cf. also **bāyĕ 1.**

**böy**$^{i}$**-bö** वा॑यि-वा॑ । भकारः m. "brother *ba*", the name by which the letter भ **bha** is called in Kāshmīrī. This letter is pronounced **ba** in that language, and is so called to distinguish it from व or **ba** proper. In the Śāradā and Nāgarī alphabets it immediately follows व **ba** in alphabetical order. Cf. **bubbö,** the name of **ba.** **-bod**$^{u}$ -वंदु m. brotherhood, commensality, partnership (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **böj**$^{i}$**-bod**$^{u}$ under **bôj**$^{u}$. **-bĕñĕ** -व्यञ । भ्रातृमती f. the sister of a brother; hence, a woman who has a real brother, i.e. a brother of excellent reputation, endowed alike with virtue and with fortune. **-bāràn**$^{i}$ -वार॑नि । भ्रातृसंघः m.pl. a collective name for a number of uterine brothers (YZ. 438, 453, Rām. 332, 443). Cf. **bāràn**$^{i}$. The opposite is **ōra-bôy**$^{u}$, a half-brother by the same father (YZ. 84, 97, 103, 138, 452). **-kākañ** -काकञ् or **bȧy**$^{i}$**-kākañ** वंयि-काकञ् । भ्रातृपत्नी f. a brother's (usually an elder brother's) wife, a sister-in-law (Rām. 510). **-lāla** -लाल । ज्येष्ठश्रेष्ठो भ्राता m. an honorific term for one who is at once an elder brother and distinguished by virtue. **-tôn**$^{u}$ -तोनु । भ्रातृत्वम् m. the relationship of brother, brotherhood (Gr.Gr. 143); met. brotherly conduct, respect, or affection shown by one who is not necessarily a brother. **-wôl**$^{u}$ -वोलु । भ्रातृयुक्तः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who possesses a brother or brothers.

**bāyyun**$^{u}$ वाय्युनु or **bāyun**$^{u}$ वायुनु adj. (f. **bāyyüñ**$^{ü}$ वाय्यंञू or **bāyüñ**$^{ü}$ वायंञू), of or belonging to a brother; esp. when the brother is a person specially referred to, and the word is used instead of or partially representing a proper name, of or belonging to brother, cf. K.Pr. 251, where *bāyinih* seems to be for **bāyini,** masc. sing. abl. Here the word is opposed to *kākun*, of or belonging to an *elder* brother. Cf. **kākh.**

**buy** वुय्, even I, see **bŏh.**

**biyābān** بیابان m. a desert, a wilderness (Rām. 1326).

**byuc**$^{u}$ विचु । वृश्चिकः m. (sg. dat. **bicis** बिचिस्), a scorpion.

**bic**$^{i}$**-zöṭs**$^{ü}$ विचि-ज़ा॑च़ू । परोपतापनस्वभावः adj. c.g. scorpion - natured, malignant, malicious, spiteful, maleficent. **-ṭŏph** -टुफ् । वृश्चिकदंशः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpi** -टुपि), the sting of a scorpion; met. a secret malignant act.

**bāyih,** see **bôy**$^{u}$.

**beyāk,** see **byākh.**

**bĕyuk**$^{u}$ व्ययुकु । इतरसंबन्धी adj. (f. **bĕyüc**$^{ü}$ व्ययंचू), see **byākh.**

**byākh** व्याख्, **byēkh** व्येख् (H. viii, 1), or **bēkh** बेख् (H. viii, 1; xii, 4) । अपरः pron. adj., c.g. [cf. Gr.Gr. 52; declined as follows: sg. dat., c.g. **biyis** बियिस्; ag.m. **biy**$^{i}$ बियि, f. **biyi** बियि; abl. **biyi** बियि or (Gr.Gr. 94, 153) **biyĕ** विय; gen. an. (rarely inan.) **biy**$^{i}$**-sond**$^{u}$ वियि-संन्दु or **bĕy-sond**$^{u}$ व्यय्-संन्दु (f. **-sünz**$^{ü}$ -संज़ू), inan. (rarely an.) **bĕyuk**$^{u}$ व्ययुकु (f. **bĕyüc**$^{ü}$ व्ययंचू); pl. nom. m. **biy** विय् or **biy**$^{i}$ वियि, f. **biyĕ** बिय or (c.g.) **bĕyĕ** व्यय; dat. c.g. **biyĕn** बियन्; ag. and abl. **biyau** बियौ; gen. **biyĕn-hond**$^{u}$ वियन्-हंन्दु (f. **-hünz**$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू)], another, other, different (Śiv. 618; K.Pr. 242, sg. dat. written *bèyih*); the other (Śiv. 1441); another one (pl. some), more, additional (Gr.M.). W. (34) spells this word *bèyāk* and (137) *beyāk*.

**-trākh** -चाख् । अपरःकश्चित् pron., indef. adj., e.g. (sg. dat. **biyis-triyis** बियिस्-त्रियिस्, and so on, like **byākh**), anyone else, someone else. **byākh$^{ü}$y** व्याखूय् adj. (declined as above with **y** य् added), altogether different; met. different from everything else, unsurpassed, beyond comprehension (K.Pr. 60).

This word **byākh** is really an irregular compound of **bi** (q.v.) and **akh,** one. The obl. cases are those of **bi,** without **akh,** to which the emph. particle **y** has been added.

**bȧy$^{i}$-kākañ** व॑यि-काकञ् । भ्रातृजाया f. a brother's wife, a sister-in-law. Cf. **böy$^{i}$-kākañ** under **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bȧy$^{i}$-kākañĕ-tôn$^{u}$** व॑यि-काकञ-तोनु । भ्रातृजायावृत्तिः m. the relationship of sister-in-law (brother's wife) to any person (male or female); met. conduct as such, conduct (affection, etc.) of another woman similar to the conduct of a sister-in-law.

**byôl$^{u}$** व्योलु । वीजम् m. (**biol** of L. 463; sg. dat. **byölis** व्या॑लिस् (Śiv. 929) or **bēlis** वेलिस्; ag. **byöl$^{i}$** व्या॑लि or **bēl$^{i}$** वेलि; abl. **byāli** व्यालि or **bēli** वेलि, and so on), seed-grain, seed (K.Pr. 187, 193; Śiv. 928, 1110, 1530, 1678; Rām. 617, 826, 1504, 1512); semen; insect eggs, fish-roes (owing to their resemblance to minute seeds). **-kuk$^{u}$** -कुकु m. the cuckoo, so called from its cry being heard at seed-time, in spring (El.).

**bēl$^{i}$-basta** वेलि-वस्त । वीजगुच्छविशेषः f. a seed-bundle, the bag or membrane containing eggs, in the case of certain insects; similar collections of granulations in disease. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । वीजोपयोगिधान्यम् m. seed-paddy, seed of the rice-plant reserved for sowing. **-ḍūr$^{u}$** -डूरु । क्षेत्रभागोपयोगिवीजसमूहः m. lit. a seed-bed; hence, the amount of paddy-seed required for sowing the plot of ground used as a seed nursery. **-düj$^{ü}$** -द॑जू । उप्तवीजक्षेत्रभागः f. lit. a seed-field; a plot of unirrigated land in which spring crop (barley, wheat, etc.) or an autumn crop (*mung*, etc.) have been sown broadcast, and before the seeds have sprouted. **-gö̆ts$^{ü}$** -ग॑चू or **byöl$^{i}$-gö̆ts$^{ü}$** व्या॑लि-ग॑चू । वीजगुलिका f., lit. a seed-berry, a collection of seeds, etc., as e.g. the bag of eggs of certain insects, the seed-pod of a plant containing many minute seeds, the roe of a fish. **-lyol$^{u}$** -ल्य॑लु or **byöl$^{i}$-lyol$^{u}$** व्या॑लि-ल्य॑लु । वीजकुम्भविशेषः m. a jar in which seed-grain is soaked before sowing (see the next); met. a hole or pit packed tightly with a large number of articles. **-mö̆nḍ$^{ü}$** -म॑ंडू or **byöl$^{i}$-mö̆nḍ$^{ü}$** व्या॑लि-म॑ंडू । कलम्बविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -म॑ंज्य), the root of a kind of pot-herb (? a kind of cabbage) which is planted again, and from the sprouts issuing from which seeds are propagated. **-tọ̆m$^{a}$l** -त्व॑मल् or **byöl$^{i}$-tọ̆m$^{a}$l** व्या॑लि-त्व॑मल् । तण्डुलविशेषः m. a certain kind of rice. Before sowing, seed-paddy is soaked in water till it begins to sprout. When the sowing is completed, any seed-grain that remains over is parched and pounded for food, and is called by this name. It is thus a kind of malted parched grain. Cf. the preceding, and **byāli anun** bel. **-wahĕkh** -वह्यख् or **byöl$^{i}$-wahĕkh** व्या॑लि-वह्यख् । वीजवापकालः m. (sg. dat. **-wahĕkhas** -वह्यखस्), 'sowing-Wahĕkh' (Skt. Vaiśākha), the month (April–May) in which paddy is sown. **-wāph** -वाफ् or **byöl$^{i}$-wāph** व्या॑लि-वाफ् । वीजवापसमयः m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas** -वापस्), seed-sowing, esp. the season for sowing paddy (commencing with the sun's entry into Taurus, and continuing for forty days until the sun's entry into Gemini). **-wāpas-kyut$^{u}$** -वापस्-कितु । वीजवापावसरे adv. in the sowing-season (as ab.), u.w. vbs. of coming, going, being born, or the like.

**bēli khasun** वेलि खसुन् । यथाक्रमसंग्रहः m.inf., lit. to ascend by seed; to arrange, or put in rows (like rice seedlings), to set a crowd of people in rows; to put (papers, etc.) in proper order (for reading or the like). Cf. **bēli-wasun** bel. **—wasun** —वसुन् । पङ्क्तिक्रमेण परिग्रहः m.inf., lit. to descend by seed; to bring or select, anything in rows, i.e. one by one in proper order. Cf. **bēli khasun** ab.

**byāli anun** व्यालि-अनुन् । वापोचितीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring for seed; hence, to prepare seed for sowing by soaking it in water so as to cause it to sprout. Cf. **bēl$^{i}$-tọ̆m$^{a}$l** ab. **—bihun** —बिहुन् । वीजसाफल्यम् m.inf., lit. to sit by seed; (a field) to be fruitful, every single seed coming to maturity. **—byūṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —व्यूठु-म॑तु । सफलीभूतोप्तवीजः perf. part. (f. **—bīṭh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** —वीठू-म॑चू), (a field, etc.) in which not a single seed has failed, but in which each has come to maturity. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । उप्तीकरणम् m.inf., lit. to bring out by seed; to sow (a prepared field). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । वापसमापत्तिः m.inf., lit. to go out from seed, to be completely sown (of a field). **—wọ̆th$^{u}$** —व्व॑थु । वापयोग्यः perf. part. (f. **—wö̆ts$^{h}$$^{ü}$** —व्व॑छू), (of a field, etc.) specially fitted for being sown with seed owing to the fertile quality of its soil. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । संपन्नोप्तीभवनम् m.inf., lit. to come by seed; hence, (of a field) to have been sown, with the seed which has just commenced to sprout. See **bēl$^{i}$-tọ̆m$^{a}$l** ab.

**byöl$^{i}$-dā̃d** व्या॑लि-दाँद् । वीजवृषः m. a seed bull, a stud bull, a bull kept for breeding. **-gö̆ts$^{ü}$** -ग॑चू । वीजकोशः f., i.q. **bēl$^{i}$-gö̆ts$^{ü}$** ab. **-lyol$^{u}$** -ल्य॑लु । वीजघटः m., i.q. **bēl$^{i}$-lyol$^{u}$** ab. **-mö̆nḍ$^{ü}$** -म॑ंडू । वीजकलम्बः

f., i.q. **bēl$^{i}$-mŏnḍ$^{ü}$** ab. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु** । **बीजसमूहः, एकं बीजम्** m. a small quantity of seeds (Gr.Gr. 164); the total quantity of seed from a single plant or flower; a single seed. **-tọm$^{a}$l -त्वंमल्** । **बीजतण्डुलसमूहः** m., i.q. **bĕl$^{i}$-tọm$^{a}$l** ab. **-wahĕkh -वह्यख्** । **बीजोप्तिकालः** m., i.q. **bēl$^{i}$-wahĕkh** ab. **-wāph -वाफ्** । **बीजोप्तिकालः** m., i.q. **bēl$^{i}$-wāph** ab.

**byūmuk$^{u}$ ब्यूमुकु**, see **bīma.**

**bē-yīmān** بے ایمان adj. c.g. without religion, infidel (K.Pr. 239); corrupt, faithless, perfidious, treacherous, dishonest, fraudulent.

**byon$^{u}$ ब्यंनु** or **byun$^{u}$ बिनु** (e.g. H. vii, 3, 14) । **भिन्नः** adj. [sometimes written **byonn$^{u}$ ब्यंन्नु**, with m. sg. dat. **bĕnis ब्यनिस्** or **bĕnnis ब्यन्निस्**, ag. **bĕn$^{i}$ ब्यंनि** or **bĕnn$^{i}$ ब्यंन्नि** (Gr.Gr. 26); sg. f. nom. **bĕ̃n$^{ü}$ ब्यंञू**], apart, separate (Śiv. 1198); distinct from, other than; various; adv. separately (Śiv. 1427, **bĕnnō,** m.c. for **byon$^{u}$,** 1563). **-byon$^{u}$ -ब्यंनु** । **भिन्नं भिन्नम्** adv. separately, apart, variously (Śiv. 843, 1203, 1579, 1775); often used almost as an adj. as in **byon$^{u}$ byon$^{u}$ rāyĕ** (f.pl.), different opinions (Gr.M.; so Śiv. 1134, 1755). **-byon$^{u}$ gatshun -ब्यंनु गछुन्** । **छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be torn, torn apart; (of clothes) to be torn through being worn out. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **भिन्नीकरणम्** m.inf. to separate, pull to pieces. **-byon$^{u}$ karun -ब्यंनु करुन्** । **उद्घाटनम्** m.inf. to separate, open out. **-lĕj$^{ü}$ -ल्यंजू** । **पृथकपाकः** f. cooking and eating apart from the other members of a commensal family. **—tshunun —छुनुन्** । **पृथक्करणम्** m.inf. to separate out, partition (joint family property, or the like).

**bĕn$^{i}$-pöṭh$^{i}$ ब्यंनि-पांठि** or **-pöṭhin -पांठिन्** । **भिन्नतया, गूढम्** adv. separately, apart; apart, privately, secretly.

**bayān** بیان m. a declaration, assertion, statement; explanation, disclosure, description (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to tell, relate, express; to explain, make clear (El.).

**bāyĕn, bāy$^{i}$an, bāy$^{i}$en वाय्यन्**, and **bāyun$^{u}$ वायुनु**, see **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bē-öyin** بے آئین adj. c.g. unlawful, against the law (Gr.M.).

**biyĕn वियन्**, see **byākh.**

**biyun वियुन्** । **पार्युषित्यापत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **biyyōv विय्योव्**), to be or become stale or cold and tasteless (of cooked food), to be spoilt by being kept too long before eating (of something that should be eaten directly it is cooked); spoilt by being kept too long, so that it is dried up. Cf. **byuy$^{u}$. biyyō-mot$^{u}$ विय्यो-मंतु** । **चिरपर्युषितः** perf. part. (f. **biyyē-mütsü विय्ये-मंचू**), stale (of cooked food); met. (of a man, woman, etc.) one for whom something (e.g. a marriage or the like) takes place long after the usual time, period, or age for such a ceremony, etc.

**bŏyun वुयुन्** । **संपत्संभवः** conj. 2 (only used in the imperative and benedictive moods, and then usually referred to the verb **bŏvun,** q.v.). Thus, **bŏyyĕkh,** mayst thou be (prosperous, and so on) (ben. sg. 3): **bŏyin,** let him be (prosperous, etc.) (impve. sg. 3). (Cf. Gr.Gr. 247 and 252.)

**bāyinih,** see **bāyyun$^{u}$,** under **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bayānakh बयानख्** । **भीषणः** adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **bayānakas बयानकस्**), fearful, terrible, dreadful, formidable.

**byonn$^{u}$ ब्यंन्नु**, see **byon$^{u}$.**

**bē-yinsöfī** بے انصافی f. injustice (Gr.M.).

**bē-yintihā** بے انتہا adj. c.g. without limit, endless, boundless, infinite (Gr.M.).

**biyĕnāwun वियनावुन्** । **पर्युषितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biyĕnôw$^{u}$ वियनोवु**), (of cooked food) to make stale, to let get cold and tasteless; to make a person permanent in any position by dint of long occupation, to allow a person to gain a right to a post by long service.

**byôr$^{u}$ ब्योरु** । **विडालः, कूपयन्त्रमध्यभुजः** m. a cat (mostly vill.). The cross-bar joining the two upright posts of the wooden contrivance for drawing water from a well. Cf. **brôr$^{u}$ 1** and **2.**

**biyĕr विय्यर्** । **पार्युषित्यम्** m. staleness, the condition of cooked food allowed to grow cold and tasteless (Gr.Gr. 138); met. a long time occupied, or long delay occurring in any business. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **वङ्कालिकस्थितिः** m.inf. delay to occur in the carrying out of anything which it was hoped to complete quickly (e.g. a marriage).

**biyis वियिस्**, see **byākh** and **byuy$^{u}$.**

**böyis वांयिस्**, see **bôy$^{u}$.**

**bĕy-sond$^{u}$ ब्यय्-संन्दु** । **इतरसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz$^{ü}$ -संज़ू**), see **byākh.**

**byot$^{u}$ ब्यंतु** । **क्षीणदेहः** adj. (f. **bĕts$^{ü}$ ब्यंचू**), one who is (esp. by birth) of feeble and emaciated body, a weakling. Cf. **byuts$^{ü}$.**

**byūṭh$^{u}$ ब्यूठु** । **अप्रहतः** adj. (sg. dat. **bīṭhis बीठिस्**; f. sg. nom. **bīṭh$^{ü}$ बीठू**, dat. **bēchĕ बेछ्य**) (1 p.p. of **bĕhun,** to sit, q.v.), seated, sitting; settled, settled down, fallen in (as a roof, etc.); sitting idle unoccupied, idle (K.Pr. 33); (of land) fit for cultivation or once cultivated and now fallow, cf. **bīṭh$^{ü}$.**

**bayāth बयाथ्** (= بیعت), f. (sg. dat. **bayöts$^{ü}$ बयांचू**), the act of promising obedience; submission, obedience, allegiance; initiation as a disciple of a saint or religious guide. **—dĩn$^{ü}$ —दिञू** । **शिक्षणम्** f.inf. to initiate a disciple, etc.; hence, to initiate, to teach a person what to do and what to avoid in any business or course of conduct. **—wanüñ$^{ü}$ —वनंञू । शिक्षाभाषणम्** f.inf. to utter words of initiation; hence, to give verbal instructions as ab.

**bayĕth वयथ् । यथेष्टनिपातः** f. (sg. dat. **bayüts$^{ü}$ वयंचू**), a lucky throw (of dice or the like).

**byūṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ व्यूठु-मंतु । निविष्टः** perf. part. (f. **bīṭh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ वीठू-मंचू**, sg. dat. **bēchĕ-matsĕ वेछ्य-मच्य**; perf. part. of **bĕhun** or **bihun,** q.v.), seated; idle, unemployed; settled, cleared (of a muddy liquid, etc.).

**bayĕtal वयतल् । पणे यथेष्टाचारी** adj. c.g., (of dice, or the like) lucky, one that usually gives lucky throws. Cf. **bayĕth.**

**byuts$^{u}$ विचु । क्षीणः** adj. (f. **bits$^{ü}$ विचू**), emaciated, feeble. Cf. **byot$^{u}$.**

**bāy$^{i}$ev,** see **bôy$^{u}$.**

**byuy$^{u}$ वियु । पर्युषितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **biyis वियिस्**; f. sg. nom. **biy$^{ü}$ वियू**), (of cooked food) stale, allowed to get cold and hence tasteless, kept over-night or for longer so that it has dried up. Cf. **biyun.**

**bāyyau वाय्यौ, bāyyĕn वाय्यन्, bāyyun$^{u}$ वाय्युनु,** see **bôy$^{u}$.**

**byāz व्याज़् । कुसीदम्** f. interest on money, usury.

**bayāz वयाज़्** بیاض **। वद्धपुस्तिकाविशेषः** f. an account-book, ledger.

**byāz$^{a}$r व्याज़र् । कुसीदिकः** m. one who makes his living by interest, a money-lender, usurer.

**bē-yizzatī** بے عزتي f. disgrace, dishonour, ignominy (Gr.M.).

**bē-yizzath** بے عزت adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **bē-yazzatas** بے عزتس), without honour or dignity, disgraced; subst. m. (K.Pr. 90), i.q. **bĕ-yizzatī,** q.v.

**bāz 1** باز adv. back; again (El.).

**bāz 2 वाज़्** باز **। द्यूतावृत्तिः** m. playing, gambling; esp. a single play in gaming, a single throw of the dice (Rām. 1351). **pŏkhta bāzāh,** a winning throw, **khām bāzāh,** a losing throw (Rām. 298). **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । इष्टानुकूलसमागमः** m.inf. a throw (of dice) to fall; met. to come together (of a number of people who will help one to carry out something just as one wishes to do it, e.g. in some domestic affair, the simultaneous arrival of a wife, sons, and friends all of whom are experienced in the matter).

**baza वज़,** see **bọd$^{u}$ 2.**

**bīz वीज़्** m. seed (Śiv. 1126).

**bīz$^{ü}$ वीज़ू,** see **bēd 2.**

**bŏz वुज़् । वाहुः** m. an arm, esp. a large, well-formed arm (Śiv. 1510).

**bŏza वुज़,** see **bọ̆d$^{u}$ 2.**

**bōza वोज़** بوزه **। मद्यम्** m. liquor made from grapes, molasses, rice, barley, etc.; wine, beer. **-gor$^{u}$ -गंरु । मद्यविक्रेता** m. (f. **-gür$^{ü}$ -गंरू**), a dealer in or seller of this beer. The fem. indicates a female dealer; a dealer's wife is **-gȧr$^{i}$-bāy -गंरि-वाय्.** **-gȧr$^{i}$-wān -गंरि-वान् । मदिरासंपादनस्थानम्** m. a place where this liquor is prepared or sold.

**bŏzĕ वुज़्य,** see **bọ̆d$^{u}$.**

**böz$^{i}$ 1 वांज़ि** بازي **। छलम्, माया, द्यूतावृत्तिः** play, sport, game, trick; doing, carrying out any profession; gambling (Śiv. 1015, with allusion also to the following meaning); swindling; conjuring, legerdemain, magic (Rām. 905); deceit (Rām. 164, 361, 1171); illusion (Rām. 25, 1611, 1732). **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । छलनम्** f.inf. to give deceit, to trick, swindle. **-gar -गर्** بازی گر or **-gār -गार्** (e.g. Śiv. 1644) **। ऐन्द्रजालिकः, वञ्चकः** m. (f. **-gariñ -गरिञ्, -gārĕñ -गार्यञ्**), one who exhibits feats of legerdemain or activity, a tumbler, rope-dancer, juggler, conjurer (W. 140, K.Pr. 41); one who swindles, a swindler, cheat (K.Pr. 29, Śiv. 1644, Rām. 1317, 1785). The fem. indicates a female who does these things. **-garī -गरी** or **-görī -गांरी । मायिकवृत्तिः, छलवृत्तिः** f. the profession or practice of conjuring; the profession or practice of swindling. **-gar-pöth$^{a}$r -गर्-पांथ्र्** or **-gār-pöth$^{a}$r -गार्-पांथ्र् । ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तिः** m. the profession of a conjurer, etc., the practice of conjuring, etc.; conjuring, legerdemain; genl. deceiving, swindling. **—khĕñ$^{ü}$ —ख्यञू । वञ्चनानुभवः** f.inf. to eat swindling, to be swindled (Gr.M.); met. to swindle oneself, to make a careless mistake in any action. **—khārüñ$^{ü}$ —खारंञू । द्यूते पराजितीकरणम्** f.inf. to cause the stake to rise; hence, beat an opponent in gambling (Rām. 1316). **—khasüñ$^{ü}$ —खसंञू । द्यूते पराजयावाप्तिः** f.inf. the stake to rise; to be conquered in gambling, to lose the stake; the carrying on (of worldly affairs) to rise, (of a householder) a well-conducted worldly life to be carried on (perhaps with a side-reference to losing the 'game' of salvation, to which a worldly life is inimical). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू । छलानुभवः** f.inf. swindling to occur, to be cheated, swindled (in buying, selling, etc.). **—pakanāwüñ$^{ü}$ —पकनावंञू । छलवृत्त्यावर्तनम्** f.inf. to cause swindling to proceed; to make a discreditable living by swindling. **—paküñ$^{ü}$ —पकंञू । छलप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. swindling to proceed; a livelihood to be made by swindling. **—pĕñ$^{ü}$ —प्यंञू । औचित्यसंपत्तिः, जयाप्तिः, छलापातः** f.inf. carrying on to fall (to occur); the household affairs of a person to be carried on prosperously owing to his having intelligent wife and children; the stake to fall, to win in gambling;

swindling to fall, swindling to become apparent, to find out that one has been swindled. —**tarüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —तर॑ञू। छलानुभवः f.inf. to be swindled (in purchasing or the like). **-tārüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -तार॑ञू। वञ्चनोत्पादनम् f.inf. to swindle (in selling, etc.).

**bāzĕ-pĕṭh thawun** वाज़्य-प्यठ् थवुन् । नियतं छलवृत्तिप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to place upon swindling, to carry on (a business of buying and selling, etc.) in a swindling way, to conduct (a trade) dishonestly. **-pĕṭh rōzun** -प्यठ् रोज़ुन् । छलवृत्त्यास्थितिः m.inf. to remain upon swindling; to habitually live in a swindling manner, to habitually practise swindling.

**bāzi-pöṭh$^{i}$** वाज़ि-पा॑ठि । माया(छल)पूर्वकम् adv. swindlingly, cheatingly, dishonestly, u.w. vbs. of making, carrying out, giving, speaking, etc. **-rost$^{u}$** -र॑स्तु । छलविहीनः adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$** -र॑छू), void of swindling, honest, an honest dealer; (of things) honest, genuine, not ‘made to sell’.

**böz$^{i}$ 2** (= باز), adj. c.g. one who avoids, shuns, is displeased with a person. Only noted in K.Pr. 145, where it is used in contrast with **röz$^{i}$.**

**bŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$** वॖज़ू, see **bŏd 3** and **bọd$^{u}$ 1.**

**buz** वुज़् or भुज़्, i.q. **bŏz,** q.v., but chiefly used in proper names; **dashĕ-buz** दश-भुज़्, the ten-armed, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1688).

**buz$^{i}$** वुज़ि or **buzy** वुज़्य् । सात् adj. c.g. a sec. suff. meaning ‘dependent on’, as in **aṭh$^{a}$ri-buz$^{i}$,** dependent on the wool-worm (**aṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$**), liable to be attacked by the wool-worm; **lūka-buz$^{i}$,** dependent on people (**lūkh**), belonging to other people; **kŏlayi-buz$^{i}$,** dependent on a wife (**kŏlay**), having only one relation—a wife; **ʦūra-buz$^{i}$,** dependent on a thief (**ʦūr**), liable to theft (Gr.Gr. 161). **-kaṭh** -कठ् । अत्यधीनः, दीनः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a wretched son of dependence; one who, owing to powerlessness of voice, weakness of body, feebleness of action, want of money, or the like, takes refuge with and makes himself subject to someone who has plenty of these qualities; miserable, wretched.

**būz$^{i}$** वूज़ि, **būz$^{u}$** वूज़ु, **būz$^{\ddot{u}}$** वूज़ू, see **bōzun.**

**baza-bata** वज़-वत । ओदनविशेषः m. a certain dish, rice fried with spices in ghī, oil, etc.

**baza-baz** वज़-वज़् । निरन्तरस्नेहपाकः f. a continual frying, a general frying where a number of dishes are all being fried at the same time, owing to their all being immediately required.

**buzdil** بزدل adj. c.g. timid, faint-hearted, a coward (Gr.M., El.).

**buzag** वुज़ग् m. a snake, a serpent (Skr. *bhujaga*). Its gen. sing. is **buzagun$^{u}$** (K.Pr. 122) (?).

**buzagēndrahār** वुज़गेन्द्रहार्, i.q. **bujagēndrahār,** q.v.

**ba-zakhmī** वज़ख्मी (= بزخمی), wounded, hurt (Rām. 873).

**buza-mor$^{u}$** वुज़-म॑रु । दाहः m. burning, scorching (of garments, cloth, etc.). —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । दग्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be burnt or scorched as above; also of the human body (esp. the belly or other part of the trunk) being burnt or scorched. —**karun** —करुन् । विदाहनम् m.inf. to burn or scorch garments, clothes, or another’s body.

**būz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** वूज़ु-म॑तु, **būz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** वूज़ू-म॑च़ू, see **bōzun.**

**bazin,** see **bazyun$^{u}$ 1.**

**bazun 1** वज़ुन् । स्नेहपाकः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz$^{u}$** व॑ज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** वज़ोव्), to cook in hot oil, to fry (esp. vegetables and the like). The procedure is to plunge the articles into heated ghī and stir them about with a ladle. It is hardly the same as our frying. Cf. **bazyun$^{u}$ 1** and Gr.Gr. 117.

**boz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1** व॑ज़ु-म॑तु । स्नेहपाचितः perf. part. (f. **büz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** व॑ज़ू-म॑च़ू), cooked in hot oil, fried.

**bazun 2** वज़ुन् । धननिक्षेपः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz$^{u}$** व॑ज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** वज़ोव्), lit. to divide, distribute, allot; hence, to lay out money in invitations to festivals; to give away rewards or presents on birthdays and similar occasions of rejoicing; to put down the stakes in gambling; to put down money in compensation for losses, etc. **-lazun** -लज़ुन् । सुदायादिव्यवहारः m.inf. (among relations or friends) mutually to give and receive presents on the birthdays of each other’s children and similar festivals.

**boz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2** व॑ज़ु-म॑तु । प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **büz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** व॑ज़ू-म॑च़ू), lavishly distributed in presents, etc.

**bazun 3** वज़ुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **boz$^{u}$** व॑ज़ु, 2 p.p. **bazōv** वज़ोव्), to serve, honour, revere, love, adore (Gr.Gr. liii).

**boz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 3** व॑ज़ु-म॑तु perf. part. (f. **büz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** व॑ज़ू-म॑च़ू), served, revered.

**bizan** विज़न् بزن । आहननम् m. lit. imperat. ‘strike’, ‘slay’, hence slaughter; used in the following: **-bēg** -वेग् بزن بیگ । आहनननियोज्यः m. an executioner; an official flogger, or officer appointed to carry out sentences of flogging.

**bōzan,** see **būzan.**

**bōzun** वोज़ुन् । श्रवणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **būz$^{u}$** वूज़ु, 2 p.p. **bōzōv** वोज़ोव्; conj. part. **būzith** वूज़िथ्, Gr.Gr. 104; freq. part. **būz$^{i}$ būz$^{i}$** वूज़ि वूज़ि, ib. 105), to understand (YZ. 197, 198, K.Pr. 234, W. 136); to regard, consider (Śiv. 1753), reckon; (usually) to hear, listen to (Śiv. 6, 92, 93, 113, etc.; YZ. 1, 10, 22, 31, 182, 229, 247, 260, etc.; K.Pr. 34, 234); to hear of, hear concerning (anyone or anything) (YZ. 135). **būz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**

बूज़ु-मंतु । श्रुतपूर्वः perf. part. (f. **būz$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** बूज़ू-मंचू), understood, heard, etc. (YZ. 455); esp. heard or known before, already heard. **bōzan-wôl$^{u}$** बोज़न्-वोलु । श्रृण्वन् m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who understands, hears, etc.; esp. one who is by nature accustomed to consider, to act with understanding and intelligence.

**bōzana yun$^{u}$** बोज़न यिनु । दृष्टिगोचरीभवनम m.inf. the pass. of **bōzun,** to be intelligible; esp. to be visible (Śiv. 665); to be seen (Śiv. 85, 241). This verb in the pass. rarely means 'to be heard'. 'To be heard' is generally expressed by a periphrasis, such as **bōzanas andar yun$^{u}$,** to come into hearing (Gr.Gr. 169).

**būzith dyun$^{u}$** बूज़िथ् दिनु । विचार्य विभाजनम् m.inf. having understood to give; to give or divide out intelligently, so that the proper persons receive the proper shares. **—hyon$^{u}$** —ह्यंनु । सुभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; in taking shares of anything, to claim one's proper share. **—khyon$^{u}$** —ख्यंनु । स्पर्धावृत्तिः m.inf. lit. having understood to eat; to vie with, emulate, rival, cope with, confront, withstand, oppose, resist. **—nyun$^{u}$** —निनु । स्वभागसंग्रहः m.inf. having understood to take; the converse of **—dyun$^{u}$,** intelligently to take one's proper share in the division of joint property. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to consider, to understand (Gr.M.).

**būzan** बूज़न् or **bōzan** भोज़न् । भोजनम् m. cooked food, victuals, a dish of food, meal (Śiv. 108, 1042, 1071, 1084); a feast (El., who spells the word *bōzan*). **—karun** —करुन् । अन्नभुक्तिः m.inf. to eat, partake of food, make a meal.

**buzun** बुज़ुन् । भर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **buz$^{u}$** बुज़ु, 2 p.p. **buzōv** बुज़ोव्), to parch or roast (esp. grain or meat over heated sand); to roast (L. 463; K.Pr. 168, *buzāyih* for **buzāyĕ,** 2 p.p. f.), to bake, cook (K.Pr. 38), fry (El. apparently, in the last sense, by confusion with **bazun**). **buz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** बुज़ु-मंतु । भर्जितः perf. part. (f. **buz$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** बुज़ू-मंचू), roasted, parched, as ab.

**bazan-bāna** वज़न्-वान । स्नेहपाकोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a vessel in which things are cooked in hot oil, a frying-pan. See **bazun.**

**bōzan-bāna** बोज़न्-वान । श्रवणशीलता m. lit. a consideration-dish; hence, the nature of one who is habitually a considerer, judiciousness, a discerning nature, habitual prudence or wisdom.

**buzan-brôr$^{u}$** बुज़न्-ब्रोरु । निःशेषता m. complete disappearance (as of the simultaneous disappearance of all the company assembled in a room, or of all the contents of a pile of any articles).

**bōzan-hār** बोज़न्-हार् । श्रवणवृत्तिः c.g. one who is by nature a good listener, judicious, discerning, prudent.

**bizanan** बिज़नन् । आक्षिप्य निपातः f. the act of dragging and violently hurling or thrusting something (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to a lower level. Cf. **bizan.**

**biz$^{a}$nun** बिज़्नुन् । निपातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **biz$^{o}$n$^{u}$** बिज़ंनु), to drag and violently hurl or thrust anything (such as a pole or the fist) down into a hole or down to some lower level. Cf. **bizan.** **biz$^{o}$n$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** बिज़ंनु-मंतु । बलान्निक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **biz$^{ü}$n̈$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** बिज़ंनू-मंचू), dragged and hurled down, as ab.

**bōzanāwun** बोज़नावुन् । श्रावणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **bōzanôw$^{u}$** बोज़नोवु; pres. part. m.c. **bōzanāwan** बोज़नावन्, Śiv. 1652), to cause to understand, to instruct, explain (Gr.M.); to persuade, advise (Śiv. 831, Gr.M.); to cause to hear, to tell someone about something (Śiv. 41, 691, 842); to cause to be heard (Śiv. 1389); to narrate, tell (Śiv. 1652). **bōzanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** बोज़नोवु-मंतु । श्रावितः perf. part. (f. **bōzanöw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** बोज़नांवू-मंचू), caused to understand, hear, etc.; esp. (of a story, etc.) caused to be heard, told, narrated. **bōzanāwan-wôl$^{u}$** बोज़नावन्-वोलु । श्रावकः, आवेदकः m., n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who causes to hear, a narrator, teller, informer.

**bāzar** बाज़र् (= بازار) । विपणिः m. a street with shops in it, a market, market-place, bazaar, mart (YZ. 40, 253, where the word is spelt **bāzār,** in imitation of Persian; K.Pr. 78, 103, Śiv. 1211, 1808). In Śiv. 1566 **bāzār** also occurs m.c. in the sense of market, i.e. traffic of the market. **—aʦun** —अचुन् । व्यसनवृत्तिः m.inf. to enter the bazaar; esp. to waste one's money in bazaar enjoyments, to lead a dissolute life. **-banga** -वंग । अन्नफलविशेषः f. a certain food grain, a kind of millet, akin to *bājrā* (*Panicum spicatum* or *P. italicum*). **—ʦānun** —चानुन् । व्यसनासञ्जनम् m.inf. to cause to enter the bazaar; to induce (a respectable youth) to lead a profligate life; to seduce to dissoluteness. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to look at the bazaar; to ascertain the market rate of anything, to test the value of anything by comparison with the market price.

**bāz$^{a}$r$^{i}$** बाज़्रि (= بازاري) । जनसाधारणवृत्तिः adj. c.g. of or appertaining to the bazaar; easily to be bought anywhere in the bazaar; hence, ordinary, common; low, vulgar. **—baṭa** —वट । छद्मवृत्तिः m. (f. **—baṭañ** —वटञ्), a bazaar brāhmaṇ; met. one who lives a double life, outwardly polite and respectful, but inwardly deceitful and guileful. The f. is a woman of this character. **—jōsh** —जोश् । वाह्यविलासः m.

bazaar ebullition ; met. external brave show of something essentially worthless.

**bazōr वज़ोर्** (cf. بزور), adj. c.g. forcible, exercising force, mighty, powerful (Śiv. 677).

**bēzār** بےزار adj. displeased, vexed, out of humour. **—gatshun —गछुन् । क्रुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become displeased, out of humour with (e.g. with a child or a servant).

**buzurg** بزرگ adj. c.g. great, reverend, noble (El.).

**buzurgī** بزرگی f. greatness, grandeur, glory, nobility (El.).

**buzith वुज़िथ्** adj. c.g. roasted (L. 463). Cf. **buzun.**

**būzith वूज़िथ्**, see **bōzun.**

**bĕzuv$^{u}$ व्यज़ुवु । निःसामर्थ्यः** adj. (f. **bĕzuv$^{ü}$ व्यज़ुवू** ), without life ; hence, weak, unfit for work, unable to do one's work (e.g. of a servant or beast of burden).

**buza-wā̃gun वुज़-वाँगुन् । सूदविशेषः** m. a certain dish, the fruit of the egg-plant roasted and served with curds.

**bōzawun$^{u}$ वोज़वुनु । श्रोता** m. (f. **bōzawün̄$^{ü}$ वोज़वंञू**), one who hears, a hearer (Śiv. 695), one who is by habit a good hearer, or who by habit pays attention to and considers advice offered to him (Śiv. 906) ; as adv. even while hearing, immediately on hearing (Śiv. 736).

**buzawan̄ वुज़वञ् । भृति(लाभ)विशेषः** f. the wages paid for roasting or parching (grain, etc.) ; the small profit made by buying something and simultaneously selling it to someone else, a kind of brokerage ; the commission or 'dustoorie' taken by servants. **—kaḍün̄$^{ü}$ —कडंञू । लाभविशेषसंग्रहः** f.inf. to draw or take such commission or 'dustoorie' (lit. to deduct it from the money given for the purchase).

**buzy वुज़्य्**, see **buz$^{i}$.**

**bazyun$^{u}$ 1 वज़िनु । स्नेहपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **bazinis वज़िनिस्**; a by-form of **bazun,** q.v., used as an abstract noun, Gr.Gr. 117, where the word is spelt **bazyun**), frying, cooking in hot oil. The articles (principally vegetables) are plunged into hot ghī, and stirred about with a ladle ; met. the oil used for such cooking (K.Pr. 67, 132, *bazin*). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । स्नेहे पचनम्** m.inf. to give such cooking, hence to cook in hot oil. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । स्नेहे पक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to eat such cooking ; hence, to be cooked in hot oil. **—lagun —लगुन् । स्नेहपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf., id.

**bazin$^{i}$-dĕgul$^{u}$ वज़िनि-द्यगुलु । स्नेहपाकोखाविशेषः** m. a kind of large earthen vessel or pot in which vegetables, etc., are cooked in hot oil. **-lĕj$^{i}$ -ल्यंजि । स्नेहपाकोखा** f. id., but of small size.

**bazyun$^{u}$ 2 वज़िनु । शाकभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **bazinis वज़िनिस्**), a certain vegetable growing wild in the forest, and said to have an acrid smell.

**bazāz वज़ाज़्** بزاز **। पटविक्रयी** m. a cloth-merchant, draper, mercer. **bazāza-wān वज़ाज़-वान्** m. a draper's shop (K.Pr. 159), cf. **bazöz$^{i}$.**

**bazöz$^{i}$ वज़ांज़ि** بزازی **। विक्रेयपटसमुदायः** m. drapery, linen-drapery, haberdashery, the stock-in-trade of a draper. **bazāzi-wān वज़ाज़ि-वान् । पटविक्रयापणः** m. a haberdashery, a draper's shop. Cf. **bazāz.**

**bē-izzatī** بےعزتی, see **bē-yizzatī.**

**bē-izzath** بےعزت, see **bē-yizzath.**

For words containing **bh**, see under **b**. See article **b**.

# C च् چ, CH छ् چھ

**c** च् چ. The second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character, the sixth when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of *ch* in the English 'church'.

Its aspirate is **ch** छ् چھ, the seventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character.

A **c** or **ch** occurring in a Sanskrit or Hindī word is very frequently changed respectively to **ts** or **tsh** in Kāshmīrī, which are in Nāgarī commonly written च़् and छ़्, and in Perso-Arabic چ and چھ. Thus, the Sanskrit **candraḥ** चन्द्रः becomes Kāshmīrī **tsaṇdᵃr** च़ंन्दर्, and the Hindī **chhōṭā** becomes Kāshmīrī **tshoṭᵘ** छ़ंटु. In fact, to Kāshmīrī ears, **c** is **ts** followed by **y**, and **ch** is **tsh** followed by **y**. In other words, to a Kāshmīrī, **c** च् is really **cy** च्य्, and **ch** छ् is really **chy** छ्य्. It thus follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under च़् or छ़्, when these represent **ts** or **tsh** respectively; but, on the contrary, represent **c** by च्य् and **ch** by छ्य्. So strongly is the **y**-sound heard in these two letters by Kāshmīrīs, that **ca** च is usually pronounced **cĕ** च्य, and **cha** छ is usually pronounced **chĕ** छ्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **caras** चरस् is usually pronounced **cĕras** च्यरस्, and the word **chakun** छकुन् is usually pronounced **chĕkun** छ्यकुन्. In the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, each method of writing each of these two words is equally common. In the Perso-Arabic character (in which the short vowels are generally omitted) this question of spelling hardly arises. Similarly, the word **cāra** चार् is quite commonly written **cyāra** च्यार्, and **chotᵘ** छंतु is equally commonly written **chyotᵘ** छ्यंतु. Again, the 1 p.p. of the verb **chōrun** छोरुन् should according to rule be **chūrᵘ** छूरु, but we also find it written **chyūrᵘ** छ्यूरु, which is liable to confusion with another **chyūrᵘ** छ्यूरु, the regular 1 p.p. of the verb **chīrun** छीरुन्, qq.v.

Hence, if a word commencing with **cĕ, cy, chĕ,** or **chy** is not found in this Dictionary, it should be looked up under **ca, c, cha,** or **ch,** and vice versa respectively. Important words which have been noted as actually occurring in literature under both forms are as a rule given under both, with appropriate cross-references, each in alphabetical order; but it will be understood that it would be impossible to give every word commencing with **c** or **ch** twice over, in its two different spellings.

**cāī** (K.Pr. *chāī*), i.q. **cāhⁱ,** q.v.

**cĕ** च्य in **cĕ cĕ** च्य च्य, see **cyonᵘ.**

**ci** चि چہ pron., adv., and conj. what?; which, what; as, because; either, whether, or, even; in Rām. 573 **ci** is used in the sense of the Persian چون, like,—*ci guldasta*, (the six seasons were standing together) like a posy.

**cī̃** चीँ m. onomat. in the following:—**cī̃-cī̃ karun** चीँ-चीँ करुन् । पौनःपुन्येन सूक्ष्माक्रन्दविधानम् m.inf. to utter repeatedly low sounds when crying, to sob. **cī̃ karun** चीँ करुन् । स्वरविशेषः m.inf. a certain sound, the short involuntary exclamation uttered, when one is suddenly and unexpectedly pinched or the like.

**cōb** चोब् چوب m. a mace, a club, a stick; met. a beating (El., who makes the word f.; K.Pr. 73, 81, 85, 94, 171, 198; W. 141). In the latter sense the object beaten is put in the dative, as in **hūnis cōb,** beating (given to) a dog (K.Pr. 85), **zamīnas cōb,** beating the ground (K.Pr. 94). **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । ताडनम् m. pl. inf. to give sticks; to administer a thrashing, to wallop, flog, birch (esp. children in punishment). **—khĕnⁱ** —ख्यंनि । ताडनावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. to eat sticks; to be flogged, etc., as a punishment. **-ĕ-korᵘ** चोबि-कंरु چوب کر m. (? spelling) a bitter root and tonic used in Kashmīr for horses, and much exported, *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (L. 75). **-ĕ-kŏṭh** चोबि-क्वठ् m. the aromatic root of the *kŏṭh* plant. Its sale is a state monopoly (L. 75, 77, 83, 389, 418). See **kŏṭh.**

**côbukh 1** چابک m. (sg. dat. **cābakas** चावकस्), a whip.

**côbukh 2, cābukh** چابک adj. c.g. quick, active; adv. quickly (YZ. 493).

**cibôlᵘ** चिबोलु adj. boyish, childish, puerile, only noted in the m. abl. sg. and in the following adverbial phrases:—

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

**cibāli cibāli karun चिवालि चिवालि करुन् ।** वात्सल्यविधानम् m.inf. to show love to a child regardless of its conduct (whether it is naughty or not), to spoil a child with injudicious affection. **—cibāli gatshun —चिवालि गछुन् ।** अयोग्येऽपि वात्सल्यापत्तिः m.inf. (of a child) to be petted or treated with affection (even when naughty), to be spoilt by injudicious affection so that he is encouraged in naughtiness.

**cŏbur चुवुर्** m. (sg. dat. **cŏbaras चुवरस्**), a youth, a young man between the ages of 16 and 30.

**cŏb$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ चुवृरू ।** तरुणी f. a young woman (esp. one who has not borne children) between the ages of 16 and 30, who is characterized by good looks and becoming dress. **cŏb$^{a}$ri-mot$^{u}$ चुवरि-मतु ।** व्यसनी m. 'girl-mad', madly in love at first sight with some particular girl; lusting for a girl.

**caca चच ।** पितृव्यः m. a father's brother, a paternal uncle. The word is mostly used in villages or by Musalmāns. **-bāba -वाव ।** वृद्धपितृव्यः a father's elder brother; also, a father's paternal uncle, a paternal granduncle.

**cā̃cĕ चाँच्य**, see **cō̃ṭ$^{ü}$**.

**cica चिच** or **cicĕ चिच्य ।** स्तनौ m. the bosom, esp. that of a young undeveloped girl.

**cic$^{ü}$ चिचू** f. an event (El.).

**cō̃ca** or **cō̃cĕ चोँच** (= چونچه) । दारुहस्तकः m. a ladle or spoon, made of wood when large and of bell-metal, etc., when small (El. spells this word *choṅchih*). **—bazun —वजुन् ।** अधिकाराप्तिः m.inf. to wield the spoon; to hold authority or possess the power of superintendence, esp. in distributing another's food, money, etc. **-mār -मार् ।** भोजनबाधाविधानम् m. 'spoon-hitting', preventing another from completing a meal or finishing a dish. **—sapanun —सपनुन्** or **—sapazun —सपजुन् ।** संकुचितीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become a ladle'; hence, to become shrivelled or withered, as of the hand or other limb owing to cold, of the face owing to grief or loss, or of a flower, herb, or the like owing to the heat of the sun or to being broken.

**cā̃cā-myā-myā चाँचा-म्या-म्या ।** उच्छृङ्खलीकरणम् m. spoiling a child by showing affection or praising it even when it is naughty. Cf. **cibôl$^{u}$**.

**cō̃cur$^{u}$ चोँचुरू ।** ओषधिशाकभेदः m. adder's tongue (L. 72), a certain pungent herb growing wild in the forests, and used as a vegetable. It is described as having small leaves, and growing in the spring. **cō̃cár$^{i}$-hākh चोँचरि-हाख् ।** वन्यशाकभेदः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), id. considered as a vegetable.

**cicrahāray चिच्रहारय् ।** पीडाक्रन्दः f. a scream arising from any sudden pain. Cf. **cā̃carāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

**cā̃carāray चाँचरारय् ।** खेदाक्रन्दः f. crying aloud from pain, groaning; groaning in a state of prolonged unconsciousness. Cf. **cicrahāray, cicarāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

**cicarāray चिचरारय् ।** स्वरविशेषः f. groaning, moaning, usually the low moaning of a number of starving people, esp. children. Cf. **cicrahāray, cā̃carāray,** and **chicharahāray.**

**cōd चोद् ।** व्यभिचारिणी f. an immoral woman, esp. one who receives men only in her own house. Cf. **biṭh-cōd.**

**cō̃d$^{i}$**, f. silver (El.).

**cauḍōl चौडोल् ।** कर्णीरथः m. a kind of litter or sedan in which women are carried.

**caudas** چودس (L. 271), the term used by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns for the fourth day after a man's death, on which day a feast is given at the deceased's house.

**cudsu** (?) (L. 258), the giving of presents on the fourth day after death. Cf. **caudas.**

**cā̃g चाँग्** m. the cone of a fir-tree (El.).

**cŏga चुग** چوغه । आप्रपदीनवस्त्रम् m. a kind of cloak reaching to the feet like a dressing-gown.

**cŏgál$^{i}$ चुगलि** چغلی । पिशुनता f. tale-bearing, back-biting, slandering, slander.

**cŏgul चुगुल् ।** धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of paddy bearing soft white rice. This rice is considered the best of all kinds, and is grown in Tēlbal on the Ḍal Lake (El. s.v. *dányi* and L. 333).

**cŏgul$^{u}$ चुगुलु** چغل । सूचकः m. an informer, a spy; a tale-bearer, a tell-tale.

**cāh चाह्** چاه । भूरन्ध्रम् m. a well (El., YZ. 103, 214, 396, 406); a pit (natural or artificial) (Rām. 958, 1147). **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** तिरस्कारखेदाप्तिः m.inf. go to a pit; hence, to have one's life made a burden by another's abuse. **-ĕ zanakhdān** چاه زنخدان m. the hollow (or pit) of the chin (YZ. 214).

**cāhas gatshun चाहस् गछुन् ।** गर्ते निपातः m.inf. to go into a pit; hence, to fall into or commit an unworthy action.

**cāh$^{i}$ चाहि, cāhy चाह्य्,** or **cāy चाय्** (also spelt **cyāh$^{i}$ च्याहि, cyāy च्याय्**), f. tea (K.Pr. 39, Gr.M.). According to El. two kinds of tea are sold in Kashmīr—Suratī and Sabz. Suratī tea is like English tea, and Sabz tea is brick tea imported via Ladāk and the Panjāb. There are two ways of preparing tea in Kashmīr. For **mugal cāh$^{i}$,** five cups of water are poured upon a *tōlā* of tea. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more. Milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The colour is reddish. The second mode of preparing tea is called **shīr$^{i}$ cāh$^{i}$**. The tea is placed in the teapot with a little soda and water and boiled for half an hour. Milk, salt, and butter are then added, after which it is boiled for another half-hour, when it is ready for drinking. According to K.Pr. (l.c.) the salt used in the infusion of tea is called **phul.** It is found in the Nubra valley in Ladāk, and contains the carbonate and sulphate of soda and a little of the chloride of sodium. **cāh$^{i}$ karūñ$^{ü}$,** f.inf. to make tea (El.).

**cāhi-kosh$^{u}$ चाहि-कंशु** । **निःसारचव्यम्** m. tea-leaves which have been infused, 'tea-leaves.' **-nör$^{ü}$ -नांरू** । **चव्यपात्रविशेषः** f. a teapot (with a spout like the English vessel), the vessel in which tea is placed after it has been made (El.).

**cāhyāh चाह्याह्** or **cyāhyāh च्याह्याह्** f. a cup of tea, tea (the infused liquid) (Śiv. 1824). This is **cāh$^{i}$** with suff. of indef. art., lit. 'a tea'.

**cĕh चह्**, see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**chō̃ch छाँछ्** । **फलविशेषः** f. a bramble; a raspberry, *Rubus nivens* (L. 73, El.). This word is often spelt **chānch** or **cānc.**

**chich-kuts$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ छिछ्-कुच्रू** । **उपहासशीला** f. a woman who is fond of ridiculing others, a silly jesting woman.

**chā̃chĕ-pūt$^{u}$ छाँच्य-पूतु** । **शब्दवत्क्रीडनकम्** m. a kind of toy, a child's rattle. Cf. **chā̃ṭun.**

**chichur छिछुर्** । **विस्फोटविशेषः, मांसखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **chicharas छिछरस्**, ag. **chich$^{a}$r$^{i}$ छिछंरि**, abl. **chichari छिछरि**; pl. nom. **chich$^{a}$r$^{i}$ छिछंरि**, dat. **chicharĕn छिछर्यन्**, abl. **chicharyau छिछर्यौ**), a boil, a pustule or swelling full of matter; met. a small lump of fat mutton.

**chicharahāray छिछरहारय्** । **क्लेशस्वरः** f. a short sudden cry of pain (e.g. when one is unexpectedly pinched). Cf. **cicrahāray, cā̃carāray,** and **cicarāray.**

**chüc$^{ü}$-müts$^{u}$ छंचू-मंचू**, see **chakun.**

**chacyōv छच्योव्**, see **chakun. chā̃cyov छाँच्योव्**, see **chā̃ṭun. chicyōv छिच्योव्**, see **chĕkun 2.**

**chŏd छ्वद्** । **बुभुक्षा** f. (sg. dat. **chŏz$^{ü}$ छ्वज़ू**), hunger, desire for food; craving genl. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू** । **अत्यपेक्षोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. hunger to come; a craving to arise (in one who is a slave to the habit) for snuff, bhang, opium, or other intoxicant.

**chaḍun छडुन्** । **परित्यागः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **choḍ$^{u}$ छंडु**, f. **chüḍ$^{ü}$ छंडू**, f.pl. **chajĕ छज्य**; 2 p.p. **chajyōv छज्योव्**), to release, let go, dismiss (e.g. a man or beast from confinement or from work in which he or it is engaged). **choḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ छंडु-मंतु** (f.sg. **chüḍ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ छंडू-मंचू**, pl. **chajĕ-matsa छज्य-मच**), perf. part. released, etc.

**chag छग्** or **chĕg छ्यग्** । **पलायनत्वरा** f. sudden dispersal, rout, as when a crowd is suddenly attacked and scatters, or when a flock of birds rises and flies away on the approach of a human being (Śiv. 1860). **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू** । **निवारणा** f.inf. to scatter, disperse, drive away, as ab. **—lāgūñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू** । **निवारणाप्तिः** f.inf. to be dispersed, scattered, driven away, routed, as ab. **—tsānūñ$^{ü}$ —च़ानंञू** । **पलायनत्वरोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause an assembly or a flock to suddenly scatter, as ab.

**chā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ छाँग्रू** । **संभ्रमः** f. hurry, flurry in doing anything (so as to get it done before anyone comes or something happens).

**chĕh छ्यह्, chih 1 छिह्**, see **chuh.**

**chih 2 छिह्** । **ईषदाघातः** f. (sg. dat. **chish$^{ü}$ छिशू**), a slight accidental blow (esp. of something hard) on the edge or point of anything, a knock.

**chīh 1 छीह्** । **क्षुतम्** f. (sg. dat. **chīsh$^{ü}$ छीशू**), a sneeze, sternutation.

**chīh 2 छीह्** f. a very small amount of anything, as in **aṣh$^{ĕ}$ka chīh,** a very little love (H. vii, 30).

**chuh 1 छुह्**, vb. subst. This verb is defective, being only used in the present tense and rarely in the imperative; it is participial in form, being liable to change for gender. Its forms are m.sg. 1 **chus छुस्**, 2 **chukh छुख्**, 3 **chuh छुह्**; pl. 1 **chih छिह्**, 2 **chiwa छिव** (**chiv छिव्**, m.c. in H. vii, 9), 3 **chih छिह्**; f.sg. 1 **chĕs छ्यस्**, 2 **chĕkh छ्यख्**, 3 **chĕh छ्यह्**; pl. 1 **chĕh छ्यह्**, 2 **chĕwa छ्यव**, 3 **chĕh छ्यह्**. The final **h** of the forms **chuh, chih,** and **chĕh** is added only to aid pronunciation, and is dropped before all suffixes, as in **chu-na छुन**, he is not, **chĕm छ्यम्**, she is to me. When a suffix commences with a vowel the **u** of **chuh** becomes **w,** and the **i** and **ĕ** of **chih** and **chĕh** become **y.** Thus, **chuh + ā** becomes **chwā छ्वा**, is he? and **chih + ā** and **chĕh + ā** both become **chyā छ्या**, are they (m.)? is she? or are they (f.)?

In H. vii, 9 a pres. cond. pl. 2 **chiv छिव्** occurs.

For the other tenses of the vb. subst. the vb. **āsun** (q.v.) is employed.

**Chuh** is also employed as an auxiliary verb, forming, with the pres. part., a present tense, as in **suh chuh karān,** he makes or is making, and, with the perf. part., a perfect tense, as in **tȧm$^{i}$ chuh kor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** he has made. In such cases verbal suffixes are added to the auxiliary verb and not to the participle. There is this peculiarity, that when this occurs the suffix of the agent case of the 2nd pers. sing. is generally **y,** not the **th** used with the past tense. Thus, **ʦĕ koru-th,** thou madest, but **ʦĕ chu-y kor<sup>u</sup>-mot<sup>u</sup>,** thou hast made.

As a vb. subst. **chuh** is very commonly used with a dative of possession, thus providing Kāshmīrī with a verb signifying 'to have'. Thus, **mĕ chuh** or (with suffix) **chu-m,** there is to me, i.e. I have.

Except as stated above in regard to the agent of the 2nd pers. sing., this verb takes the usual pronominal and adverbial suffixes. Thus, **chus,** I am; **chus-ay,** I am for thee; **chukh,** thou art; **chukh-a,** art thou? **chuh-an** (for **chukh-an**) **karān,** thou makest him; **chuh-an-a karan,** dost thou make him? **chwā** (**chuh** + **ā**), is he? **chyā** (**chĕh** + **ā**), is she? **chu-na,** he is not; **chu-nā,** is he not? **chu-y,** he is to thee, or he is verily; **chu-y-ĕ,** is he to thee; **chu-s,** he (or there) is to him; **chi-s,** they (m., or there) are to him; **chĕ-na,** she is not; **chĕ-nā,** is she not? **chĕ-y,** she is to thee, or she is verily; **chĕ-y-ĕ,** is she to thee? **chĕ-s,** she (or there or they, f.) is to him, and so on. In H. xii, 6, **chiy** is used instead of **chuy,** he is verily. Cf. Gr.Gr. 189 and Gr.M.

**chuh 2** छुह् m. onomat. the noise made in driving a horse, *tchk* (H. xi, 8).

**chuhan** छुहन्, **chuhana** छुहन, see **chuh.**

**chahōra** छहोर in the following: **—baṭañ** —बटञ् । अतिनिर्लज्जा, कुलटा f. a shameless brāhmaṇ woman; a woman of good caste who goes about openly in public and has no sense of modesty; an unchaste woman of good family. Cf. **chōra.**

**chaj 1** छज् । प्रस्फोटनम् m. a winnowing basket, a winnowing fan.

**chaj 2** छज् । अवतंसः m. the crest of a bird.

**chajĕ-maʦa** छज्य-मच़, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

**chüj<sup>ü</sup>-müʦ<sup>ü</sup>** छंजू-मंचू, see **chalun.**

**chajyōv** छज्योव्, see **chaḍun** and **chalun.**

**chik<sup>u</sup>** छिकु, see **chyuk<sup>u</sup>.**

**chŏka 1** and **2** छॖक, see **chŏkh 1** and **2.**

**chuk<sup>u</sup>** छुकु । सेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, a syringe.

**chakh** छख् । प्रसारः f. (sg. dat. **chaki** छकि), the spreading abroad of anything usually collected in piles or heap, e.g. dust or grain; esp. the scattering abroad of seed-grain, sowing seed broadcast. Cf. **chakun, atha-chakh,** s.v. **atha,** and Gr.Gr. 125. **chakh diñ<sup>ü</sup>** छख् दिञू । प्रक्षेपणम् f.inf. to sow broadcast.

**chĕkh** छ्यख्, **chĕkha** छ्यख, see **chuh.**

**chēkh** छेख् । उपभोगाशंसा m. (sg. dat. **chēkas** छेकस्), a wish for good luck expressed when another puts on new clothes or ornaments for the first time.

**chikh** छिख् । सेकः f. (sg. dat. **chiki** छिकि), sprinkling, the throwing a little water or other liquid to a distance (Gr.Gr. 125); cf. **atha-chikh,** s.v. **atha.**

**chika-chikh** छिक-छिख् । सेकासेकि f. mutual sprinkling of water, when two persons sprinkle each other or throw water on each other as ab.

**chŏkh 1** छॖख् । शोधना m. (sg. dat. **chọkas** छॖकस्), slight washing (of a dish, a garment, etc.), rinsing out only with water (Gr.Gr. 123). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । क्षालनम् m.inf. to rinse out with water. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । क्षालनम् m.inf., id.

**chŏkh 2** छॖख् । व्रणः m. (sg. dat. **chŏkas** छॖकस्), a wound (K.Pr. 17, 146, Rām. 187, 430, 529, etc.), a sore (esp. from a missile), a blow with effusion of blood (El.); met. the blow or striking of a churning stick in milk (K.Pr. 174); **lōla-chŏkh** (pl.), the wounds of love, pangs caused by love (YZ. 451). **—dyun<sup>u</sup>** —दिनु । व्रणविधानम् m.inf. to wound (esp. by a missile).

**chŏka-dŏd** छॖक-दॖद् । मथितम् m. buttermilk churned without water. **-lāgay** -लागय् । स्वव्रणोत्पादनम् f. wounding oneself; esp. the revengeful self-wounding done when a person is aggrieved by the action of another on whose head he intends that the guilt of causing the wound shall fall. **-lākam** -लाकम् । कण्टकयुता कविका m. a thorn-bit (for horses). **-lākañ** -लाकञ् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistent asking for anything (esp. by children who won't be satisfied with a refusal). Cf. the next. **-phakīr** -फकीर् । अतिहठी भिक्षुः m. an obstinate persistent beggar, who inflicts wounds upon his own person in order to terrify people into giving him something. **-phakīrī** -फकीरी । हठभिक्षुवृत्तिः f. the conduct of such a beggar; leading the life of such a beggar.

**chukh** छुख्, **chukha** छुख, see **chuh.**

**chakhnā,** see **cakhnā.**

**chŏk<sup>ü</sup>j<sup>ü</sup>** छॖकंजू, see **chŏkul<sup>u</sup>.**

**chŏkal** छॖकल् । व्रणोपेतः adj. e.g. wounded, bruised (esp. of fruit or the like). Cf. **chŏkalad.**

**chŏkul<sup>u</sup>** छॖकुलु । स्पष्टः शीघ्रश्च adj. (f. **chŏk<sup>ü</sup>j<sup>ü</sup>** छॖकंजू), clear and quick (of speaking, reading, singing, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 146).

**chŏkalad** छॖकलद् । व्रणयुक्तः adj. e.g. having a sore (Gr.Gr. 135, El.); wounded, lit. (e.g. of soldiers in a battle, or any other animate creature), or met. (YZ. 149, the heart). Cf. **chŏkal.**

**chŏkalun** छॖकलुन् । संघट्टाद्भिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏkalyōv** छॖकल्योव्), to be scattered, become separate from the others, e.g. of one of a number of things floating down a river being separated by an eddy from the rest. Cf. **chạk<sup>a</sup>run.**

**chakun** छकुन् or **chĕkun 1** छ्यकुन् । कीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **choku** छ्कु ; 2 p.p. **chacyōv** छच्योव् ; imperat. sg. 2 **chĕkh** छ्यख्, Śiv. 1776), to scatter abroad things usually together in large numbers, to scatter, throw about (K.Pr. 117; YZ. 163 ; Śiv. 732, 1079, 1092, 1149, 1400, 1401, 1497, 1861 ; Rām. 109, 440, 778, etc.) ; esp. to scatter seeds, to sow broadcast. El. spells this *chhikun*, i.e. **chĕkun 1** and **2.** The causal of this verb is **chakanāwun** or **chaḳaranāwun** ; the regular causal form **chaḳarun** or **chaḳarāwun** is not used in the sense of a causal, but has the meaning of the primitive verb (Gr.Gr. 174).

**chakana yunu** छकन यिनु । स्वयमवकीर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered ; esp. (of seeds, etc.) to be scattered abroad automatically, to be self-sown.

**chakith ʦhunun** छकिथ् छुनुन्। अवकीर्य प्रक्षेपः m.inf. to scatter abroad ; esp. to throw out into the open, dust, sweepings, etc., collected in a basket.

**choku-motu** छ्कु-मतु । कीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chücü-müʦü** छ्चू-मच़ू), scattered abroad ; sown broadcast.

**chĕkun 2** छ्यकुन् or **chikun** छिकुन् । सेचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyuku** छिकु or छ्युकु ; 2 p.p. **chicyōv** छिच्योव्), to propel liquids to a distance in one stream, to squirt ; to urinate, make water (in this sense impersonal in the tenses derived from the past participle). El. gives this word the meaning of **chakun,** q.v.

**chakanāwun** छकनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakanôwu** छकनोवु), to cause to scatter (Gr.Gr. 174), see **chakun.**

**chikiñ** छिकिञ् । श्वप्रमेहणम् f. the act of urinating by a dog.

**chŏkañ** छ़कञ् । हठः f. obstinate and persistent begging for something valuable which the owner does not wish to give ; cf. **chŏka-phakīr** under **chŏkh 2.** —**trāwüñü** —त्रावंञू । प्रार्थनाहठविधानम् f.inf. to beg obstinately, as ab.

**chakāra** छकार । समन्तात्प्रक्षेपः m. the act of scattering about in all directions. —**dyunu** —दिनु । समन्ताद्व्याप्तिः m.inf. to give scattering ; to be scattered about in all directions ; to become spread on all sides (e.g. of a flood, a conflagration, or an epidemic).

**chakürü** छकरू । गानविशेषः f. a kind of song sung by women to the accompaniment of a drum and other instruments. The leader sings a phrase, which is sung in turn by the others.

**chūkur** छ़ूकुर् m. (sg. dat. **chūkaras** छ़ूकरस्), a lad, a growing boy ; hence, a small person, a person of humble station. Cf. K.Pr. 42, where the sg. dat. is incorrectly written *chuṅkaras*, i.e. छुँकरस्.

**chūkürü** छ़ूकरू । आरूढयौवना f. a good-looking full-grown girl.

**chaḳarun** छ्क्रुन् । अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳoru** छ्क्रु), to scatter abroad, throw about things collected together, esp. of dust or of seeds scattered on the roadside or the like, and not on a field. Although in form the caus. of **chakun** (q.v.), this verb has not a causal signification (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

**chaḳaran-wôlu** छ्क्रन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who scatters or disperses (El.).

**chaḳarana yunu** छ्क्रन यिनु । अवकीर्णीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be scattered about, thrown broadcast, thrown about (of dust, or of seeds scattered automatically, and self-sown, i.e. not sown on ground properly prepared beforehand). —**āmotu** —आमतु । अवकीर्णीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüʦü** —आमच़ू), scattered, thrown about as ab. (of dust, seeds, etc.).

**chaḳoru-motu** छ्क्रु-मतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chaḳürü-müʦü** छ्करू-मच़ू), scattered, thrown about (of seeds or the like improperly scattered on the roadside, etc., as ab.).

**chaḳaranāwun** छ्क्रनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳaranôwu** छ्क्रनोवु), i.q. **chakanāwun,** causal of **chakun** (Gr.Gr. 174). See **chakun.**

**chaḳarāwun** छ्क्रावुन्। अवकीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaḳa-rôwu** छ्क्रोवु), i.q. **chaḳarun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174, 175).

**chaḳarāwana yunu** छ्क्रावन यिनु । प्रक्षिप्तीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaḳarana yunu**, see **chaḳarun.**

**chaḳarôwu-motu** छ्क्रोवु-मतु । अवकीर्णः perf. part. (f. **chaḳaröwü-müʦü** छ्क्रांवू-मच़ू), i.q. **chaḳoru-motu**, see **chaḳarun.**

**chȧkarawunu** छ्क्रवुनु n.ag. (f. **chȧkarawüñü** छ्क्वंञू), one who disperses or scatters.

**chŏkawan** छ़कवन् । जलेऽवगाहनम् f. (sg. dat. **chŏka-wüñü** छ़कवंञू), the act of dipping into water (as when one holds a garment by one end and dips into, and moves it about in, the water).

**chŏkawun** छ़कवुन्। जलेऽवगाहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chakowu** छ़कंवु), to dip (a garment or the like) into water and move about the article dipped therein ; to stir any liquid contained in a vessel, to churn by shaking.

**chŏkawana yunu** छ़कवन यिनु । मथितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. (of curds, water, or the like) to be shaken about in a closed, or nearly closed, vessel, to be churned by shaking.

**chŏkay** छ़कय् । हठप्रार्थना f. persistently and obstinately begging for something (of children). Cf. **chŏka-lākañ** under **chŏkh 2.**

**chal 1** छल् । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **chali** छलि). a bit, part, scrap, portion, fragment (Rām. 878) ; a crumb (Gr.M.). Frequently —∘ (Gr.Gr. 162), as in **lācha-chal** लाछ-छल् f. a wafer (Gr.M.). **-dal** -दल्। विरोधः

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

m. quarrelling combined with mutual recriminations. Cf. **chala-pol$^{u}$** bel.

**chala-bāgay** छल-वागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम् f. division by partition or by breaking up into fragments. **-chā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -छाँग्रू । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः f. fragment-hurry; hence, improperly to scatter about in all directions. **-chā̃g$^{a}$ri** -छाँग्रि । विक्षिप्ततया adv., abl. of the preceding, (of the mind or intellect) scatteredly, in an agitated manner, distractedly. —**chala karith trāwun** —छल करिथ् त्रावुन् m.inf. to break anything in pieces (Gr.M.). **-pol$^{u}$** -पॅलु । वाग्युद्धम् m. mutual recriminations and abuse, wordy warfare. **-wŏg$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -व्वग्रू । इतस्ततोऽपयापनम् f. causing a crowd to scatter and flee away in various directions, breaking up an assembly.

**chali chali gatshun** छलि छलि गछुन् । खण्डशो भवनम् m.inf. to be smashed, broken in pieces, to fall to pieces. —**chali karun** —छलि करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to smash to pieces.

**chal 2** छल् in the following: **-chŏkh** -छ्वख् । अतिक्षालना m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छ्वकस्), the washing of a great number of articles at one time, a 'washing'.

**chala-chŏkh** छल-छ्वख् । मार्जनम् f. (sg. dat. **-chŏki** -छ्वकि), the act of washing, cleaning (esp. cotton clothes, see **chalun**).

**chalan-grāy** छलन्-ग्राय् । ईषत्क्षालना f. a slight, hasty washing. **-pôrut$^{u}$** -पोरुतु । क्षालनसंप्राप्तिः m. an opportunity or time for washing accumulated dirty clothes, 'washing-day.'

**chal 3** छल् m. a device, expedient (Rām. 44).

**chēla** छेल । ऊर्मिकाविशेषः m. a plain ring of gold, silver, or other metal, worn on the finger or toe—the Hindōstānī *challā*.

**chūl** छूल् । निर्झरः m. (pl. dat. **chūlan** छूलन् Gr.Gr. 51), a waterfall, cascade (Śiv. 983).

**chūla-wôñ$^{u}$** छूल-वोञ्नु । निर्झरवारि m. cascade water, a small mountain stream issuing from a waterfall.

**cȧhil** چہل card. forty (Rām. 797).

**chöl$^{i}$-böl$^{i}$** छॉलि-वॉलि । ऊर्ध्वाधस्तात् adv. from above (cf. **bāl 1**) and below, heedlessly, carelessly, u.w. vbs. of coming, etc.

**chalun** छलुन् । क्षालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chol$^{u}$** छॅलु, f. **chüj$^{ü}$** छॅजू; 2 p.p. **chajyōv** छज्योव्), to wash, cleanse (K.Pr. 17, 40, 41, 43, 82, 112, 154; YZ. 232; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 622, 774, 1644, etc.). According to El., s.v., when cotton cloth is referred to **chalun** is used, but when the reference is to woollen cloth **manḍun** or **manḍanāwun** is the word employed.

**chȧl$^{i}$ chȧl$^{i}$** छॖलि छॖलि । असकृत्क्षालयित्वा freq. part. washing frequently or continually; commonly used as adv.

**chalith chŏkith** छलिथ् छ्वकिथ् । समग्रतया क्षालयित्वा adv. (a jingling repetition of the conj. part. **chalith**), having completely washed. Cf. **chala-chŏkh** under **chal 2**. —**tshunun** —छ़ुनुन् । क्षतच्छेदनम् m.inf. having washed to throw away; hence, (of friends who have become estranged) to wash one's hands of another person, entirely to abandon friendly intercourse.

**chol$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** छॅलु-मॅतु । क्षालितः perf. part. (f. **chüj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छजू-मॅछू), washed, cleansed by washing (Rām. 786, clothes).

**chalin-wôñ$^{u}$** छलिन्-वोञ्नु । क्षालननिर्माल्यम् m. the dirty water left after washing anything (esp. after washing rice, etc., preparatory to cooking), washings.

**chölith-chūlith** छॉलिथ् छूलिथ् । निश्चित्य adv. exactly, accurately, u.w. vbs. of speaking, answering, etc.

**chĕm** छ्यम्, **chim** छिम्, **chum** छुम्, cf. **chuh.**

**chamb** छम्ब् । भृगु m. a mountain precipice (K.Pr. 227, Rām. 1014); a ravine, precipitous cleft (Śiv. 1627).

**chamba-ḍula gatshun** छम्ब-डुल गछुन् । अकालमृत्युः m.inf. to fall over a precipice; hence, to die a sudden or untimely death. **-t$^{a}$lür$^{ü}$** -त्लॅरू । अतितीक्ष्णस्वभावा f. a precipice-bee; hence, a passionate woman, ready to abuse on the slightest provocation.

**chambas gatshun** छम्बस् गछुन् । पापे निमज्जनम् m.inf. to go to a precipice; hence, to be plunged in bad company and sinful habits. **-pĕṭh wasath** -प्यठ् वसथ् । अदृढस्थितिः f. living on a precipice; an insecure position, liability to destruction at any moment (e.g. a village built on a sandbank in the midst of a river).

**chȧmb$^{i}$ gatshun** छॖम्बि गछुन् । प्रपातगतिः m.inf. to go over a precipice; hence, the sudden irresistible flood of water from a river or canal that has burst its banks.

**chŏmb** छ्वम्ब् or **chŏmba** छ्वम्ब (Gr.Gr. 122) । कणमर्दनम् m. a method of threshing paddy, in which the stalks are held in the hand and the heads struck against a post. This preserves the straw from being injured, as it would be if trodden out by cattle on a threshing-floor. The *chúmba* of L. 464. Cf. **atha-chŏmb** under **atha.** —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । ताडनम् m.inf. to flog, whip (with a rod on the bare skin). —**karun** —करुन् । ताडनम् m.inf., id.

**chŏmbun** छ्वम्बुन् । कणमर्दना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chọmb$^{u}$** छ्वॅम्बु), to thresh grain, as described in art. **chŏmb,** q.v. **chọmb$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** छ्वॅम्बु-मॅतु । कणशो मर्दितः perf. part. (f. **chŏmb$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छ्वॅम्बू-मॅछू), threshed, as ab.

**chāmpa छाम्प**, see **chā̃pa.**

**chāmph छाम्फ्**, see **chā̃ph.**

**chān 1 छान् । तक्षा** m. a carpenter, a house carpenter (El., Śiv. 337, K.Pr. 41, 178, W. 140). His wife is **chöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 छांञू**, **chāna-kŏlay छान-क्वलय्** or **chāna-bāy छान-वाय्**. Of these the first is generally used as a kind of surname, added to the woman's proper name. Regarding the other two see below. As a title (e.g. **Yēkar chān,** Yēkar, the carpenter) the gen. of this word is **chānun$^{u}$ छानुनु.**

**chāna-bāy छान-वाय् । तक्षस्त्री** f. a carpenter's wife. The word is honorific, cf. **chāna-kŏlay** bel. **-kij$^{\ddot{u}}$ -किज़ू** or **-kīj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कीज़ू । कार्यावशेषणम्** f. a carpenter's nail; the last and final nail put into a house by the builder, thus completing the work; met. in any work nearly completed the small amount remaining to be done. Kāshmīrī carpenters are constantly omitting a nail here or some work there in order that they may be recalled and get another job; this is called 'the carpenter's nail' (K.Pr. 41). **-kŏlay -क्वलय् । तक्षस्त्री** f. a carpenter's wife. This word is non-honorific. Cf. **chāna-bāy** ab. and Gr.Gr. 34. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु । तक्षपुत्रः** m. a carpenter's son; met. a real carpenter's son, a good carpenter (Gr.Gr. 132). **-ṭhas -ठस । तक्षशब्दः** m. carpenter's bang, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits a piece of wood with the back of his adze. **-ṭŏkh -ट्वख् । तक्षशब्दः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏkas -ट्वकस**), carpenter's hammering, the noise made by a carpenter when he hits an iron wedge or other similar article employed in splitting wood.

**chān 2 छान् । निपतनम्** m. sifting; falling down (as powder leaking through the interstices of a sieve, of a basket, or ripe pollen from certain flower-clusters).

**chāni,** see **chöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

**chĕna छ्यन**, **chĕnā छ्यना**, **chun छुन्**, **chuna छुन**, see **chuh.**

**chēna छेन** m. a cymbal (El.).

**chọn$^{u}$ छुंनु** or **chon$^{u}$ छंनु । ऊनः, रिक्तः** adj. (f. **chŏñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ छुंञू** or **chüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ छंञू**), empty, void; (of a cargo-boat) empty, in ballast (Gr.M.); empty of wealth, poverty-stricken (cf. **atha-chọn$^{u}$** under **atha**); less than a certain amount, deficient in quantity; adv. (like the Hindōstānī *khālī*) only, merely. This word is generally used with emph. **y,** as in **chọnu-y छुंनुय्** or **chonu-y छंनुय्** (Śiv. 1201), and is thus spelt: *chhŏnói* by El., so K.Pr. 42, *chhĕnī*, and 239, *chhanī* for **chüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$y छंञूय्.** **-non$^{u}$ -नंनु । रिक्तः** adj. (f. **chüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-nüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ छंञू-नंञू**), empty and naked; hence, poverty-stricken.

**chañĕ-mŏchĕ छञ-म्वछ्य । अकिञ्चनत्वे** adv. in a condition of being poor or hard up (esp. in connexion with having to provide a wedding feast or the like), u.w. vbs. of giving, etc.

**chôn$^{u}$ 1 छोनु**, see **chānun.**

**chôn$^{u}$ 2 छोनु । उत्पवनाल्लब्धफलम्** the result of sifting, the cleansed and sifted rice, flour, or whatever article is passed through a sieve or strained.

**chönch,** see **chŏ̃ch.**

**chonchih,** see **cō̃ca** or **cō̃cĕ.**

**chind$^{a}$run छिन्द्रुन् । मोहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyund$^{o}$r$^{u}$ छिन्द्रु** or **छ्युन्द्रु**; this verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles), to be stupefied, esp. of the stupefied amazement caused by the attainment of more than one hoped for or expected.

**chanḍith** جندث (YZ. 134), incorr. for **ʦhanḍith,** see **ʦhanḍun.**

**chināl छिनाल् । पामरः** m. a vile man living by vile habits and with vile companions.

**chönil छांनिल् । तक्षता** f. the art or profession of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 142).

**chināl$^{a}$gī छिनाल्गी । पामरता** f. a vile, despicable mode of life or conduct.

**chinölil छिनांलिल् । पामरत्वम्** f., i.q. **chināl$^{a}$gī,** q.v.

**chön$^{i}$löz$^{\ddot{u}}$ छांनिलांज़ू । तक्षवृत्तिः** f. the livelihood or craft of a carpenter, carpentry, esp. of one who has taken to the craft after giving up some other art (Gr.Gr. 143).

**chanin छनिन्** m. a utensil (El.).

**chanun छनुन्** or **chĕnun छ्यनुन् । निष्पतनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chanyōv छन्योव्**), to be strained, sifted; to fall from a mass (as grain falling through a hole in a basket), to dribble away; to exude (Śiv. 1008); (of a tree) to lose its leaves (Śiv. 1039, 1208); to waste away (Śiv. 1002); to be broken up into parts (of a ring of dancers, Śiv. 1010).

**chānun छानुन् । उत्पवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôn$^{u}$ छोनु,** f. **chöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ छांञू**; 2 p.p. **chāñōv छाञोव्**), to sift (Śiv. 1527); to strain, filter; to trim (Gr.Gr. xxii); to search minutely, investigate; to shake down fruit from a fruit-bearing tree.

**chôn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ छोनु-मंतु । उत्पूतः** perf. part. (f. **chöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ छांञू-मंचू**), sifted; strained, filtered, examined, investigated; (of a fruit-tree) having had its fruit shaken down off the branches.

**chŏnun छ्वनुन्** or **chŏnnun छ्वन्नुन् । ऊनीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chŏnyōv छ्वन्योव्** or **chŏnnyōv छ्वन्न्योव्**), to be deficient, to be below the full size, quantity, or weight (Śiv. 1212).

**chŏnyō-mot$^{u}$ छ्वन्यो-मंतु । ऊनीभूतः** perf. pass. (f. **chŏnyĕ-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ छ्वन्ये-मंचू**), reduced in size, quantity, etc. (e.g. of dried-up fruit, wealth, etc.).

**chānṭa छाण्ट**, see **chā̃ṭa.**

**chônṭu** छोण्टु, **chānṭun** छाण्टुन्, etc., see **chā̃ṭun.**

**chinôvu** छिनोवु । अकिञ्चनता m. poverty, esp. that caused by loss of wealth or savings.

**chānawañ** छानवञ् । उत्पवनभृतिः f. wages paid for sifting flour, etc. Cf. **chān 2.**

**chānaway** छानवय् । तक्षभृतिः f. wages paid to a carpenter. Cf. **chān 1** (Gr.Gr. 142).

**chānay** छानय् । उत्पवनम् f. the act of sifting, esp. of flour or other similar minute powder.

**chānözü** छानांज़ू । तक्षवृत्तिः f. the profession or craft of a carpenter (Gr.Gr. 143).

**chañ** or **chĕñ** छञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. the noise made by a metal vessel or the like falling on the ground, clang, clatter; cf. **chŏñ.** **-chakh** -छख् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chakas** -छकस्), clang and clatter; a kind of musical dance. The girls who dance wear bells and tinkling anklets which are sounded in time with the music and singing; cf. **chŏñ-chŏkh** under **chŏñ.** **-chambürü** -छंब्रू । अकस्मान्मृतिः m. a sudden and accidental death, as if it were caused by falling down a precipice. **-chañ** -छञ् । स्वनितविशेषः m. onomat. clash, chink, tinkle, the noise of metal to metal, e.g. of metal vessels knocking against each other, or of rings or bells on a bell-girdle.

**chŏñ** छ्वञ् । शब्दविशेषः m. onomat. chink, tinkle, the sound made by money in a bag, a bell-girdle, or the like; cf. **chañ.** **-bọngarĕ** -ब्वंग्र्य । शब्दवत्कङ्कणानि f.pl. bracelets (of crystal or precious metal) supplied with bells, so as to make a tinkling sound. **-chŏkh** -छ्वख् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छ्वकस्), i.q. **chañ-chakh,** see **chañ.** **-chŏñ** -छ्वञ् । अभीक्ष्णशब्दः m. onomat. chink-chink, tinkle-tinkle, the sound of chink repeated over and over again. **-dār** -दार् । शब्दवद्वस्तु adj. e.g. a chinker, a tinkler, that which has the power of emitting chinks or tinkles, such as a staff or a girdle supplied with rings or bells to make a chinking or tinkling noise. **-ṭŏñ** -ट्वञ् । धनव्ययविधानम् m. onomat. making chinks, making money (esp. someone else's) fly, squandering.

**chañĕ** छञ, **chȧñi** छंञि, **chüñü** छंञू, see **chọnu.**

**chöñi** छांञि, (Śiv. 1532) **chöñī** छांञी, i.q. **chöñü.**

**chŏ̃ñü** छ्वंञू, see **chọnu.**

**chöñü 1** छांञू । उत्पवनम्, उत्पवनोत्थफलम् f. sifting, winnowing, straining; knocking down walnuts from a tree; siftings, the resultant of sifting (e.g. cleaned or winnowed grain) (Śiv. 1532, 1533). In Śiv. 1532 **chöñī** is m.c. for **chöñi,** i.q. **chöñü.**

**chöñü 2** छांञू । तक्षकस्त्री f., see **chān 1,** a carpenter's wife, usually employed as the latter part of a proper name, as in **Zūna chöñü,** Zūna the carpentress (Gr.Gr. 37). K.Pr. spells this word *chhāni,* i.e. *chāni.*

**chöñü 3** छांञू, see **chānun.**

**chañĕr** छञर् । रिक्तता m. emptiness.

**chŏñĕr** छ्वञर् । ऊनता m. incompleteness, want of full weight or measure; loss, detriment (El.).

**chọ̃ñerun** छ्वंञ्रुन् or **chọ̃ñerāwun** छ्वंञ्रावुन् । ऊनीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chọ̃ñoru** छ्वंञ्रु or **chọ̃nerôwu** छ्वंञ्रोवु), to make less, to reduce below a certain fixed quantity, to lessen (the *chhenrāwun* of K.Pr. 119). **chọ̃ñerôwu-motu** छ्वंञ्रोवु-मंतु । ऊनीकृतः perf. part. (f. **chọ̃ñeröwü-müṭsü** छ्वंञ्रांवू-मंछू), reduced below a fixed weight or scale of quantity.

**chapa** छप pl. nom. of **chaph 1, 2,** and **3,** qq.v.

**chā̃pa** छाँप । मुद्रितः m. anything printed, such as a book, a patterned cloth, or a pattern generally.

**chôpu** छोपु or **chỗpu** छोँपु । मन्थानविशेषः m. a kind of small churning-stick, used for churning curdled milk, etc. **—dyunu** —दिनु । मन्थनम् m.inf. to churn as ab.

**chaph 1** छफ् or **chĕph 1** छ्यफ् । मण्डनम् f. (sing. dat. **chapi** छपि), fine dressing, adornment, wearing jewels and rich garments. **—karüñü** —करंञू । सुवेशधारणम् f.inf. to wear fine clothes, etc., to be expensively dressed.

**chaph 2** छफ् or **chĕph 2** छ्यफ् । उपहारः f. (sg. dat. **chapi** छपि, pl. nom. **chapa** छप), a sacrificial offering (cf. **chapun 2**).

**chapa-chörü** छप-छांरू । उपहारः f. sacrifice-haste, unexpectedly becoming a sacrifice in company with some one who is dying or suffering great calamity, unexpectedly sharing such a fate.

**chapi lagun** छपि लगुन् । उपहारीभवनम् m.inf. to offer oneself as a sacrifice instead of or on behalf of any one.

**chaph 3** छफ् or **chĕph 3** छ्यफ् । तक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. **chapi** छपि), a paring, chip, shaving, when cutting wood either with a hatchet, etc., or (e.g. a reed-pen) with a penknife; a gash or cut in shaving (L. 457 *chēp*). **—hĕñü** —ह्यंञू । खण्डोत्थापनम् f.inf. to raise up or elevate a splinter or shaving when cutting a stick; to put a point to a reed-pen, etc.

**chā̃ph** छाँफ् । मुद्रा, मुद्राचिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **chā̃pi** छाँपि), an instrument for sealing or stamping, a seal, signet-ring; a stamp or impression made by a seal, etc., either in sealing-wax or in ink, etc.

**chōph** छोफ् । चिह्नवस्तु m. (sg. dat. **chōpas** छोपस्), a machine or stamp (usually of wood) for impressing marks on heaps of grain, etc., so as to prevent the pile being broken without detection.

**chipakȧli** छिपकंलि f. a lizard (Gr.M.).

**chapal छपल् । उत्थितखण्डः** adj. c.g. having a chip or splinter elevated from the surface, having a split point (as in a reed-pen).

**chā̃pul$^{u}$ छाँपुलु**, i.q. **chā̃pun$^{u}$**, q.v. **chā̃pȧl$^{i}$-küñ$^{ü}$ छाँपॅलि-कंञू**, i.q. **chā̃pȧn$^{i}$-küñ$^{ü}$**, see **chā̃pun$^{u}$.**

**chāpȧn$^{i}$ छापॅनि** in **chāpȧn$^{i}$ küñ$^{ü}$ छापॅनि कंञू**, i.q. **chā̃pȧn$^{i}$ küñ$^{ü}$**, see **chā̃pun$^{u}$.**

**chapun 1 छपुन् । वृष्टिक्षेपः, शरणीकरणम्, कालक्षेपः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop$^{u}$ छंपु**), to be hidden, concealed (Rām. 398, 978); to take shelter from heavy rain; generally, to take refuge with (K.Pr. 243), seek the patronage of any one; to endure patiently trouble or calamity in the hope of better times; to waste time, pass time unprofitably. The caus. of this verb is **chapanāwun, chạp$^{a}$rāwun, chŏ̤p$^{a}$run 1,** or **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rāwun 1** (Gr.Gr. 174).

**chapan-jāy छपन्-जाय् । शरणभूमिः** f. a place of shelter, a shelter under which a person waits for rain to pass over; generally, a place of refuge. **-shāī -शाई** f. a place of refuge (El.). **chapani yun$^{u}$ छपनि यिनु । शरणीकरणम्** m.inf. to come for refuge, to take refuge with any one, to claim sanctuary (Rām. 475).

**chapith छपिथ्** conj. part. used as adv. secretly, privately (Rām. 398, 978).

**chapun 2 छपुन् । पिण्डादेर्नद्यां क्षेपः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chop$^{u}$ छंपु**), to cast into a river the remains of an offering to a deity, flowers left after a sacrificial ceremony, etc.

**chāpun छापुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôp$^{u}$ छोपु**), to print (a book, cloth, or the like) (Gr.M.).

**chāpun$^{u}$ छापुनु**, i.q. **chā̃pun$^{u}$**, q.v.

**chā̃pun$^{u}$ छाँपुनु, chāpun छापुन्**, or **chā̃pul$^{u}$ छाँपुलु । क्षेपणी** m. (sg. dat. **chā̃panis छाँपनिस्**), a sling (for casting stones, etc.) (K.Pr. 96). **chā̃pȧn$^{i}$ küñ$^{ü}$ छाँपॅनि कंञू । क्षेपणीक्षेप्यशिला** f. the stone, or missile, of a sling.

**chapanāwun छपनावुन् । क्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chapanôw$^{u}$ छपनोवु**), to cause some one to pass time, or to cause him to wait till a shower of rain is passed over (caus. of **chapun 1,** Gr.Gr. 174).

**chapar छपर् । आच्छादनम्** m. a hut, a temporary shelter of straw and wood or the like.

**chāp$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ छापॅरू । कण्डोलिका** f. a kind of large basket.

**chạp$^{a}$run छंपरुन्** or **chạp$^{a}$rāwun छंपरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chạp$^{o}$r$^{u}$ छंपरु** or **chạp$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ छंपरोवु**), i.q. **chapanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

**chŏ̤p$^{a}$run 1 छ्वंपरुन्** or **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rāwun 1 छ्वंपरावुन् । व्ययीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏ̤p$^{o}$r$^{u}$ छ्वंपरु** or **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ छ्वंपरोवु**), to spend (money), to expend (articles); esp. to spend extravagantly, dissipate. This verb is an irreg. caus. of **chapun 1,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174). **chŏ̤p$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1 छ्वंपरु-मंतु । व्ययीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **chŏ̤p$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$ छ्वंपॅरू-मंचू**), expended, dissipated. **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ छ्वंपरोवु-मंतु । व्ययीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **chŏ̤p$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$ छ्वंपरांवू-मंचू**), id.

**chŏ̤p$^{a}$run 2 छ्वंपरुन्** or **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rāwun 2 छ्वंपरावुन् । गूहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chŏ̤p$^{o}$r$^{u}$ छ्वंपरु** or **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ छ्वंपरोवु**), to fling away anything so as to conceal it, to conceal hurriedly; to hide, conceal (faults, bad qualities).

**chŏ̤p$^{a}$rāwan छ्वंपरावन् । गूहना** f. (sg. dat. **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rāwüñ$^{ü}$ छ्वंपरावंञू**), throwing something about so as to conceal it, hurried concealment; concealment of faults, bad qualities, etc.; causing time to pass. **-dag -दग् । कालविक्षेपव्याजः** f. causing time to pass, pretending to waste time, temporizing in order to get something done. Cf. **chapāwan-dag** under **chapāwan** and **chāwan-dag** under **chāwan.**

**chapōṭa छपोट । खण्डः** m. a splinter, a chip, as in pointing a stake or mending a reed-pen.

**chapath छपथ् । प्रक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **chapüṭs$^{ü}$ छपंचू**), throwing away, scattering and abandoning; hence, putting up with, or making the best of, a work or a life full of pain and affliction.

**chapāwan छपावन्** f. in the following:— **-dag -दग् । अन्योन्यसंदर्शनम्** f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chāwan** and **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rāwan-dag** under **chŏ̤p$^{a}$rāwan.**

**char 1 छर्** or **chīr$^{ü}$ 1 छीरू । रोगभेदः** f. name of a certain disease, a crop of boils on the hands, feet, or back, impetigo contagiosa; also used of carbuncles.

**char 2 छर् । सेकः** f. a sprinkle of water, oil, ghī, or the like from the tips of the fingers, small in amount, and thrown to a distance. Cf. **chir 1.**

**charū,** see **chiryuv$^{u}$.**

**chēr छेर् । अधिक्षेपद्रावणम्** f. irritation, annoying or frightening a person by abusing him or worrying him; using such means to drive a person away, or make him run away.

**chĕrā छ्यरा**, see **charāh.**

**chir 1 छिर् । सिंचनम्** f., i.q. **char 2,** q.v.

**chir 2 छिर् । दोहनप्रवाहः** f. the thin stream of milk issuing at one pull of the udder at the time of milking (Gr.Gr. 13).

**chir 3 छिर् । अजाविक्षीरम्** f. the milk of a goat or sheep. **chiri-goru छिरि-गंरु । अजाविक्षीरविक्रेता** m. a seller of such milk; his wife is **chiri-gȧr$^{i}$-bāy छिरि-गॅरि-बाय्,**

while a female seller of such milk is **chiri-gür$^{ü}$** छिरि-गंरू.

**chir 4** छिर् । फलसारसंभव: f. the growth of the substance of a seed (as of rice, etc.), the filling out of the husk of a seed. Cf. **dŏda-chir,** under **dŏd.**

**chira** छिर । मेषार्भक: m. a lamb, the young of a sheep (male or female), esp. when newly born. **—kaṭh** —कठ् । अल्पमेष: m. (sg. dat. **—kaṭas** —कटस्), a young male sheep, a lamb ram. **-pūt$^{u}$** -पूतु । मेषार्भक: m. a young lamb (male or female).

**chīr$^{ü}$ 1** छीरू । रोगभेद: f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 1** छेर्य), i.q. **char 1,** q.v.

**chīr$^{ü}$ 2** छीरू । वेत्रम f. (sg. dat. **chērĕ 2** छेर्य, for **chērĕ 3,** see **chērun**), a switch, stick, wand, rod, cane, walking-stick; a wand of office (Śiv. 222, 1029).

**chēri-bardār** छेरि-बर्दार् । वेत्रधर: m. a wand-bearer, the marshal who walks before people of consequence with a wand of office to make way and keep off crowds (Śiv. 1153).

**chīr$^{ü}$ 3** छीरू, see **chērun.**

**chōr** छोर् m. in the following:— **—lagun** —लगुन् । विकृतविष्ठाचरणम् m.inf. unhealthy evacuation to occur unawares, sudden diarrhœa to occur. Cf. **chôr$^{u}$.**

**chŏra 1** छ्वर । अन्त्रविशेष: m. a certain part of the female genital organ; apparently the triangular segment in front of the vagina on which are the clitoris and the meatus urinarius. The word is also used in filthy abuse.

**chŏra 2** छ्वर in the following:— **-chŏr** -छ्वर् or **-chŏra** -छ्वर । पीडावैह्वल्यम् f. agitation, distress, fluttering, quivering (from pain, sorrow, etc., like that of a fish caught in a net).

**chōra** छोर in the following:— **-baṭañ** -बटञ् । कुलटा f., i.q. **chahōra-baṭañ,** see **chahōra,** p. 159, col. *a*, l. 26.

**chôr$^{u}$** छोरु । विष्ठाविकार: m. an unhealthy condition of the evacuations, diarrhœa, etc. (K.Pr. 49), esp. of horses or cattle. Cf. **chōr.**

**chāri-könz$^{ü}$** छारि-कांज़ू । विकृताम्लदधि m. *dahī* (curdled milk) which has turned liquid, green, and sour.

**chör$^{ü}$** छांरू । त्वरा f. hurry, fluster, agitation from fear or the like occurring in the performance of any action.

**chūrī** छूरी in the following:— **-mār** -मार् । अतिहठी भिक्षु: m. 'a dagger-striker', a kind of beggar so importunate that he will even kill himself with a dagger if his request is not complied with. Such threats are not uncommon, and invariably result in the request being granted, as a refusal would bring the guilt of murder on the head of the refuser.

**cah$^{a}$ra** or **cĕh$^{a}$ra** चहर چہرہ । चित्रम m. face, visage, countenance; (usually) a likeness, a portrait.

**cahār** چہار card. four. **cahār-dah** چہار دہ card. fourteen (Rām. 1083).

**cĕhāru** (?), the slants of a roof (L. 464).

**charāh** छराह् or **chĕrā** छ्यरा । केवलम् adv. alone, only (Śiv. 243, **chĕrā**).

**chirkāv** छिर्काव् । भूमिसिञ्चनम् m. sprinkling water on the ground (to lay dust or the like).

**chirkāwun** or **chir$^{a}$kāwun** छिर्कावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chirkôw$^{u}$** छिर्कोवु), to scatter, sprinkle (water, etc.) (Gr.M.).

**chērilad** छेरिलद् । संभ्रमवान् adj. e.g. one who acts hurriedly owing to irritation, fear, or the like. Cf. **chör$^{ü}$.**

**chīr$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छीरू-मंचू, see **chērun.**

**charun** छरुन् । पुरीषोत्सर्ग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chor$^{u}$** छंरु. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles, as in K.Pr. 13, 200), to evacuate, go to stool (K.Pr. 17). **chor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** छंरु-मंतु । पुरीषोत्सर्गेण मलिनित: perf. part. (f. **chhür$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छंरू-मंचू), dirtied by evacuations (e.g. a pan or commode).

**chērun** छेरुन् । अधिक्षेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chyūr$^{u}$ 1** छ्यूरु, pl. **chīr$^{i}$** छीरि; f. **chīr$^{ü}$ 3** छीरू, pl. **chērĕ 3** छेर्य; 2 p.p. **chēryōv** छेर्योव्. For **chyūr$^{u}$ 2** see **chōrun,** for **chīr$^{ü}$ 1** and **2** see s.vv., and for **chērĕ 1** and **2** see **chīr$^{ü}$ 1** and **2**), to irritate, to worry a person by abusing him or harassing him. **chyūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** छ्यूरु-मंतु । अधिक्षिप्त: adj. (f. **chīr$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छीरू-मंचू; for **2** see **chōrun**), irritated, etc.

**chiran** छिरन् । पीतपायसम f. an oblation of rice boiled in milk, coloured yellow with saffron, etc., and offered to Vāc, the goddess of speech, on the day on which a boy commences his first studies.

**chōrun** छोरुन् । त्याग: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chūr$^{u}$** छूरु or **chyūr$^{u}$ 2** छ्यूरु, pl. **chūr$^{i}$** छूरि or **chyūr$^{i}$** छ्यूरि; f. **chūr$^{ü}$** छूरू or **chyūr$^{ü}$** छ्यूरू, pl. **chōrĕ** छोर्य; 2 p.p. **chōryōv** छोर्योव्. For **chyūr$^{u}$ 1** see **chērun**), to release, loosen, dismiss, let go (Rām. 490), esp. something tied up or confined; to let go (something held); to give, give away (Gr.Gr.). **chūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** छूरु-मंतु or **chyūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2** छ्यूरु-मंतु । परित्यक्त: perf. part. (f. **chūr$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छूरू-मंचू or **chyūr$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छ्यूरू-मंचू. For **chyūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1** see **chērun**), let go, etc., as ab.

**chrār sharīf,** m. name of the place which holds the shrine of Kashmīr's greatest saint, Nūr Dīn (L. 250, 293; not mentioned in RT.Tr. or by El.).

**chiryuv$^{u}$** छिरिवु । मीनविशेष: m. (sg. dat. **chirivis** छिरिविस्), a certain fish found in the Valley of Kashmīr, with a long snout, from 8 to 15 seers in weight, the *chharū gād* of El. and *charri gad* of L. 157.

**chiriv$^{i}$ - cō̃ṭ$^{u}$ छिरिवि - चोँटु । परप्रसादनमुखः chiryuv$^{u}$**-chinned, one who says flattering things, one who is soft-spoken in order to carry out objects.

**chĕs छ्यस्, chis छिस्, chus छुस्**, see **chuh.**

**chish$^{ü}$ छिशू**, see **chih 2.**

**chīsh$^{ü}$ छीशू**, see **chīh.**

**chata छत** or **chĕta छ्यत** in the following (cf. **chot$^{u}$**) :— **-chiran-hyuh$^{u}$ -छिरन्-हिहु । अतिशुक्लवर्णः** adj. (f. **-chiran-hish$^{ü}$ -छिरन्-हिशू**), lit. like white and yellow rice-milk, very white and clean-looking, esp. of something edible. **-hôr$^{u}$ -होरु । शुक्लचित्रोपेतः** adj. (f. **-hör$^{ü}$ -हांरू**), marked or ornamented with a white pattern, esp. of a cloth or the like which has become dirty and dark-coloured, and then is given such a pattern to freshen it up. **-lay -लय् । शुक्लताविकृतिः** f. spoiled by becoming white or being whitened (as a face by sickness or by foul air, or anything by being touched with white matter that comes off). **-t$^{a}$l -तल् । शुक्लतूदफलम्** m. the fruit of the white mulberry, white mulberry-fruit. **-ṭyok$^{u}$ -ट्यंकु । कुष्ठी** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis -ट्यकिस्**; f. **-ṭĕc$^{ü}$ -ट्यंचू**), having white spots on the skin, one who suffers from a leprosy that comes out in white spots.

**chaṭa छट । मेषादिपशुसमूहः** m. a flock of sheep, etc., esp. such a flock led out for the season on to the hills for grazing.

**chāṭa छाँट । शिष्टः, अरोचकः** adj. e.g. left to one side as unpleasing (of unsatisfactory things picked out of a pile and left uncared for, e.g. the bad fruit picked out of a basket of fruit and laid aside).

**chot$^{u}$ छंतु** or **chyot$^{u}$ छ्यंतु । शुक्लः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **chatis छतिस्** or **chĕtis छ्यतिस्**, and so on; f. **chüʦ$^{ü}$ 1 छंचू** or **chĕʦ$^{ü}$ 1 छ्यंचू**; for **chüʦ$^{ü}$ 2** see **chath 2**), white [Śiv. 113, 1543, 1607, 1662, K.Pr. 42 (**chot$^{u}$ pôʦh$^{u}$**, a white cotton coat), 116; Rām. 1502, 1614]; **dāri-chot$^{u}$**, white-bearded, a venerable person (Rām. 1600). **—shīn hyuh$^{u}$ —शीन् हिहु । अतिश्वेतवर्णः** adj. [f. **chüʦ$^{ü}$ (chĕʦ$^{ü}$) shīn hish$^{ü}$ छंचू (छ्यंचू) शीन् हिशू**], white like snow, snow-white. **chotu-y छंतुय् । निष्प्रयोजनमेव** adv. uselessly, needlessly, unnecessarily, u.w. vbs. of coming back and the like.

**chát$^{i}$ (chĕt$^{i}$) krĕhán$^{i}$ ʦārán$^{i}$ छंति (छ्यंति) क्रंहंनि त्सारंनि । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** m. pl. inf., lit. to select blacks and whites; hence, to be zealous in picking holes in a person's (esp. a blameless person's) character, or in harmless words or actions.

**chüʦ$^{ü}$ (chĕʦ$^{ü}$) dāl छंचू (छ्यंचू) दाल् । शुक्लदाली** f. white *dāl*, a certain dish made up of husked millets, husked beans, or similar white grains. **—han —हन् । उच्छिष्टा** f. 'the white little', i.e. that which remains after sorting or sifting out the dirty portion of things, such as grain or the like. **—küñ$^{ü}$ —कंञू । प्रदेशविशेषः** f. the white stone, N. of a place also known as 'Sangsafēd', marked by a white rock, from which issues the source of the river formerly known as *Śrētagangā*, and now as **Chaʦa-kŏl,** q.v. s.v. The place is to the south-west of Śrīnagar, in the central part of the Pīr Panʦāl Range round Mount Taṭakūṭī. See RT.Tr. II, 418.

**chō̃t$^{u}$ छोँतु** m. (?), a broom of twigs, a branch of a tree used as a broom. Only noted in K.Pr. 35. The form of the sg. nom. is uncertain.

**chaṭā̃g छटाँग् । घटकपञ्चकमानम्** m. a certain weight, a chittack, the sixteenth part of a seer or 5 *tōlās*, approximately 2 ounces avoirdupois; anything which weighs a chittack.

**chath 1 छथ् । गृहपटलम्** m. (sg. dat. **chatas छतस्**), the thatch or roof of a house; a ceiling.

**chath 2** or **chĕth 1 छथ् (छ्यथ्) । चतिः** f. (sg. dat. **chüʦ$^{ü}$ 2 छंचू** or **chĕʦ$^{ü}$ 2 छ्यंचू**; for **1** see **chot$^{u}$**), injury, loss, harm, especially the loss or diminution of the original stuff incurred in the manufacture of vessels, ornaments, wooden furniture, or the like. **—gāʦhüñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञू । चतिसंपत्तिः** f.inf. such loss of original material to occur. **—hĕñ$^{ü}$ —ह्यंञू । निर्भृत्यायासनम** f.inf. to take (advantage of) loss, to cause or get a person to work for nothing. **—nakha wālüñ$^{ü}$ —नख वालंञू । अयुक्तं कार्यसंपादनम्** f.inf. to repay loss, to work badly (of one who is compelled to work against his will).

**chüʦ$^{ü}$(chĕʦ$^{ü}$)-pūt$^{u}$ छंचू (छ्यंचू)-पूतु । पाश्चात्यप्रसवोद्भवार्भकः** m. a son of loss, a son born last of all in a large family (and hence unwelcome).

**chaṭh छठ् । अश्वादिभारः** m. (sg. dat. **chaṭas छटस्**), the weight or amount of the load of a beast of burden, such as a horse, ass, or camel.

**chĕth 2 छ्यथ्** m. the presentation of an offering to a deity (in Sanskrit *balidānam*) (Rām. 1132).

**chiṭh छिट् । चित्रपटः** f. (sg. dat. **chiṭi छिटि**), cotton cloth stamped in colours, chintz; a chintz garment (K.Pr. 28 contrasted with satin, 154, 239). **chiṭi-dutay छिटि-दुतय्** f. a chintz garment with very wide sleeves worn by Musalmān women; it is sometimes simply called **dutay,** q.v. (El.). **-gar -गर्** m. a chintz-maker (El.). **-nár$^{i}$wār -नंरिवार् । चित्रपटवस्त्रभुजाग्रम्** m. a large kind of sleeve or cuff made of chintz and worn by women.

**chiṭhī छिठी** f. a ticket (El.).

**chạth$^{a}$r छंथर् । छत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **chạt$^{a}$ras छंतरस्**, abl. **chạt$^{a}$ra छंतर**, and so on, but pl. nom. **chạth$^{a}$r**

छंथर्), an umbrella, esp. a large umbrella held over kings or a small silver umbrella put over the idol in a temple; a sort of umbrella made of flowers, etc., used at festivals (an ordinary umbrella is **chaṭ$^a$r$^i$**, q.v.); (?) a certain pot-herb, *Megacarpæa polyandra* (L. 72, *chattr*).

**chaṭ$^a$ra-būñ$^u$** छंतर-बूञू। वहुपुत्रिणी f. an umbrella plane-tree; hence, met. a woman with many children, grandchildren, and other relations. **-gul$^u$** -गुलु। ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a well-known village in Lār (Lahara) Pargana, close to Rāmarādan, for which see RT.Tr. I, 114 (iii, 467 n.). **-hāl** -हाल्। धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-höj$^ü$** -हांजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a certain kind of rice with a soft white grain, which is very fruitful.

**chiṭal** छिटल्। चित्रपटवसना f. a woman who habitually wears cloth stamped in colours; see **chiṭh.**

**chatun** छतुन् or **chĕtun** छ्यतुन्। श्वेतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chatyōv** छत्योव्), to become white, to turn white (Siv. 1704); to be white; (of the eyes) to become white, to lose their sight (Rām. 1196). The caus. of this verb is **chats$^a$run** or **chats$^a$rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175).

**chatyō-mot$^u$** छत्यो-मंतु। शुक्लीभूतः perf. part. (f. **chatyē-müts$^ü$** छत्ये-मंचू), become white, turned white, whitened.

**chāṭun** छाँटुन्। आविष्कारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chōṭ$^u$** छोँटु, pl. **chōṭ$^i$** छोँटि; f. **chōṭ$^ü$** छोँटू, pl. **chācĕ** छाँच्य; 2 p.p. **chācyōv** छाँच्योव्), to pick, pick out, cull, select, sort; to discuss (rumour, news, etc.); to make public something which was known as a secret, esp. to disclose suddenly a secret anger, sorrow, or the like. **chōṭ$^u$-mot$^u$** छोँटु-मंतु। मनस आविष्कृतः perf. part. (f. **chōṭ$^ü$-müts$^ü$** छांटू-मंचू), picked out, selected; discussed (of news, rumour, etc.); disclosed (of anger, etc.).

**chaṭ$^a$ra** छंतर, see **chaṭh$^a$r.**

**chaṭ$^a$r$^i$** छंतरि। आतपत्रम् f. an umbrella, a parasol. Cf. **chaṭh$^a$r.**

**chaṭ$^a$ri-bardār** छंतरि-वर्दार्। छत्रवाहकः m. an umbrella-bearer, an official whose duty it is to carry the state umbrella over a king's head; see **chaṭh$^a$r.**

**chator$^u$** छतरु or **chatur$^u$ 1** छतुरु। गौराङ्गः adj. (f. **chatür$^ü$** छतरू or **chat$^ü$r$^ü$ 1** छतरू), fair-complexioned, fair-skinned, fair-limbed, esp. of a child, and equivalent to 'beautiful'.

**chatur$^u$ 2** छतुरु। मत्स्यार्भकः m. (f. **chat$^ü$r$^ü$ 2** छतरू), a young fish, any tiny fish like a minnow or our whitebait.

**chat$^a$rĕ** छतर्य। क्षुद्रमीनसमूहः f.pl. a flock or crowd of such small fish.

**chüts$^ü$** छंचू, see **chot$^u$** and **chath 2.**

**chatsa-kŏl** छच़-क्ल्। श्वेतगङ्गाख्या नदी f. the White River, N. of a certain river in Kashmīr, called in Sanskrit *Śvētagaṅgā* (White Ganges) or *Dugdhagaṅgā* (Milk Ganges). Its source is at Chüts$^ü$-küñ$^ü$ in the Pīr Pantsāl Range to the south-west of Śrīnagar. It runs into the Vĕth (Jehlam) in the town of Śrīnagar at a place named in Sanskrit *Bahukhādakēśa*, still of some repute for its sanctity, and opposite the old quarter of Diddāmaṭha. Cf. **chüts$^ü$-küñ$^ü$** under **chot$^u$**, RT.Tr. II, 418, and El. s.v. *chatsakŏl.*

**chatsar** छच़र् or **chĕtsar** छ्यच़र्। शौक्ल्यम् m. whiteness (Śiv. 1707).

**chaṭs$^a$ran** छंच़्रन्। श्वेतीकरणम्(संभवनम्) f. (sg. dat. **chaṭs$^a$rüñ$^ü$** छंच़्रंञू), the act of making white, of whitening; the condition or state of becoming white, whitening.

**chaṭs$^a$run** छंच़्रुन्। शुक्लीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭs$^o$r$^u$** छंचंरु), to make white, to whiten; met. to put to shame, to make ashamed, to leave without answer; caus. of **chatun** (Gr.Gr. 173, 175). **chaṭs$^a$rana yun$^u$** छंच़्रन यिनु। लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be put to shame, to feel shame, to feel oneself disgraced.

**chaṭs$^a$rāwun** छंच़्रावुन्। श्वेतीकरणम्, लज्जितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chaṭs$^a$rôw$^u$** छंच़्रोवु), i.q. **chaṭs$^a$run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173). **chaṭs$^a$rāwana yun$^u$** छंच़्रावन यिनु। लज्जितीभवनम् m. inf. pass., i.q. **chaṭs$^a$rana yun$^u$,** see **chaṭs$^a$run.**

**chaṭs$^a$rôw$^u$-mot$^u$** छंच़्रोवु-मंतु। शुक्लीकृतः, ह्रेपितः perf. part. (f. **chaṭs$^a$röw$^ü$-müts$^ü$** छंच़्रांवू-मंचू), made white, whitened, whited; caused to feel ashamed; publicly disgraced.

**chatsa trēla** छच़ त्रेल m. a certain kind of apple (see El. s.v. *trēla*).

**chwā** छ्वा, **chĕwa** छ्यव, **chiwa** छिव, see **chuh.**

**chav** छव्। वस्त्रशोभा f. the fine show or beauty made by new clothes when they are put on for the first time on the expiry of mourning for a father or other relation, going out of mourning. **—gaṇḍüñ$^ü$** —गंडंञू। वस्त्रशोभाविधापनम् f.inf. to tie on pretty clothes; (esp. of a man's wife's relations) to put a man out of mourning by giving him a new suit of clothes, to induce (by such means) a son (or the like) to go out of mourning (for his father or the like).

**chāv 1** छाव्। अन्तिमपाकः m. the final cooking of rice or other cooked food, after pouring off the water in which it has been boiled. It is then heated for a short time in order to drive off the surplus moisture. This heating is called **chāv.** El. writes the word *chhao*, makes it f. and translates it 'boiling' (Śiv.

1020, 1717). **—yun$^{u}$ —**यिनु । परिपाकसमापत्तिः m.inf. cooking to be completed, as ab.

**chāv 2** छाव् f. flinging, in the following :—**chāwa-chāv** छाव-छाव् । प्रक्षेपाप्रक्षेपि f. a kind of gymnastic exercise, throwing a stick or the like from one to another, backwards and forwards. Cf. **chāwun 1.**

**chawŏ** छ्व । चीलाधःप्रान्तोर्ध्ववेष्टना m. the act of tucking up the skirts of a garment (as is done by villagers when working in the fields).

**chiv** छिव्, see **chuh.**

**chāvĕkh** छाव्यख्, see **chāwun 2.**

**chiwalay** छिवलय् f. in the following :—**chiwalayĕ nēranĕ** छिवलय नेरञ । पर्याप्तादधिकीभवनम् f. pl. inf. surplusage to issue, more than sufficient to exist, e.g. when food or money is being distributed amongst a number of people after every one has been supplied, something to remain over and above ; to be enough and to spare.

**chāwan** छावन् in the following :— **-dag -**दग् । कालक्षेपणम् f. wasting time in the performance of any employer's work, by the workers pointing to each other as the proper person to do it ; as when e.g. A says "it's B's work", and B says "it's C's work", and C says "it's A's work", so that in the end nothing is done. Cf. **chọ̆p$^{a}$rāwan** and **chapāwan. -dās -**दास् । इतरेतरदर्शकः m. 'Mr. Shirker', one who wastes time as above, a work-shirker, a skulker.

**chāwun 1** छावुन् । प्रक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw$^{u}$** छोवु), to throw anything at or to another person (Rām. 923, 1433).

**chôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1** छोवु-मंतु । अन्यं प्रति प्रक्षिप्तः perf. part. (f. **chöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छांवू-मंचू), flung at another.

**chāwun 2** छावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw$^{u}$** छोवु), to enjoy, make use of, partake of, experience (Śiv. 26, 60, 132, 181, 511, 1008, 1058, 1691, 1711, 1782, 1800, 1823 ; Rām. 1525, 1627, 1634, 1770) ; to experience (an odour), to smell (H. xiii, 3) ; to enjoy happiness or prosperity, to be happy, blessed. **azal chāwun chuh** अज़ल् छावुन् छुह्, fate is to be experienced, one must dree one's weird (H. ix, 6). **chāvĕkh** छाव्यख् or **chāyĕkh** छाय्यख् । उपभोगसिद्धिः ben. sg. 2, mayst thou use, mayst thou have full enjoyment of (Gr.Gr. 252). Hence, used as a subst. masc., full enjoyment, perfect bliss, equivalent to the Persian *mubārakī* (Śiv. 668).

**chôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2** छोवु-मतु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f. **chöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** छांवू-मचू), enjoyed, used, partaken.

**chāwun 3** छावुन् । सूत्रसंदापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw$^{u}$** छोवु), to embroider (cloth, etc.) (K.Pr. 260, where the inf. is translated 'jewels'. It seems really to mean 'embroidery', i.e. an embroidered garment ; so W. 149).

**chāwun 4** छावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chôw$^{u}$** छोवु), to complete the cooking of rice, vegetables, or the like when being boiled (K.Pr. 41) ; the 'completion' is done by pouring off the water, and placing the food over the fire for a short time, so as to drive away the surplus water. Cf. **chāv 1** and **aḍa-chôv$^{u}$ 1** under **aḍ.**

**chāwun 5** (YZ. 254, 258, 527, etc.), incorr. for **cāwun,** to give to drink, q.v.

**chiwun** छिवुन् । मदोत्पत्तिः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **chivyōv** छिव्योव्), to be intoxicated, maddened (with wine, drugs, etc. (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1860) ; to be proud, puffed up, arrogant, intoxicated with the possession of wealth or the like ; to be intoxicated, in rut (of an elephant, etc.). **chivyō-mot$^{u}$** छिव्यो-मंतु । प्राप्तमदः perf. part. (f. **chivyē-müts$^{ü}$** छिव्ये-मंचू), intoxicated ; arrogant (whether by nature or owing to some special cause) ; in rut (of an elephant, etc.).

**chivĕr** छिव्यर् । मदमत्तता m. intoxication ; arrogance.

**chiw$^{a}$rāwun** छिव्रावुन् । मादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **chiw$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** छिव्रोवु), to intoxicate, madden (by the administration of wine or drugs or by suggestion) ; to make proud.

**chyā** छ्या, **chĕy** छ्यय्, **chĕyĕ** छ्यय ; **chuy** छुय्, **chuyĕ** छुय, see **chuh.**

**cāhy** चाह्य् f., i.q. **cāh$^{i}$,** q.v.

**chyuk$^{u}$ 1** छिकु or छ्युकु, see **chikun.**

**chyuk$^{u}$ 2** छिकु or छ्युकु । जलसेकयन्त्रम् m. a squirt, syringe for projecting water.

**chāyĕkh** छाय्यख् (Śiv. 668), see **chāwun 2.**

**chyund$^{o}$r$^{u}$** छिन्द्रु, see **chind$^{a}$run.**

**chyūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1** and **2** छ्यूरु-मंतु, see **chērun** and **chōrun.**

**chyot$^{u}$** छ्यंतु, see **chot$^{u}$.**

**chŏ̈z$^{ü}$** छूंज़ू, see **chŏd.**

**cūj$^{ü}$** चूज़ू, f. **cīj$^{a}$lā** चीज्ला m. the ash (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*) (El.).

**caka 1** चक । निष्कासितवारिदधि m. (for **2** see **cakh 1** and **2**), curds, curdled milk (*dahī*) from which the liquid portion, or whey, has been strained.

**cāka** चाक, see **cākh 1** and **2.**

**cȧk$^{i}$** चं[कि । लोभः f. longing, desire, urgent wish (for anything or to do anything). **—atsüñ$^{ü}$ —**अचंञू । प्राप्त्यभ्यासोत्पत्तिः f.inf. longing to enter, to expect to get something again and again because one has already once got it easily ; to be in the habit of doing anything, to do a thing easily from long practice.

**caki-khōr** चकि-खोर् m. an eater of longing ; hence, one who does a thing easily from long practice, an old servant (K.Pr. 39).

**cika चिक**, see **cikh.**

**cōka 1 चोक । पाककोष्ठस्थानम्** m. a square; an enclosure set apart for cooking or distributing food, the space in which a Hindū cooks and eats his victuals (the ground being first plastered with mud and cowdung); a similar place set apart for worship; a cooking-range. In the houses of the common people it is placed either in the small hall of the house or in the topmost floor (El., who spells the word *chŏka*). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । भूलेपनम्** m.inf. to prepare such an enclosure for eating or for worship, to plaster the ground with mud and cow-dung as ab.

**cōka 2 चोक** m. an impediment, in the following: **cōka pyonᵘ चोक प्यंनु । विघ्नापातः** m.inf. an impediment to fall, a stoppage or impediment to occur during the execution of some work. **—tshunun —छुनुन् । विघ्नापातनम्** m.inf. to throw an impediment, to cause an impediment to occur to another in the execution of some work on which he is engaged.

**cōka 3, 4 चोक**, cf. **cōkh 1** and **2.**

**cukⁱ** (?), f. a kind of barberry-tree bearing red fruit, *Berberis Lycium.* **cuki-phal** (?), m. its fruit (L. 74).

**cūkⁱ चूकि । पीठम्** f. a square and low four-legged seat, a stool, a bench.

**cikacāv चिकचाव् । यौवनमदः** m. the intoxication of youth (K.Pr. 207, of a young girl), the effervescence of spirits in a young man making him self-confident and daring.

**cokdan** (?) m. a pole for beating the mud at the bottom of a lake when collecting water-chestnuts (L. 355, *chokdan*). Cf. **göri-kôwᵘ**, under **gôrᵘ.**

**cakdār** چکدار m. a kind of Government tenant, an official who has obtained waste land on privileged terms (L. 414, 426). Cf. **cakh 1.**

**cūkⁱdar चूकिदर्** m. a watchman, guard, sentinel, chowkidar; a messenger (Rām. 584).

**cakh 1 चख्** چک **। क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **cakas चकस्**), a plot of land (usually hitherto uncultivated) let for a fixed rent by Government; turf-clods (L. 464).

**cakh 2** چخ m. enmity, opposition, strife, altercation, tumult, wrangling. **-cakh चख्-चख्** چخ چخ **। पौनःपुण्येन-भर्त्सनम्** m. babble, prating; scolding over and over again, a good continued scolding, esp. when administered to children or the like.

**caka-bokᵘ चक-बंकु । वाचामाहतिः** m. the confused noise of a number of people talking at once, a hubbub. **-cakh -चख् । कोलाहलः** f. the confused noise made by a number of people (esp. children) talking or abusing each other at the same time, an angry hubbub. Cf. **cikra-bākar.**

**cākh 1 चाख्** چاک (also spelt **cyākh च्याख्**) **। छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **cākas चाकस्**), a tear or rent (of cloth, leather, or the like), cf. **cōkh 2**; a crack (El.); as adj. broken, torn (El.); a splitting (of a rock, etc.) (Rām. 1197, 1694); met. of the heart being broken (Rām. 237, 771, 1503). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । छेदनम्** m.inf. to tear, to rend (e.g. the clothes in grief, etc.) (YZ. 19, 440; Rām. 119, 266, 283, 1537). **—gatshāniⁱ —गछंनि । छिन्नीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. tearing to occur, to be torn; to be split (with dat. of subject, YZ. 130). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf., i.q. **cākh dyunᵘ** ab. (YZ. 536, Śiv. 828, Rām. 156, 441, 444, 874, 1305).

**cāka-wüṭᵘ चाक-वंटू । वस्त्रच्छेदभेदः** f. a slit or slash made on each side of the lower part of a garment. **-wacĕ diñĕ -वच्य दिञ । वस्त्रकण्ठादिभागच्छेदनम्** f.pl.inf. to give such slits, hence to slash or tear a garment from the neck to lower end.

**cākh 2 चाख्** چاق **। हृष्टपुष्टः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **cākas चाकस्**), active, alert; dexterous; sound, healthy, hale, hearty, in good spirits.

**cākh 3 चाख्** m. in **cākh-bākh चाख्-बाख् । रोदनाह्वानादिः** m. loud lamentations, cries of grief, sorrow, or pain. Cf. **cikh-bākh,** under **cikh. -bākh dyunᵘ -बाख् दिनु । आह्वानपूर्वकविज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to make a complaint with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official).

**cakha चख** (cf. چخه) **। निराकरणम्** m. driving away with abuse (e.g. a dog out of a kitchen). **—karun —करुन् । तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to drive away with abuse, as ab.

**cikh चिख् । तीक्ष्णशब्दः** f. (sg. dat. **ciki चिकि**), a shrill sound made by any mechanical means; a high-pitched cry (not necessarily loud); (pl.) met. grumbling, murmuring (Gr.M.). **-bākh -बाख् । दैन्यादिख्यापनविज्ञप्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **-bākas -बाकस्**), a complaint made with loud lamentations (esp. of a complaint or call for justice to an official). Cf. **cākh-bākh,** under **cākh 3.**

**cika diñĕ चिक दिञ** f. pl. inf. to grumble, murmur (Gr.M.). **-nād -नाद् । तीक्ष्णध्वन्याह्वानम्** m. a call or cry uttered in a high-pitched, but not harsh, voice.

**cīkh चीख् । तीव्रदूरगामिस्वरः** f. (sg. dat. **cīki चीकि**), a shrill, far-travelling sound, such as that emitted by the whistle of a locomotive-engine; a scream, a screech. **-bākh -बाख् । सूक्ष्मस्वररोदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **bāki बाकि**), weeping associated with screeches or screams (as when caused by rage or pain).

**cōkh 1 चोख् । चतुःशालगृहम्** m. (sg. dat. **cōkas चोकस्**), a house in the form of a hollow square, with a courtyard in the centre, into which rooms on all the four sides open.

**cōkh 2 चोख्** । **छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **cōkas चोकस्**), a long straight rent or tear in cloth or the like. Cf. **cākh 1.**

**cõkh चोँख्** । **आघातः** f. (sg. dat. **cõki चोँकि**), a sudden blow or bruise (esp. from something inanimate, e.g. from coming into collision with a block of wood or the like); a shock, loss in trade, etc. **—dĩñ$^{ü}$ —दिञ़ू** । **हानिकरणम्** f.inf. to cause loss to another by setting an obstacle or stumbling-block in the way of his success. **—lāgüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू** । **हानिसंभवः** f.inf. a stumbling-block to occur; loss to occur by an obstacle coming in the way of success. **—khĕñ$^{ü}$ —ख्यंञू** । **हान्यवाप्तिः** f.inf. to suffer loss as ab.

**cakh-cȧk$^{i}$ चख्-चंकि** । **गुप्तशस्त्री** f. a kind of dagger (worn concealed on the waist).

**cakh-candur$^{u}$ चख्-चन्दुरु** । **अङ्गारचूर्णः** m. a kind of charcoal used for fireworks. It is made by burning certain kinds of bark, and collecting the extinguished sparks. Children wrap it up in cloth, and swing it about after setting it on fire. Cf. Hindī *cakacaundh*.

**cakh$^{a}$ma चख्म** چکمہ । **उपानद्विशेषः** m. a kind of leather stocking worn in snowy places, snow-boots.

**cakhnā** (K.Pr. 55), incorrect for Hindōstānī *ciknā*, smooth, shining, cheerful.

**cõkh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ चोँखंरू** । **मण्डली** f. a group of four, an assembly of four persons; hence, a small assembly.

**caũkharun चौँखरुन्** or **cõkharun चोँखरुन्** । **संकोचनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **caũkharyōv चौँखर्योव्**), to shrivel up, become withered, as the hands or feet from excessive cold, or some delicate flower from extreme heat.

**cõkharāwun चोँखरावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cõkharôw$^{u}$ चोँखरोवु**), to cause to be withered or shrivelled (Gr.Gr. 170).

**cŏkhta चुख्त** । **भोजनविशेषः** m. roast meat kept over from dinner and suitable for the following midday meal, equivalent to our 'cold joint'.

**cakla चक्ल** چکلہ । **ग्रामसमूहः** m. a tract of country divided into village-areas, a group of villages (H. ix, 10). **cakladār** (= Hindōstānī چکلے دار) m. a subordinate revenue official or speculating contractor for small areas of land (L. 403, 421).

**cikan चिकन्** چکن । **पट्टचित्राणि** m. a particular mode of working silk flowers on muslin or other cloth (El.); embroidery, 'chicken - work.' **-dôr$^{u}$ -दोरु** m. an embroiderer (El.). **—kaḍȧn$^{i}$ —कडंनि** । **अतिपरीक्षणम्** m. pl. inf. to pick out embroidery; met. excessively and unnecessarily to test another's statements; to bring under discussion over and over again. **-kār** چکن کار adj. c.g. embroidered, the name of a certain kind of shawl (L. 377, *chiknikár*).

**cukun चुकुन्** । **समाप्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cukyōv चुक्योव्**), to be finished, completed, settled, decided (of a lawsuit, quarrel, or the like).

**cākar चाकर्** چاکر or **cā̃kar चाँकर्** (K.Pr. 42) । **सेवकः** m. a servant, esp. a house servant, a shampooer servant, or the like.

**cakōra चकोर** । **तीक्ष्णः** adj. c.g. sharp, quick, intelligent (esp. of a boy or girl).

**cikra चिक्र** in the following: **cikra-bākar चिक्र-वाकर्** । **कोलाहलः** f. noise, esp. the disturbing noise created by a number of children quarrelling or crying. Cf. **caka-cakh** under **cakh 2.** **—hāray —हारय्** । **कोलाहलविशेषः** f. the noise made by a crowd (esp. of children or of birds).

**cikār चिकार्** । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a mountainous tract in the west of Kashmīr along the left bank of the Vĕth (Jehlam) between Cikōtī and Dōmēl. Immediately to its west is the British District of Hazārā.

**cikāra** چکارہ adj. c.g. lit. 'of what use?' useless, worthless, contemptible. **cikāras hyon$^{u}$ चिकारस् ह्योनु** । **माने गणनीयत्वम्** m.inf. to be countable on an occasion of honour (i.e. of one whose character has to be considered before deciding as to the amount of respect to be shown to him); to consider mean or contemptible (used especially with reference to one who has taken a bribe and cannot be trusted).

**cakrun** (El.), for **chạk$^{a}$run,** q.v.

**cũkaras** (K.Pr. 42, *chuṅkaras*), see **chūkur.**

**cukāw चुकाव्** । **मूल्यनिश्चयः** m. the settlement or fixing of a price between buyer and seller; the settlement or adjustment of an account.

**cukāwun चुकावुन्** । **मूल्यनिश्चयीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cukôw$^{u}$ चुकोवु**), to fix or settle a price (between buyer and seller), to agree to a price. **cukôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ चुकोवु-मंतु** । **कृतमूल्यनिश्चयः** perf.part. (f. **cukôw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ चुकांवू-मंछू**), having the price settled, that of which the price has been agreed upon.

**cakwari** (?), a certain kind of boat used by people of high rank in Kashmīr (L. 382, *chakwari*).

**cal चल्** । **आपातः** m. a sudden or unexpected happening of any conduct (such as giving and repaying, buying and selling, or the like). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । **विरुद्धापातः** m.inf. something unpleasant to happen unexpectedly (such as the arrival of an enemy, or the inconvenient demand for the repayment of a debt).

**cāl 1 चाल्** । **रूपशोभा** f. (sg.dat. **cāli 1 चालि**), beauty of form (of anything animate or inanimate) (K.Pr. 71, of a horse; so W. 139).

**cāl 2 चाल्** or **cyāl च्याल्** । **रीतिः** f. (sg. dat. **cāli 2 चालि** or **cyāli च्यालि**), rule, practice, course, procedure,

For words not found under **cĕ**, **chĕ**, **chy**, or **cy**, see under **ca**, **cha**, **ch**, or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c**.

method, mode, manner; conduct, behaviour, character (Gr.M., K.Pr. 156); with suff. of indef. art., **cālāh,** a mode of life (Śiv. 818).

**cēla चेल । शिष्यः** m. a pupil, disciple, follower; esp. one of the disciples or followers in a Hindū monastery, whose duty it is to carry on the traditions and perform the ritual laid down by the founder.

**cil चिल् । महाकीलः** m. a wooden pile, a piece of timber driven into the ground for building or strengthening embankments, etc. (Śiv. 1109); cf. **cilacil.** **—dyun**ᵘ **—दिनु । स्तम्बनिखननम्** m.inf. to drive a pile or piles. **cila-juvür**ᵘ **चिल-जुव॑रू । कीलात्मदीपाधानी** f. a wooden pillar driven into the ground for carrying a light, a lamp-post.

**cīl चील्** m. *Pinus excelsa* (El.).

**cila चिल**, see **cilla.**

**col** (?), N. of a Kāshmīrī tree, *Euonymus* sp., the spindle-tree. It is somewhat rare and grows at high elevations. Its wood is highly valued as a material for pen-boxes and for tablets in lieu of slates at school (L. 79, 82, *chol*). Cf. **cūāl.**

**cöl**ⁱ **चा॑लि** f. excitement, in the following: **cöl**ⁱ **khasüñ**ᵘ **चा॑लि खसंञू । मदारोहः** f.inf. excitement to rise, esp. mad desire for the accomplishment of some purpose to arise in a person who cannot accomplish it without assistance.

**cūāl चूआल्** m. *Euonymus fimbriata* and *Hamiltonii* (El.). Cf. **col.**

**cūl**ⁱ **चूलि । चोलः** f. (sg. dat. **cōlĕ चोल्य**), a small jacket or bodice, usually reaching down about as far as the navel.

**cilacil चिलचिल्** f. in **cilacil karüñ**ᵘ **चिलचिल् कर॑ञू । संघशः स्तम्बनिखननम्** f.inf. to drive a number of piles close together in making an embankment, etc. Cf. **cil.**

**cailcalīra** ? **चैल्चलीर** m. *Parmelia chamchadalis* (El.).

**calādōr चलादोर । वाङ्मात्रेण कार्यसाधकः** c.g. one who is good at urging others to work (with his voice only, and not by example).

**cilkī** (Hindōstānī چلکی), the local rupee formerly current in Kashmīr and worth about 10 ānās in British-Indian coinage (L. 236).

**cālākh** چالاک adj. c.g. active, alert, nimble; expert, dexterous; clever, ingenious; vigilant; artful, cunning. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain vigilant, to keep vigilant (Rām. 1321).

**cilikh चिलिख् । रीतिः** f. (sg. dat. **ciliki चिलिकि**), the manner or customary method of conducting any business. **—nērüñ**ᵘ **—नेर॑ञू । नवीनरीतिप्रचारः** f.inf. such a method to issue forth, the starting of a new method of business.

**cilla चिल्ल** چلہ or **cila चिल । चत्वारिंशद्दहः कालः** m. a period of forty days; the forty days of Lent during which Musalmān religious fraternities seclude themselves in their cells or in their mosques, and remain at home fasting and engaged in divine worship; the fast of Lent.

**cilas bĕhun चिलस् ब्यहुन् । चत्वारिंशदाह्निकव्रतविधानम्** m.inf. to pass forty consecutive days in fasting and divine worship in a cell or mosque, etc.; to keep Lent.

**cilim चिलिम् । धूमपानपात्रम्** f. the bowl of a *huqqa*, or hubble-bubble tobacco pipe, which holds the tobacco and the fire (K.Pr. 204, *chilam*). **—cyon**ᵘ **—च्यनु,** to smoke tobacco (K.Pr. 241).

**cālān** چالان m. an invoice or waybill, bill of lading, letter of advice (H. viii, 10).

**cilās चिलास् । देशविशेषः** m. the country commonly called Chilās, to the north and north-west of Kashmīr. It contains a celebrated shrine of Śāradā, the patron goddess of Kashmīr.

**cilös**ⁱ **चिला॑सि । देशविशेषोद्भवः** adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in the country of Chilās; a kind of tobacco, the plant of which has green flowers, *Nicotiana rustica* (L. 346).

**cum 1** چم m. boasting, gasconade, in the following: **cum-kūṭun**ᵘ **चुम्-कूटुनु । अन्तःसुषिरो बहिःपुष्टः** m. that which is hollow within but outwardly solid in appearance, a hollow fraud.

**cum 2 चुम्** m. fawning, in the following: **cuma-cȏṭ**ᵘ **चुम-चाँटु । सान्त्वभाषी** m. one who fawns and licks, a flatterer, sycophant, fawner. Cf. **cumun.**

**camba चम्ब** m. *Jasminum grandiflorum*, *J. officinale*, and *J. revolutum* (El.).

**cumba** (L. 464, *chúmba*), see **chŏmb.**

**cambēl चंबेल्** f. the jasmine, *Jasminum grandiflorum.*

**camakh चमख् । दीप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **camaki चमकि**), glitter, brilliance, splendour; flash; gleam. Cf. Gr.Gr. 125.

**cama-khama चम-खम** (= چم خم) **। अत्यभिमानी** adj. c.g. moving gracefully, swaying coquettishly; hence, stately, pompous.

**camkan चम्कन् । भूषणदशाविशेषः** m. a glittering leaf of metal suspended from jewellery worn on the forehead, etc., a spangle.

**camakun चमकुन्** (also spelt **cĕmakun च्यमकुन्**) **। दीपनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **camakyōv चमक्योव्**), to shine, beam, glow, glitter, sparkle, glisten (Śiv. 1703); to shine, be pre-eminent (in character, etc., of human beings); to be prosperous, have a bright outlook, (of trade or the like), to revive (Gr.M.).

**camkāth चम्काथ्** m. (sg. dat. **camkātas चम्कातस्**), *Desmodum tiliæfolium* (El.).

**camakāwun चमकावुन्** (also spelt **cĕmakāwun च्यमकावुन्**), conj. 1 (1 p.p. **camakāwôw$^{u}$ चमकावोवु**), to cause to shine, to make brilliant, polish (Śiv. 1660).

**cumun चुमुन् । अतिप्रार्थनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cum$^{u}$ चुमु**), to show humility (to a person), to fawn upon, flatter, to implore with flattering words.

**cāmpa चाम्प**, see **cā̃ph.**

**camār चमार् । दुर्जनः** m. lit. a low caste leather-worker, but used to mean any vile person, a vile sinner, one whose conduct is sinful and vile.

**camārgī चमार्गी । दौर्जन्यम्** f. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), a habit of causing sorrow or trouble to others.

**camārtôn$^{u}$ चमार्तोनु । दौर्जन्यव्यवहृतिः** m. conduct such as that of a vile sinner (see **camār**), esp. when such is performed by a person usually well-conducted.

**cumṭa चुमट । स्फुलिङ्गग्रहणी** m. tongs, forceps, pincers, nippers, used principally for taking up burning coals or the like.

**cān** (El.), for **chān**, q.v.

**cana चन । चणकः** m. the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*, commonly called 'gram' (El.). **-cambēl -चंबेल् । कणशो भक्ष्यम्** f. anything to be eaten in grains, such as mixed peas, pulses, and the like, parched together and eaten dry. **-phál$^{i}$ pöth$^{a}$r -फ᳓लि पा᳓थर् । अदृढमैत्र्यादिसंबन्धः** m. lit. the manner of pea-grains; hence, a condition of temporary, loose friendship, quickly made and quickly dissolved.

**caunī**, see **cūn$^{i}$.**

**cĕn च्यन् । पेयम्** m. (for gender see Gr.Gr. 120), a drink, a beverage (Sanskrit *pānam* in *Kashmīra-śabdâmṛta*, IX, ii, 41), esp. a beverage fit to be drunk in large quantities, a large draught.

**cĕna- च्यन-**, see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**cĕnī च्यनी । पेयम्** m. impers. fut. part. of **cyon$^{u}$**, that which is to be drunk, bibendum (Gr.Gr. 111); hence, any potable beverage.

**cīn 1 चीन्** m. the country of China (Gr.M.); see **cūna.**

**cīn 2 चीन्** f. a large dish (El., K.Pr. 2, 6, 211, where it is spelt *chin*, i.e. *cin*).

**cīn 3** چین ? f. a fold, plait (YZ. 5, of hair).

**cīnā̃ चीनाँ, cinwā चिन्वा** m. *Panicum miliaceum* (El.). It is like rice in appearance, but is grown on dry land (L. 337).

**cīn$^{i}$ 1 चीनि**, see **cūna.**

**cīn$^{i}$ 2 चीनि** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **cīni चीनि**), of or belonging to China (Gr.Gr. 150). **—khôs$^{u}$ —खोसु** m. a china cup (ib.); see, however, **cūna.**

**cūna चून** or **cyūna च्यून । सुधा** m. (in composition this word takes the form **cīn$^{i}$ चीनि**, as if from **cyūn$^{u}$ च्यूनु**), lime.

**cīn$^{i}$-khôs$^{u}$ चीनि-खोसु । सुधाविशेषलिप्तभाजनम्** m. a kind of metal cup (usually of brass) covered or ornamented with a lime-cement or enamel (probably really connected with the word 'china', see the next; in Gr.Gr. 150 the word **cīn$^{i}$** is given as an adj. meaning of or belonging to China). **-pyāla -प्याल । सुधालिप्तकंसम्** m. a kind of earthenware cup ornamented with lime-cement or enamel. (The word *cīn$^{i}$* has here two meanings—one connected with *cūna*, lime, and the other meaning china, i.e. a cup made after the Chinese fashion.)

**cūn$^{i}$ चूनि । रत्नखण्डम्** f. a spark, a small ruby or other gem, or a similar spark of an imitation gem (El. **chaunī**, i.e. **caunī**). **—hĕ̃n$^{ü}$ —ह्यंन्ऺ । वस्त्राङ्कनम्** f.inf. to mark a pattern of creases along the edge of a cloth. **—lāgü̃n$^{ü}$ —लागंन्ऺ । कथनानुसाह्यम्** f.inf. to set sparks or other small gems, to fasten them in an ornament; to corroborate or confirm a statement made by another.

**cūni-dār चूनि-दार् । उट्टङ्कितमणिकः** adj. c.g. (of an ornament, etc.), set or studded with sparks or small gems. **-gar -गर् । मण्युट्टङ्कक्षत्** m. a gem-setter, one whose profession is to set sparks or small gems in ornaments of gold, silver, etc.

**cānc** (El.), i.q. **chō̃ch**, q.v.

**cāncĕ** for **cā̃cĕ**, see **cō̃ṭ$^{ü}$.**

**cōnca, cōncĕ** (and **choṅchih**), see **cō̃ca.**

**cāncā-myā-myā**, see **cā̃cā-myā-myā.**

**cāncarāray**, see **cā̃carāray.**

**cand̩ चण्ड् । चण्डी** f. an unruly woman, a vixen, a slattern; a woman of bad character who will not obey the ordinary decencies of life.

**cand̩a-bāpār चण्ड-बापार् । चण्डीतुल्यता** m. habitual action such as that of an unruly woman or slattern. **-müʦ$^{ü}$ -मंचू । उन्मत्तकल्या** f. a mad slattern, a woman who is such a vixen or slattern that she is as good as insane.

**canda चन्द** (also spelt **cĕnda च्यन्द**) **। वस्त्रकोशः** m. a pocket (in a garment) (K.Pr. 4, 8, 18, 25, 43, 189, 201, 253; W. 135; Śiv. 1201); a purse (El.). **-gol$^{u}$ -गलु । वस्त्रकोशमुखम्** m. the opening of a pocket. **-göʦ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -ग्वच़्रू । वस्त्रकोशाधारः** f. the bag part of a pocket, which holds the articles put into it. **-ʦūr -च़ूर् । वस्त्रकोशादपहारकः** m. a pickpocket, one who steals from pockets. **-ʦūr$^{i}$ -च़ूरि** f. pocket-picking (El.).

**cönd$^{i}$**, see **cō̃d$^{i}$.**

**cond̩$^{u}$ चंण्डु । मादकवस्तुभेदः** m. an intoxicating drug made of opium and smoked in a pipe.

For words not found under **cĕ**. **chĕ**, **chy**, or **cy**, see under **ca**, **cha**, **ch**, or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c**.

**canḍöj$^{ü}$ चण्डांज़**, see **canḍāl.**

**canḍāl चण्डाल् । चण्डालः** m. (f. **canḍöj$^{ü}$ चण्डांज़**), a man of a degraded tribe, such as a leather-worker or other low caste.

**canḍāl$^{a}$gī चण्डाल्गी । चण्डालता** f. the actions of a canḍāl; hence (of a man of higher caste), cruel, vile, despicable, or sinful conduct.

**canḍālil चण्डालिल् । चण्डालता** f., i.q. **canḍāl$^{a}$gī,** q.v.

**candan-,** incorr. for **tsandan-,** q.v.

**cang** چنگ m. a claw (of a wild beast), talon (of a bird). **—yun$^{u}$ चंग् यिनु । बाधापातः** m.inf. a claw to come (i.e. falling into someone's claw); hence, distress to arrive (esp. some causeless distress to arise through the action of a king or the like which can only be avoided or removed at great cost), tyranny to be experienced. **canga-tala nērun चंग-तल नेरुन् । भयाद्विमुक्तिः** m.inf. to issue from under the claw, to escape clear from tyranny or distress.

**cāng,** see **cā̃g.**

**canga चङ्ग** (= چنگ) **। वाद्यविशेषः** m. a certain musical instrument, a kind of Jew's harp (L. 307); N. of a sept in Kashmīr, whose ancestor is said to have played this instrument (L. 307).

**cĕnagrākh च्यनग्राख्**, see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**cangus चंगुस्** m. N. of a village famous for its singing- and dancing-girls (El.).

**cĕnahār च्यनहार्**, see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**cọnj$^{u}$ चुंज़ु** or **conj$^{u}$ चंज़ु । असमीक्ष्यकारी** adj. (f. **cönj$^{ü}$ चुंज़ू** or **cünj$^{ü}$ चंज़ू**), one who is accustomed to act without discrimination or without previous reflection.

**canj-phanj चंज् - फंज् । सत्यानृतवाक्यम्** m. (apparently a jingle of **phanj,** cf. Persian فند falsehood; see **phand**), statements partly true and partly false (e.g. in flattery or the like).

**cāṅkar चांकर्** (K.Pr. 42), see **cākar.**

**cuṅkaras** (K.Pr. 42), see **chūkur.**

**cônṭ$^{u}$ चोण्टु**, see **cõṭ$^{u}$.**

**cönṭ$^{ü}$ चांण्टू**, see **cõṭ$^{ü}$.**

**cēntha चेन्थ**, see **cē̃tha.**

**cinwā चिन्वा**, see **cīnā̃.**

**cĕna-wôl$^{u}$ च्यन-वोलु**, see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**cūnz$^{ü}$ चूंज़ू** f. a maid-servant (El.).

**cañ चञ् । शब्दभेदः** m. onomat. the sound made by a slap of the open hand on the shoulder or similar flat part of the body. **-cañ -चञ् । अनुकरणशब्दविशेषः** m. onomat. a howl, such as that made by a dog when beaten.

**ciñ चिञ् । पात्रविशेषः** f. a kind of earthenware dish or saucer used by Musalmāns (El. *chin*).

**cĕñ$^{ü}$ च्यंञू**, see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**cāñĕr चाञर्**, see **cyāñĕr.**

**capa 1 चप** چپه **। अरित्रम्** m. an oar, a paddle.

**capa 2 चप** m. a crumb of bread (El.).

**capa 3** and **4 चप**, see **caph 1** and **2.**

**côp$^{u}$ चोपु** m. the instep (El.).

**capacār चपचार् । अतिशीघ्रता** m. extreme haste or speed (in the performance of any action or business). Cf. **cap$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1** and **cār 1.**

**caph 1 चफ्** m. onomat., used in the following: **capa-caph चप-चफ्** f. (Gr.Gr. 75), or **caph-caph चफ्-चफ् । खादनशब्दः** m. onomat. (sg. dat. **-capas -चपस्**), the ugly sound made in greedily eating, as if one were a hungry dog.

**caph 2 चफ् । विरुद्धसूचना** f. (sg. dat. **capi चपि**), false tale-bearing, slandering (esp. of a servant to his master against a fellow-servant); cf. چپ دادن to deceive. **—khĕn$^{ü}$ —ख्यंञू । विरुद्धसूचनाविधानम्** f.inf. to tell false tales of, inform against, as ab.

**capa gatshun चप गछुन् । एकपक्षीभवनम्** m.inf. (of an overseer or the like) to show habitual disfavour to one person or set of people and at the same time to show habitual favour to another person or set of people.

**cā̃ph चाँफ्** f. (sg. dat. **cā̃pi चाँपि**), pressing, squeezing, used in the following: **cā̃pa cārañĕ चाँप चारञ । कीलैर्हस्तबन्धनम्** f. pl. inf. to put to a certain form of torture, in which wedges of wood are placed between the fingers, which are then tightly bound together. Cf. **cap$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2.**

**caphkȧl$^{i}$ चफ्कंलि । कण्ठाभरणविशेषः** f. a necklace worn by women, composed of little ornaments in the form of the bud of the *campā* flower (Hindī, *campā-kalī*).

**caphkali-hoṭ$^{u}$ चफ्कलि-हंटु । धृतकण्ठभूषणकण्ठः** m. a throat adorned by wearing such a necklace. **-hots$^{u}$ -हंचु । कण्ठभूषामुद्रणवस्तु** m. a die for stamping the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । कण्ठभूषाफलम्** m. a single *campā*-bud bead of such a necklace. **-pōsh -पोश् । कण्ठभूषाफलपुष्पम्** m. the gold setting (like a flower) in which the *campā*-bud beads of such a necklace are set. **-rosh$^{u}$ -रंषु । कण्ठाभरणभेदः** m. a long, thick variety of the above necklace.

**cipa-kôn$^{u}$ चिप-कोनु । मन्दप्रकाशनेत्रः** adj. (f. **-kön$^{ü}$ -कांञू**), dull-eyed, blear-eyed (e.g. from illness, or from having mean, insignificant eyes).

**caplī** (= Hindōstānī چپلی) f. a slipper, a sandal (cf. L. 69).

**caupān, cōpān** چوپان m. a shepherd (L. 361).

**cōpāndīga** (? چوپان دیگ) m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

**cāpar चापर् । अत्युक्तिः** m. excessive talkativeness, vain talking (esp. when untruthful): cf. **car.** **—karun**

**—करुन् । अतिनिन्द्यवङ्भाषणम्** m.inf. to prate excessively, use vain talking (esp. when the talking is reprehensible).

**cāpár$^{i}$ चापंरि । वङ्भाषणशील:** adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of using excessive talking (esp. when vain talking).

**cāpur$^{u}$ चापुरु । अतिनिन्द्यवाचाल:** adj. (f. **cāp$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ चापंरू**), i.q. **cāpár$^{i}$**, q.v.

**cap$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1 चपंरू । शीघ्रता** f. haste, agitation, flurry; cf. **capacār** and **cār 1.** **cap$^{a}$rĕ gandaṇĕ चपर्य गण्डञ । शीघ्रतावाधनम्** f. pl. inf. to harass or afflict a person so as to induce him to perform quickly some action (e.g. to repay a debt).

**cap$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2 चपंरू । कीलविशेष:** f. the wedge placed between the fingers and used in the torture called **cā̃pa cārañĕ.** See **cā̃ph.**

**cap$^{a}$rās चपरास् । दौत्यमुद्रा** m. a badge as a mark of office worn by official messengers or peons (usually upon the belt or head-dress).

**cap$^{a}$rös$^{i}$ चपरांसि । दूत:** m. one who wears a *cap$^{a}$rās* or badge, a peon, orderly, messenger of a court (L. 450).

**capāth चपाथ्** چپات **। चपेटिका** f. (sg. dat. **capöts$^{ü}$ चपांच़ू**), a slap with the palm of the hand, esp. on the cheek (K.Pr. 74, 156; Śiv. 873). **—lāyüñ$^{ü}$ —लायंञू । चपेटिकाप्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to slap a person on the cheek; met. to swindle another out of property.

**capaṭhal चपठल् । दीर्घचतुरस्र:** adj. c.g. quadrangular and, at the same time, long; plank-shaped.

**capāv चपाव् । सर्वनाश:** m. the entire destruction of a living being, utter destruction.

**car चर् । अत्युक्ति:** m. excessive talking, esp. self-conceited talk, bragging, as e.g. when a man who is not able to accomplish more than a very little, brags about his ability to accomplish something difficult, and does nothing but talk, without making a real attempt; cf. **cāpar, carcar,** and **caral.** **—karun —करुन् । अत्युक्तिविधानम्** m.inf. to stand by and prate advice as ab.

**cār 1 चार् । शीघ्रता** m. quickness, speed; cf. **capacār** and **cap$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1.**

**cāra-cār चार-चार् । अतिशीघ्रता** f. extreme haste or speed in the performance of any work.

**cār 2 चार् । पीडनम्** m. drawing tight; bracing; tying tightly (Gr.Gr. 124), fastening, strapping, binding; pressing upon, bearing hard upon, oppression; wringing, squeezing (cf. **atha-cār** under **atha** and **cā̃pa cārañĕ** under **cā̃ph**). **—atsun —अचुन् । बाधोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. squeezing to enter; harassment or urgent pressing of a person to occur in order to induce him to do something or to make him repay a debt, pay a tax, and so on; squeezing to extort payment to occur. **—karun —करुन् । बाधाविधानम्** m.inf. to urge or harass a person to do something quickly; as ab., to squeeze for payment. Cf. **cap$^{a}$ri gandaṇĕ** under **cap$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1.** **—tsānun —ज़ानुन् । तोदनम्** m.inf. id. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । बलात्कारसंभव:** m.inf. squeezing to come; oppression from violence, esp. violence to induce a person to do anything, to occur.

**cāra चार** or **cyāra च्यार** چارہ **। उपाय:** m. a device, stratagem, artifice; a means of success; redress, help, resource (Śiv. 11, 69, 129, 152, 429, 1473, 1581, 1582, 1897; Rām. 264, 333, 385, etc.). **-sāz -साज़्** m. a helper, protector (Rām. 70). **-sözī -सांज़ी** f. helping, giving protection (Rām. 361).

**cari** (? spelling), in **cari-hākh,** m. (L. 72) (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a certain warm potherb, *Campanula* sp.

**cēr चेर् । स्यूतिविशेष:** f. a kind of sewing, tacking two pieces of cloth together. Cf. **cūr$^{i}$.**

**cīr चीर्** m. twisting, wringing; tearing by twisting or wringing (Gr.Gr. 123); cf. **atha-cīr** under **atha,** and **ara-cīr** under **ara 1.** **-cār -चार् । छेदनम्** m. tearing fine cloth or the like by twisting and wringing. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । निष्पीडनम्** m.inf. to squeeze out, wring out liquid from anything, e.g. matter from a boil.

**cīra चीर । दृढम्** adv. firmly, tightly, u.w.vbs. of tying, etc.

**cīr$^{i}$ 1 चीरि । चीरिका** f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ चीर्य**, Gr.Gr. 61; for **2** see **cīrun**), a slip of paper, esp. one used for a memorandum, account, a lottery ticket (Gr.Gr. 60), or business acknowledgment; a document, paper used as evidence, a deed. Cf. **amānath-cīr$^{i}$.** **—trāwüñ$^{ü}$ —त्रावंञू । परोचप्रश्नपत्त्रापातनम्** f.inf. to throw down a paper; esp. to cast a lottery slip or the like, when a number of names are written on separate slips of paper and mixed together, the prize-winner being drawn by chance from among them.

**cīr$^{i}$ 3 चीरि** f. (sg. dat. **cīrĕ चीर्य**), a certain thorny plant (Śiv. 1021).

**cor$^{u}$ 1 चंरु । मेषविशेष:** m. the 'Persian lamb', the young of a sheep found in Central Asia.

**cár$^{i}$-mus$^{a}$la चंरि-मुसल । मेषविशेषचर्म** m. the soft woolly skin of this lamb used for making warm clothing, such as *pōstīns* and the like.

**cor$^{u}$ 2 चंरु । वङ्भाषी** adj. (f. **cür$^{ü}$ चंरू**), one who is fond of talking much, esp. of talking untruths and nonsense, a careless, heedless prater. Cf. **car.**

**côr$^{u}$ 3 चोरु** (also written **cyôr$^{u}$ च्योरू**) **। अयोग्यकर्मा** adj. (f. **cör$^{ü}$ 3 चांरू**, Gr.Gr. 12, for **côr$^{u}$ 1** and **2** and **cör$^{ü}$ 1** and **2** see **cārun 1** and **2**), one who is accustomed to conduct himself unworthily in whatever

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

he says or does; an idiot (Gr.Gr. 12, Śiv. 1639; El. *chór*, f. *chār*).

**cör**$^{ü}$ **1** and **2** **चा॑रू**, 1 p.p. f. of **cārun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**cör**$^{ü}$ **3** **चा॑रू**, see **côr**$^{u}$**.**

**cör**$^{ü}$ **4** **चा॑रू । तृणभेदः** f. a kind of long-leafed grass growing in wet ground and used as fodder.

**cūr**$^{i}$ **चूरि । वलिः** f. a collection of creases in fine cloth or the like made by folding, sewing, etc., gathers, rucking, smocking, 'shirring.' Cf. **cēr. cūri-bulbul चूरि-बुल्बुल् । अन्तःशून्यो बहिर्विलासी** m. a man outwardly prosperous but really so poor that he wants the necessaries of life. **-nor**$^{u}$ **-नरु । वलिनवस्त्रभुजः** m. a garment, the sleeves of which are ornamented with fancy smocking.

**curu** (? spelling) in **curu-caras** (L. 67, *churu charras*), a kind of 'charas' (see **cars**) extracted from the female hemp plant, and the same as the Indian *gānjā*. It is also called **gard bang** (dust bhang), and **curu** is apparently the same as the Hindōstānī *cūrā*, powdered.

**cūr**$^{u}$ **चूरु** for **cyūr**$^{u}$, see **cīrun.**

**carb** **चर्ब्** چرب **। मेदः** m. (sg. abl. **carba 1 चर्बे**), fat, grease, suet, tallow (Rām. 839).

**carbā-bagaira** (?) **चर्बे-वगैर** m. a dish composed of suet and vegetables (El.). Cf. **bagôr**$^{u}$**. -ts̈ūnṭh -चूंण्ठ । अतिस्थूला** f. (sg. dat. **-ts̈ūnṭi -चूंण्टि**), an apple of fat; hence, a plump (esp. a fat and stupid) woman.

**carbas tāl wölinj gatshün̆**$^{ü}$ **चर्बस् तल् वा॑लिञ् गछ़्ञू । निर्भयीभवनम्** f.inf. the heart to go (concealed) under the suet; hence, to show a brave face in the presence of a cause for fear.

**carba 2** **चर्बे । मेदुरः** adj. c.g. (for **1** see **carb**), fat, stout, plump.

**carbī** چربی f. fat, grease, suet, tallow. **—anün̆**$^{ü}$ **—अनंञू । मदोद्भवः** f.inf. to bring fat; hence, self-confidence or presumption to arise in one (esp. in one who has suffered defeat and subsequently obtained assistance and materials).

**curba** **चुर्ब** in the following: **curba bazun चुर्ब बज़ुन् । विशिष्टास्वादभोजनम्** m.inf. to give or prepare a special titbit of dainty food just after midday, in addition to the usual morning and afternoon meal.

**cirbāl** **चिर्बाल् । कन्दुकविशेषक्रीडा** m. the game of football.

**carca** **चर्च । चर्चा, आदरातिशयः** m. discussion, encomium, esp. of some absent person's actions or affairs; coming into fashion, great appreciation (e.g. of something for sale which has a great many would-be purchasers).

**carcar** **चर्चर्** m. in the following: **carcar karun चर्चर् करुन् । वक्कनम्** m.inf. to prate, chatter, so as to distract the attention of another from his work. Cf. **car. —lāgun —लागुन् । कोलाहलभेदः** m.inf. to keep making a noise that distracts the attention of another (of children and the like).

**cārcār** **चार्चार्** in the following: **cārcār-goy**$^{u}$ **चार्चार्-गं‍यु । वक्कभाषी** adj. (f. **-güy**$^{ü}$ **-गंयू**), one who by nature is a prater or talker of nonsense.

**circir** **चिर्चिर् । पक्षिशब्दः** m. onomat. the chirping or twittering of small birds (esp. when a number are collected together). Cf. **ciriv ciriv. —karun —करुन् । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलः** m.inf. to make a twittering; to make a low murmuring sound (of talking or weeping), esp. one which distracts the attention of another; to be peevish (Gr.M.). **—lāgun —लागुन् । मन्दस्वरकोलाहलारम्भः** m.inf. such a low murmuring sound to begin.

**carāg** (K.Pr. 204), **cĕrāg** (K.Pr. 161), **cirāg** (K.Pr. 189) چراغ m. a lamp, a light.

**cirāg bēg** (? spelling, L. 459, *chirāgh beg*), diarrhœa of cattle. ? cf. **charun.** Perhaps the word should be spelt **chirāg** or **charāg.**

**carī gāḍ** (L. 157, *charri gad*), ? incorr. for **chiryuv**$^{u}$, q.v.

**cir-gyush**$^{u}$ **चिर्-ग्युशु । शब्दविनोदः** m. diversion or pleasure caused by vocal exercise, such as reading aloud, singing, or orating.

**carkh** **चर्ख्** چرخ **। परिवर्तनम्** m. (sg. dat. **carkas चर्कस्**), turning or whirling round, esp. of some wheel-shaped object; a wheel (El.). Cf. **carakh. —dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु । परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to walk round and round anything, esp. with one's face towards it (YZ. 247). **—phērun —फेरुन् । व्यवहारापत्तिः** m.inf. the revolution to go round; in buying and selling in the market, business to be set in motion, esp. of some traffic which had been stopped or suspended.

**carka phērun** **चर्क फेरुन् । भ्रान्तीभवनम, प्रदक्षिणम्** m.inf. to go round by a wheel, hence, circumambulation round a sacred object or temple, keeping it on the right hand (Rām. 88); to find one's brains whirling; giddiness, staggering, reeling to occur; to ride a horse in circles, to cause a horse to curvet (Rām. 1333, 1339). **—phirun —फिरुन् । प्रदक्षिणीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause another to circumambulate, as ab., or to cause him closely to walk round oneself or another.

**carkas khasun** **चर्कस् खसुन् । क्रियारूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to mount the whirling; hence, to be so entangled or involved in an action or business that one can neither abandon it nor take it up, esp. when this is due to emulation or competition. The Sanskrit *cakravāṭa*.

**carakh** **चरख्** m. (sg. dat. **carakhas चरखस्**), a wheel; hence, an instrument, machine (Gr.M.) (a variant of **carkh**).

**cirkh** चिर्ख् । पूयः f. (sg. dat. **cirki** चिर्कि), purulent matter, pus.

**carkhâr$^{i}$** चर्खॅरि । चक्रभ्रामणवस्तु f. an instrument (e.g. a peg held in a potter's hand) for causing a wheel to revolve.

**caral** चरल् । वङ्कभाषी adj. c.g. one who is accustomed to brag about the great things he can do, but who really can do nothing, and who only talks without giving active help. Cf. **car.**

**curēl** चुरेल् । कुत्सितकर्मा f. the ghost of a woman who dies in a state of pregnancy or impurity, and thus reappears as a demon; a witch, hag, beldame, vicious slut.

**cirma** (? spelling, L. 341, *chirma*), a certain weed, *Ranunculus* sp.

**cārun 1** चारुन् (also written **cyārun** च्यारुन्) । पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côr$^{u}$ 1** चोरु; f. **cör$^{ü}$ 1** चांरू; for **3** see s.v.), to oppress, harass, worry, or dun a person in order to induce him to pay a debt, a fine, or tax. Probably the same as **cārun 2.**

**cārun 2** चारुन् (also written **cyārun** च्यारुन्) । सुबद्धीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côr$^{u}$ 2** चोरु; f. **cör$^{ü}$ 2** चांरू; for **3** see s.v.), to tie up tightly, draw tight, strap up; to press upon, bear hard upon; to enter in a ledger or register (Śiv. 1912) (perhaps, in this meaning, another word, cf. Hindōstānī *caṛhānā*). Cf. **cārun 1.**

**cirn** चिर्न् । अन्त्रमेदः m. the fat surrounding the entrails, suet. Cf. **ciran 2.**

**ciran 1** चिरन् । आनाहरोगः f. constipation, esp. of children. Cf. **cīran 2.**

**ciran 2** चिरन् । अन्त्रमेदोनाडी m.pl. the bowels with their enclosing fat or suet. Cf. **cirn.**

**cīran 1** चीरन् । निष्पीडनम् f. squeezing out, wringing out.

**cīran 2** चीरन् । विट्सङ्क्रम f. constipation. Cf. **ciran 1.**

**cirain** (? spelling, L. 74, *chirain*), a certain tree found in Kashmīr at a high elevation, with a slightly acid berry, *Pyrus lanata.*

**cīrun** चीरुन् । निष्पीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cyūr$^{u}$** च्यूरु, pl. **cīr$^{i}$** चीरि; f. **cīr$^{ü}$** चीरू, pl. **cīrĕ** चीर्य), to squeeze or wring out clothes or the like (Śiv. 1022); to squeeze together, contract (cf. **bumb 2**).

**cīr$^{i}$ cīr$^{i}$ hyon$^{u}$** चीरि चीरि ह्यंनु । अतिव्यथावाप्तिः m.inf. to be wrung with pain from a long-standing disease difficult to cure.

**caranḍ** चरण्ड् । चिरण्टी f. a woman who after maturity resides in her father's house, and owing to her being free from control waxes fat and wanton.

**crōng** च्रोङ्ग m. a handful (of grain) (El.).

**caranārabind** चरनारविन्द m. a foot like a lotus, a foot-lotus; a polite or reverential name for a superior's or deity's foot. Borrowed from Sanskrit *caraṇāravinda* (Śiv. 1035).

**carpár$^{i}$** चर्पॅरि । निरर्थवङ्कभाषी adj. c.g. one who is a great talker, inopportunely and without rhyme or reason. Cf. **car.**

**carpor$^{u}$** चर्पॅरु । वङ्कभाषी adj. (f. **carpür$^{ü}$** चर्पॅरू), i.q. **carpár$^{i}$**, q.v.

**cārpāy** چارپاي f. a charpoy, bedstead, bed (H. x, 5).

**cārĕr** चार्यर् । अयोग्यशीलत्वम् m. the condition of one who habitually uses improper or unfit language; muteness, idiocy.

**cars** चर्स् or **caras** चरस् (also written **cĕrs** च्यर्स् and **cĕras** च्यरस्) । भङ्गारेणुः m. 'charas', the pollen of the Indian hemp or *bhang*, an intoxicating drug when smoked (K.Pr. 54, Śiv. 1182, L. 67). Cf. **curu.**

**carsa-biṭh** चर्स-बिठ् । भङ्गारेणुधूमपानगोष्ठी f. a company of *charas*-smokers. **-büṭh$^{ü}$** -बंठू । भङ्गारेणुधूमपानस्थानम् f. a place to which people resort for smoking *charas.* **-shōda** -शोद । भङ्गारेणुधूमपाय्युन्मादी m. one who is a slave to the habit of smoking *charas*, a *charas*-sot. **-wān** -वान् । भङ्गारेण्वापणः m. a *charas*-shop. **-yār** -यार् । भङ्गारेणुसखा m. a boon companion in *charas*-smoking.

**cārsō** چارسو m. (sg. dat. **cārsōyĕs** چارسويس), a cross road; a market (YZ. 202).

**ciraita** चिरैत m. verbena, *Ophelia chireta* (El.).

**cŏrta** च्वर्त m. in the following: **cŏrta karun** च्वर्त करुन् । निरोधनम् m.inf. to stop a person's work by withholding the promised necessary materials, supplies, or other help. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निरोधावाप्तिः m.inf. to have one's work stopped by not obtaining such supplies, etc., as ab.; to be needy, necessitous.

**crāṭh** च्राठ् m. (sg. dat. **crāṭas** च्राटस्), N. of a pargana of Marāz, the rice of which is esteemed excellent (El.).

**cirvĕ** चिर्व्य । पृथुकाः f.pl. rice or other grain scalded with hot water, and then parched and beaten in a mortar. It is used for food, esp. as a viaticum when travelling. **-gor$^{u}$** -गरु । पृथुकविक्रेता m. a seller of this food.

**cirvĕn khasun** चिर्व्यन् खसुन् । अनारोह्यारोहः m.inf. lit. to climb up upon (a pile of) this food; hence, met. to mount in absence of mind on to anything not intended for being mounted (e.g. stepping over a wall instead of going through the gate).

**ciriv ciriv** चिरिव् चिरिव् । चटकध्वनिः m. onomat. the chirping of sparrows. Cf. **circir.**

**cīrawun$^{u}$** चीरवुनु n.ag. (f. **cīrawüñ$^{ü}$** चीरवंञू), one who squeezes or wrings out cloth; (a cloth) which is wrung out (K.Pr. 254).

**cārwôy$^{u}$** चार्वोयु (= چاروا) । पशुः m. a quadruped, esp. a cow, bull, or the like.

For words not found under **cĕ, chĕ, chy,** or **cy,** see under **ca, cha, ch,** or **c** respectively, and vice versa. See article **c.**

**caṣh च॑श् । मीनविशेषः** f. the name of the fry of a certain fish, or of a certain small fish, usually found in holes in mountain streams. The *caṣh* proper has a pointed head, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales (L. 158).

**cashm** or **cash$^{a}$m** چشم m. the eye (El.; YZ. 12, 417; Rām. 59, 516, 523, etc.; in YZ. 144 the word is written *cashma*).

**cashma** چشمه m. a spring, source, fountain (YZ. 205). **—shöhī** —شاهی or **—söhibī** —صاحبی m. N. of a fountain on the northern shore of the Śrīnagar city lake. Its waters are considered to be very delicious (El.).

**cāsht** چاشت m. the middle hour between sunrise and the meridian; the meal eaten at that hour, breakfast, luncheon (El.). i.q. **kôj$^{u}$**; q.v.

**cȧṭ$^{i}$ च॑टि । दण्डधनम्** f. a sum of money paid as a punishment, a fine (El.). **—hĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ह्यंञू । दण्डदापनम्** f.inf. to take (i.e. inflict) a fine.

**caṭi lagun चटि लगुन् । दण्डाधारीभवनम्** m.inf. to become subject or liable to a fine; esp. to be fined for, or charged with, another's fault.

**cīta चीत, citra चित्र** m. *Plumbago Europea* (El.).

**cöṭ$^{i}$ चा॑टि । पुत्तली** f. a flat pat of soap, curd, or similar substance, bearing the impress of a man or other image; esp. a square of English soap (which usually has such a device stamped upon it), or a piece of native-made soap stamped, in imitation of English soap, with the form of an idol or other image.

**cō̃ṭ$^{u}$ चाँटु । आस्याधोवयवः** m. the chin, the lower part of the face; the mouth (El.). **—hol$^{u}$ gatshun —ह॑लु गछ़ुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवावाप्तिः** m.inf. the chin to become crooked; met. to receive a slight, or disrespect, in response to repeated requests for an urgent need. **—raṭun —रटुन् । वाण्याहननम्** m.inf. to grasp the chin; met. to stop a person as he begins to speak (by placing the hand over his mouth). **—tsaṭun —च़टुन् । कथनावसरे तद्विघातपूर्वभर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to cut the chin; to interrupt a person when he is speaking, by scolding, blame, or reproaches.

**cō̃ṭ$^{i}$-ganḍ चाँटि-गण्ड् । भक्षणनिरोधः** m. a knot on the jaw; to confine oneself, or to be confined, to one special food (e.g. owing to a vow or to sickness). **-hol$^{u}$ -ह॑लु । वक्रचिबुकः** adj. (f. **-hüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ह॑जू**), one who has a crooked chin, wry-chinned. **-tsünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -च़॑ण्डू । वाङ्निरोधनम्** f. a blow on the chin; met. when a person commences to speak, to stop him by the use of abusive language.

**cō̃ṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ चाँटू** f., only used in the pl. **cā̃cĕ चाँच्य । ओष्ठौ**, the lips. Cf. **côṭ$^{u}$**, the chin.

**cā̃cĕ-myā̃cĕ चाँच्य-म्याँच्य । ओष्ठप्रान्ते** f.pl. the corners of the lips, the right and left corners of the mouth.

**cūṭ$^{i}$ चूटि । भूषणविशेषः** f. a certain ornament, the cup-shaped silver bells fastened at the end of the long hair worn by girls hanging down the back. The use of this ornament is said to date from the time of Chinese domination, about a hundred and fifty years ago.

**cit-batō चित्-वतो** m. *Trifolium pratense* (El.).

**caṭh चठ् । आहतवाक्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **caṭas चटस्**), a statement or piece of news mixed up with false additions invented by the teller, a partly untrue story, an exaggerated statement, a lie that is partly the truth, a false rumour; cf. **caṭal** and **caṭūr$^{\ddot{u}}$**. **-bāz -वाज़् । अनृतभाषी** adj. c.g. one who, either maliciously or in order to give pleasure, is accustomed to tell invented stories or spread false rumours. **—karun —करुन् । सर्वनाशः** m.inf. to make a falsehood; hence, to cause great damage (e.g. by undoing an action, or by causing loss of money). **—lāyun —लायुन् । अनृतप्रसारः** m. to spread abroad false reports likely to create disturbances or other breaches of the peace.

**cāṭh चाठ्** m. (sg. dat. **cāṭas चाटस्**), eating, devouring, in the following: **cāṭh kaḍun चाठ् कडुन् । शीघ्रतया जीर्णनम्** m.inf. to be worn out very quickly (of clothes taken into wear and the like).

**cĕth 1 च्यथ्** having drunk (K.Pr. 102), see **cyon$^{u}$**.

**cĕth 2 च्यथ्** m. (sg. dat. **cĕtas च्यतस्**), thought (Gr.Gr. 25), perception, consciousness, wits; vigilance, caution; memory, recollection, remembrance. **—thawun 1 —थवुन् । हृदयंगमीकरणम्** m.inf. (for 2 see **cyon$^{u}$**), to impress (a story or subject) upon one's mind; to store accurately in one's memory. **—tshunun —छ़ुनुन् । सुज्ञातीकरणम्** m.inf. to thoroughly master (a branch of learning, a story, or the like).

**cē̃tha चेँथ । धनैकत्रीकरणम्** m. a subscription, collection, assessment for a joint purpose.

**cīth चीथ् । अतिक्षुद्रः** adj. c.g. a niggard, one who, even though he have the wherewithal, stints himself and his family in the necessaries of life.

**ciṭha चिठ** m. in **ciṭha trāwun चिठ त्रावुन् । रुचितीकरणम्** m.inf. to approve, choose, prefer.

**ciṭh$^{i}$ चिठि** f. a letter; a document, esp. a cheque, a bill of exchange, IOU, or other instrument acknowledging money (H. viii, 10).

**cŏṭh चुठ् । निपातः** m. (sg. dat. **cŏṭas चुटस्**), a fall (of a person slipping in mud, etc., and falling down).

**cōṭh 1 चोठ् । आघातः** m. (sg. dat. **cōṭas चोटस्**; in some of the phrases below the word is fem.), a hurt, wound, bruise, blow, stroke, esp. on the lower part of the leg, from a fall, or violent contact with some inanimate object such as a stone or a log of wood; also of the blow of one inanimate object as ab. with another. —**khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । आघातहान्याप्तिः** m.inf. to eat such a blow, hence to receive a blow from an inanimate object, as ab.; met. to be hurt (of two people, etc., colliding); to suffer loss or injury by some obstacle intervening to prevent the completion of a matter. —**diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू । आहननम्** f.inf. to strike a person with a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg when he is erect or walking; to cause to trip or stumble. —**lāgüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लगंञू । आहतिप्राप्तिः** f.inf. (of a person erect or walking) to receive a blow from a stick or the like on the lower part of the leg; to trip, stumble.

**cōṭh 2 चोठ् । चातुर्थिकाहज्वरः** f. (sg. dat. **cōṭhi चोठि**), fever recurring every fourth day, a quartan ague.

**cūth चूथ् । योनिः** m. (sg. dat. **cūtas चूतस्**), vulva (obsc.).

**cuṭha चुठ । पुष्टः** adj. (as subst., f. **cuṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ चुठू**), young and thriving (in bodily powers), strong, vigorous.

**cuṭh$^{a}$k$^{i}$ चुठ्कि । अर्धप्रसृतिमात्रग्राह्यम्** f. a handful; a very small quantity (of grain or the like), only so much as can be taken up in one open hand.

**caṭal चटल्** c.g. or **caṭul$^{u}$ चटुलु** (f. **caṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$ चट्जू**) । **मृषार्थभाषी** adj. one who habitually tells false and invented stories, a liar, an untruthful flatterer. Cf. **caṭh.**

**citana चितन** m. *Pyrus Kumaonensis* (El.).

**cōṭun चोटुन् । प्रसन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **cōṭyōv चोट्योव्**), to be pleased, satisfied (used in the old language, now mostly vill.).

**caitany चैतन्य्** or **cötany,** m. (sg. dat. **caitanĕs चैतन्यस्** or **cötanĕs**), consciousness, intelligence, sensation; meton. (Skt. *cētana*) an intelligent being, a being possessed of consciousness, animate, as opposed to **zaḍa,** inanimate matter (Śiv. 1525).

**caṭiñ चटिञ् । व्यञ्जनविशेषः** f. a kind of pickle or sauce, 'chutnee' (the solid ingredients of which are chopped up or reduced to a pulp and retained in the vinegar). —**karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू । विहतीकरणम्** f.inf. to reduce to a state of chutnee, to reduce to a pulp, mash, destroy (lit. and fig.). —**gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछंञू । विहतीभवनम्** f.inf. to be mashed, reduced to pulp like the ingredients of chutnee (e.g. of a worm or a beetle trodden upon).

**caṭūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ चटूरू** f. in the following: **caṭōrĕ ʦaṭañĕ चटोर्य त्सटञ । अनृतसंभाषणानि** f. pl. inf. idly, or for one's own or other's amusement, at a time of peace to spread abroad news, esp. false news, of disturbances, riots, and the like.

**citra 1 चित्र,** see **cīta.**

**citra 2 चित्र** m. serpent-stick (*Staphylea emodi*) (El.).

**cōt$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ चोतंरू । बहुभाषिणी** f. a woman who excessively talks nonsense, a gabbler, prater, chatterbox.

**cōtür$^{\ddot{u}}$ चोतंरू । (चक्रिका)मण्डली** f. a group of gossips, an assembly in which a number of people meet together and criticize others.

**catāv चताव् । स्तुतिः** m. praising one person to another, eulogy, commendation.

**catāwun चतावुन् । प्रशंसनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **catôw$^{u}$ चतोवु**), to praise one person to another (esp. when the praise is deserved), to eulogize, commend.

**cav** چو (YZ. 512), i.q. **cyōv,** see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**cāv 1 चाव् । उत्कण्ठातिशयः** m. eager desire, longing (K.Pr. 247), esp. to complete or carry out some work. Cf. **barun 1** (YZ. 31, Rām. 747, 752).

**cāv 2 चाव् । वस्त्राकृतिविशेषः** m. a kind of loose vest or shirt resembling the *qabā*, but having buttons instead of strings at the neck and navel and between the two; = the Persian *pairahan*.

**cāv 3 चाव्,** see **cikacāv.**

**ciwa चिव । जायकम्** m. a yellow kind of fragrant sandal-wood. **-ṭyok$^{u}$ -ट्यंकु । जायकतिलकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕkis -ट्यकिस्**), a mark on the forehead made with powder of this wood.

**côw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ चोवु-मंतु,** see **cāwun.**

**cöw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 चांवू-मंछू । दुग्धा गौः** f. (for **1** see **cāwun**), a cow that has been milked (perf. part. of **cāwüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** q.v.).

**cāwun चावुन्** or **cyāwun च्यावुन् । पायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **côw$^{u}$ चोवु** or **cyôw$^{u}$ च्योवु**), to cause to drink, give to drink (K.Pr. 64; YZ. 268, 411, 506, 527; Śiv. 15, 179, 195, 970, 1006, 1017, etc.; Rām. 427, 1174, 1395, 1522); met. to cause a person to drink (information), to slander one person to another, to inform; to irrigate (a garden) (YZ. 254). (Caus. of **cyon$^{u}$,** q.v.; another form of the caus. is **cāwanāwun.** In the printed edition of YZ. this verb is incorr. spelt *chāwun*.) **côw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ चोवु-मंतु । पायितः** perf. part. (f. **cöw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 चांवू-मंछू,** for **2** see s.v.), caused to drink, one to whom drink has been given and who has drunk, (of cattle) watered; met. caused to drink (information), hence one to whom slander is told, one who is informed against another. **cöwith thawun चांविथ् थवुन् । ज्ञातोकृत्य स्थापनम्** m.inf. having made to drink to put; met. to tell tales about one person to another so as to cause them to sink into his mind, to slander one person to another.

**cĕwān च्यवान्,** see **cyon$^{u}$.**

**cāwanāwun चावनावुन् । पायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **cāwanôw$^{u}$ चावनोवु**), i.q. **cāwun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1069, 1173, 1344, 1857, 1863).

**cāwüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ चावंञू** or **cyāwüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ च्यावंञू । गोदोहनम्** conj. 1 (past tenses only used in f., 1 p.p. **cöw$^{\ddot{u}}$ चांवू**), to milk a cow (K.Pr. 87, **cāway,** I shall milk for thee; Śiv. 1368, 1837).

**cĕwawun**$^{u}$ **च्यवुनु । पानं कुर्वन्** n.ag. (f. **cĕwawüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **च्यवंञ्रू**), one who is drinking, a drinker, esp. one who is accustomed to drink (Śiv. 1759); for the form see Gr.Gr. 105.

**cĕwawañ** **च्यववञ् । पानमूल्यम्** f. wages for drinking (Gr.Gr. 129); hence —°, a present customarily given to a young wife by her father-in-law when he pays a visit to her husband's house and she offers him a ceremonial spiced drink.

**cawöy**$^{i}$ **चवांयि । प्रमादी** adj. e.g. one who owing to his careless nature speaks a great deal without heed to his words, mixing them up, and thus talking nonsense as if he were a lunatic; a blundering gabbler.

**cawôy**$^{u}$ **चवोयु । असंगतभाषी** adj. (f. **cawöy**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **चवांयू**), i.q. **cawöy**$^{i}$, q.v.

**cyū̃** **च्यूँ** in **cyū̃-phyor**$^{u}$ **च्यूँ-फ्यंरु । अस्रुविन्दुः** m. (sg. dat. **-phĕris -फ्यरिस्**), a tear-drop, esp. a hypocritical tear-drop forced out from the eyes to exhibit feigned sorrow or trouble.

**cāy** **चाय् । पानविशेषः** f. tea, i.q. **cāh**$^{i}$, q.v. **cāyĕ-nör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **चाय-नांरू । पानविशेषपात्रभेदः** f. a teapot.

**cĕyĕ** **च्यय**, she was drunk, or they (f.) were drunk; see **cyon**$^{u}$.

**cyāh**$^{i}$ **च्याहि**, i.q. **cāh**$^{i}$, q.v.

**cyāhyāh** **च्याह्याह्**, see **cāh**$^{i}$.

**cyākh** **च्याख्**, another spelling of **cākh,** q.v.

**cyāl** **च्याल्** for **cāl,** q.v.

**cyon**$^{u}$ **च्यंनु । पानम्** conj. 1, irreg. [conj. part. **cĕth च्यथ्**, freq. part. **cĕ cĕ च्य च्य** or **cĕth cĕth च्यथ् च्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); pres. part. **cĕwān च्यवान्** (ib. 103); 1 p.p. **cyōv च्योव्** (YZ. 512, **cav** چو), pl. **cyēy च्येय्**; fem. **cĕyĕ च्यय**; 2 p.p. **cĕyōv च्ययोव्**; fut. sing. **cĕma च्यम**, 2 **cĕkh च्यख्**, 3 **cĕyi च्ययि**; pl. 1 **cĕmaw च्यमव्**, 2 **cĕyiw च्ययिव्**, 3 **cĕn च्यन्**; pres. impve. sg. 2 **cĕh च्यह्**; cond. past sg. 1 **cĕmahö च्यमहां**, 2 **cĕhökh च्यहांख्**, 3 **cĕyihē च्ययिहे**; the sg. dat. of inf. is **cĕnas च्यनस्**, and so on (cf. Śiv. 1000, 1220, 1344, 1385). For further forms see Gr.Gr. and Gr.M.], to drink (K.Pr. 102; YZ. 193; Śiv. 90, 579, 753, 1090, etc.; Rām. 557, 624, 806, etc.); to smoke (tobacco) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 241). **-kyut**$^{u}$ **-क्युतु । पानक्रियार्थकः** adj. (f. **cĕñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-kiʦ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **च्यंञ्रू-किच्रू**), anything intended to be drunk, a beverage placed ready to be drunk, something intended to be drunk and for no other purpose. For the form see Gr.Gr. 115.

**cĕna-bāv** **च्यन-वाव् । पानार्हवस्तु** m. a beverage, something liquid prepared specially for drinking. **-grākh -ग्राख् । पानकृत्** n.ag.m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**, f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), a drinker, one who drinks; one who habitually drinks, a man who is remarkable as a drinker, a great drinker, a hard drinker. **-hār -हार् । पेयम्** adj. e.g. anything drinkable, potable (Gr.Gr. 129); one who is able to drink a great deal, a mighty toper. **-wôl**$^{u}$ **-वोलु । पानकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), i.q. **cĕna-grākh,** ab.

**cĕth thawun 2** **च्यथ् थवुन्** m.inf. (for **1** see **cĕth 2**), to drink up the entire contents of a drinking vessel and to set the latter down empty.

**cyôn**$^{u}$ **च्योनु । त्वदीयः** possessive pron. (f. **cyöñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **च्यांञ्रू**), thy. This word is used as the gen. of the personal pron. **ʦ**$^{a}$**h,** thou, q.v.

**cyön**$^{i}$**-sond**$^{u}$ **च्यांनि-सन्दु । त्वदीयस्य संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-संज़ू**), of or belonging to thy masculine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (horse).

**cyāñĕ-hond**$^{u}$ **च्याञ-हंन्दु । त्वदीयायाः संबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to thy feminine person or object, e.g. of or belonging to thy (mare).

**cyāñĕr** **च्याञर्** or **cāñĕr** **चाञर् । त्वदीयत्वम्** m. the condition of being thine; hence, the condition of one who says "I am thine", extreme humility, extreme subserviency.

**cyāra** **च्यार**, see **cāra.**

**cyôr**$^{u}$ **च्योरु**, see **côr**$^{u}$ and **cārun 1** and **2.**

**cyūr**$^{u}$ **च्यूरु**, see **cīrun.**

**cyārun** **च्यारुन्**, see **cārun.**

**cyôw**$^{u}$ **च्योवु**, **cyāwun च्यावुन्**, **cyāwüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **च्यावंञ्रू**, see **cāwun, cāwüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$.

**cyēy** **च्येय्**, they (m.) were drunk; see **cyon**$^{u}$.

**cīz** **चीज़्** چیز **। वस्तु** m. any inanimate thing, article, commodity (Śiv. 1119, 1126, 1546; Rām. 152, 771, 1464, 1638); a matter, affair (K.Pr. 183); a thing of value, a valuable, precious thing: in the last sense also used with reference to animate objects with emph. **y, chuna kēh cīz**$^{\ddot{u}}$**y,** he is not any thing, he is insignificant (Gr.M.). El. makes this word f. With the suff. of indef. art. we get **cīzāh चीज़ाह्** (Śiv. 1650, Rām. 152, 1464).

# D द् د  Ḍ ड् ڈ

**d** द् د. The third consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the eighteenth (or, if we count **ʦ, ʦh,** and **z,** the twenty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twelfth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced as in India proper, with a sound much softer and more dental than the English *d*.

The Sanskrit aspirate *dha* ध does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **dh** ध् is represented by **d** द्. Thus, the Sanskrit *dhanaṁ* धनं, wealth, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **dana** दन. In the case of words borrowed directly from Sanskrit, the **dh** ध is often, but not always, retained in writing in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. Thus, the Sanskrit *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज, a name of the god Yama, appears in Kāshmīrī written in these characters both as धर्मराज़ and दर्मराज़, but the pronunciation is always **darmarāza.**

In the present work, whether a word is spelt in the Nāgarī character with ध् or with द्, that letter will always be transliterated **d,** and hence words found in any native book spelt with ध् should be looked up in the English order, under **d.** Thus धर्मराज़ will be found, in alphabetical order, under **darma-rāza** in the article **darma.** As a rule, spellings with ध will not be indicated in this Dictionary, even in the Nāgarī character. The principal exception to this rule will be found in the case of proper names, in which it is most usual to preserve the ध् in native writing. Thus, the Sanskrit proper name *Dharma-rāja* धर्मराज will be shown in this Dictionary as **darma-rāza** द(ध)र्मराज़.

**ḍ** ड् ڈ. The fourth consonant in the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirteenth (or, if we count **ʦ, ʦh,** and **z,** the sixteenth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirteenth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is the cerebral **ḍ** of India proper, and has no corresponding sound or character in Arabic or Persian, or, indeed, in any European language. It has something of the sound of the English *d* in 'drum', but is properly pronounced by turning back the tongue and pressing the under surface of the tip against the palate.

The Sanskrit aspirate *ḍha* ढ् does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī the **ḍh** ढ् is represented by **ḍ** ड्. Thus the Hindī *ḍhēr* ढेर, a heap, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **ḍēr** डेर्.

In most Indo-Aryan vernaculars of the present day, including Hindī and Pañjābī, *ḍ* ड् ڈ, when non-initial, is pronounced as a cerebral *ṛ* ड़् ڑ. This cerebral *ṛ* ड़् ڑ does not occur in Kāshmīrī, the pronunciation as **ḍ** ड् ڈ being generally retained, even when non-initial. Thus the Hindī *baṛa* वड़ा, great, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **boḍ$^{u}$** वंडु. Sometimes, however, an original *ḍ* ड् becomes a simple dental **r** र् in Kāshmīrī. Thus the Sanskrit *biḍālaḥ* विडालः, a cat, becomes **brôr$^{u}$** ब्रोरु, and the Hindī *ghōṛā* घोड़ा, a horse, is represented by **gur$^{u}$** गुरु. In the dialect of the Sindh Valley, and perhaps also elsewhere in Kashmīr, **r** र् and **ḍ** ड् are frequently interchanged. Thus, in a collection of Kāshmīrī folk-tales collected in the Sindh Valley by Sir Aurel Stein, the word for 'daughter' is not only the Śrīnagar **kūr$^{ü}$** कूरू, but often, even on the same page, **kūḍ$^{ü}$** कूडू, and the word for 'to search' is both **ʦhāḍun** छ़ाडुन् and **ʦhārun** छ़ारुन्.

Occasionally we find **ḍ** ड optionally interchanging with a dental **d** द्, as in **ḍal** डल् or **dal** दल्, a leaf.

**dā̃** दाँ, see **dā̃nĕ.**

**ḍā̃** डाँ । गोशब्दनम m. onomat. the lowing of a cow, a moo (K.Pr. 72, written *daṅ*). **—karun** —करुन् । अपह्नवः m.inf. to moo (K.Pr. 72); met. to hem and haw, in the sense of denying or turning off the truth, e.g. concealing or denying the existence of something entrusted for safe custody, evading the execution of an order.

**dai,** see **day.**

**dāi** (W. 165), **ḍāi** (K.Pr. 80), and **ḍāī,** i.q. **ḍāy,** q.v.

**da,ī** (K.Pr. 54), i.q. **day,** q.v.

**dāī** (K.Pr. 263), i.q. **dāy 2,** q.v.

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

**di दि्** in **di di दि् दि्**, see **dyun**$^{u}$.

**dū** دو card. two, used for **z**$^{a}$**h** (q.v.) in various phrases, such as **dū-pahar**, midday (K.Pr. 176) ; **dū-zang**, two-legged (ib. 61) ; **har-dū,** both (ib. 235).

**duā** دعا m. (cf. W. 18), a prayer, a supplication (to God) ; an invocation of good, a blessing ; an imprecation, curse, malediction = **bad-duā,** see **bad.**

**dab 1 दब्** । **निपातः, निपातशब्दः** m. a fall from a height, tumble (K.Pr. 43) ; the sound of a fall, flop, crash, bang (K.Pr. 227) ; **dastāras dab,** dashing one's turban upon the ground (a token of grief principally among Hindūs, K.Pr. 51) ; **manáṭ**$^{i}$ **dab,** the fall (of a stone weighing) a *sēr* and a half, hence a punishment (K.Pr. 56) ; **tōri-dab,** the fall or stroke of an adze (K.Pr. 114, 236) ; **dŏk**$^{a}$**r**$^{i}$**-dab,** the blow of a hammer (Śiv. 1563). **—bōzun —बोज़ुन्** । **पर्यन्तफलविचारणम्** m.inf. to hear the flop ; to foresee accurately the result of any course of conduct. **-dab -दब्** । **पटलादौ पादादिना असकृदाहतिः** m. the noise of footsteps, etc., in an upper story, heard in the story below. **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु** । **निपातनम्** m.inf. to throw down from a height, crash to the ground (Rām. 1032) ; met. to abandon contemptuously any task already begun. **—dāwun —दावुन्** m.inf. to hurl down from a height (Śiv. 1879, from heaven to earth). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **अलं भवनम** m.inf. to go flop, to suddenly cease (e.g. of a shower of rain, a storm, a fever, or the like). **—khyon**$^{u}$ **—ख्यंनु** । **निपातः** m.inf. to fall from a height when climbing. **—karun —करुन्** । **द्वन्द्वयुद्धम, अलं भवनम्** m.inf. to wrestle (cf. **daba-dab** bel.) ; to cease suddenly (e.g. a shower of rain, a fever, etc.). **—lagun —लगुन्** । **निपातावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come in contact with the ground as the result of a fall from a height, to come crash to the ground (K.Pr. 16) ; to stumble and fall when walking (K.Pr. 43). **—pyon**$^{u}$ **—प्यंनु** । **निपातावाप्तिः, प्रयोजनोपलक्षणम्** m.inf. to fall from a height ; met. to fall from a high rank to a lowly position ; to be knocked down by another ; (of an object desired or tried for) to come into sight, success to come into view. **—tārun —तारुन्** । **स्यूतौ द्वितीयस्यूतिः** m.inf. to sew in a particular way, to fell, to run and fell. **—ʦhunun —छुनुन्** । **कुण्ठितीकरणम्** m.inf. to constrain, compel, e.g. to do something impossible, to insist on a reply which cannot be given, or to give something which should not be given.

**daba behun दब ब्यहुन्** । **लीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to be pressed, squeezed, or jammed down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. **—bĕhanāwun —ब्यह्नावुन्** । **लीनीकरणम्** m.inf. to press, squeeze, or jam down into any receptacle or on to the ground, etc. **—byūṭh**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **—ब्यूठु-मंतु** । **लीनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—bīṭh**$^{ü}$**-müʦ**$^{ü}$ **—बीठू-मंचू**), pressed, squeezed, or jammed down, as ab. **-dab -दब्** । **मल्लयुद्धक्रीडा** f. (dat. **dabi-dabi दबि-दबि**), wrestling ; cf. **dab karun,** ab. (K.Pr. 11 ; Śiv. 1754, dat.). **-dan̄ -दञ्** । **सद्यः पातः** m. the sudden fall, or being knocked down, of something solid. **-dān̄ĕ -दाञ** । **त्वरया कुट्टनम्** m. smashing and pounding up anything suddenly, suddenly knocking to 'smithereens'. **-lör**$^{ü}$ **-लांरू** । **इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भङ्गः** m. a breaking in pieces, like a cucumber falling from a height. **-lör**$^{ü}$ **gaʦhun -लांरू गछुन्** । **इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भङ्गावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be knocked down and broken, like a cucumber, as ab. (of a man's body or the stem of a tree, etc.). **-lör**$^{ü}$ **karun -लांरू करुन्** । **इन्द्रवारुणीवद्भञ्जनम्** m.inf. to knock down and break, as ab. **-lūr -लूर्** । **निपत्य भञ्जनम्** m. a knocking down and smashing, esp. of a lofty house levelled to the ground by an earthquake or the like. **-lay -लय्** । **(मोह)गाढनिद्रा** f. the heavy sleep of exhaustion after great exertion, or due to grief, illness, etc. **-layĕ pyōmot**$^{u}$ **-लय प्योमंतु** । **गाढनिद्रालीनीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **-layĕ pyēmüʦ**$^{ü}$ **-लय प्येमंचू**), one who is asleep from exhaustion, as ab. **-layĕ pyon**$^{u}$ **-लय प्यंनु** । **गाढनिद्रापातः** m.inf. to fall asleep from exhaustion, etc., as ab. **-sūr -सूर्** । **भस्मौषधविशेषः** m. a certain medicine made of ashes of cowdung, pounded while still warm and mixed with clarified butter or oil. It is used as a remedy for a cough. **-tron**$^{u}$ **-त्रंनु** or **-tryūn**$^{u}$ **-त्र्यूनु** । **निपातबाधा** m. the serious injury (e.g. a sprain or broken limb) caused by a fall from a height or slipping on a muddy road. **-tron**$^{u}$ **gaʦhun -त्रंनु गछुन्** or **-tryūn**$^{u}$ **gaʦhun -त्र्यूनु गछुन्** । **अतिनिपातबाधावाप्तिः** m.inf. to suffer such a serious injury. **-tron**$^{u}$ **karun -त्रंनु करुन्** or **-tryūn**$^{u}$ **karun -त्र्यूनु करुन्** । **निपातनेन बाधनम्** m.inf. to cause such a serious injury to another by throwing him down.

**dabas-pĕṭh dus**$^{u}$ **दबस्-प्यठ् दुसु** । **अतित्वरापत्तिखेदः** m. a blow upon a fall ; being at one's wits' end in a matter of extreme hurry and importance, e.g. the sudden arrival of a king in a distant province necessitating the immediate collection of supplies by the local Governor when such supplies are not available. **-pĕṭh dus**$^{u}$ **pyon**$^{u}$ **-प्यठ् दुसु प्यंनु** । **कार्यसाधने कार्यान्तरापातः** m.inf. blow upon blow to fall ; met. a sudden, difficult, and urgent work to be imposed upon one who is already using all his energies on some other equally important and difficult business.

**dab 2 दब्** m. *Typha angustifolia*, a kind of bulrush (El.).

**ḍab 1 डव्** m. N. of a village near Shöd$^{i}$pūr (Shadipur), in Sāiru'l-mawāẓi' Pargana. Near it is a lake called **Ḍabsar**. See El. s.v. Cf. **dǒb 2.**

**ḍab 2 डव् । चन्द्रवेदिका** f. a covered wooden balcony outside the upper story of a house; a palace (El.).

**ḍaba-ḍol$^{u}$ डव-डलु । प्राकारविशेषः** m. a wooden railing dividing out spaces in a room or enclosed area.

**ḍab 3 डव् । गुह्यम्** f. the vulva.

**ḍāb डाँव् । दम्भः** m. deception, dissimulation, feigning, hypocrisy; esp. of a criminal undergoing punishment feigning insensibility, pretended fainting, or similar device to get the punishment stopped. **—karun —करुन् । असत्येनापह्नवः** m.inf. to do feigning; esp. in gambling or the like, to pretend something wrongfully, unfair dissimulation. **—lāgun —लागुन् । दम्भाविष्कारः** m.inf. to apply feigning; esp. to pretend to be ill in order to avoid doing any work, to malinger. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । दम्भविधानम्** m.inf. (of a criminal under punishment) to pretend fainting as ab.

**ḍāba-kāg$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ डाँव-काग्रू । दम्भव्यवहृतिः** f. a dissimulation-brazier; hence, the practice of dissimulation; esp. keeping quiet in the hope that something may be neglected, or that some other person may be charged with neglecting its completion.

**ḍaba 1 डव । उरोरोगविशेषः** m. a certain disease accompanied by boils on the chest.

**ḍaba [illegible] डव । समुद्गकः** m. a small round covered box or ca[illegible]et.

**dā[illegible] दाव [illegible]** (= داب) । **प्रभावः** magnificence, pomp; wer[illegible]; vigorous authority. **—karun —करुन् । प्रभावानुभावनम्** m.inf. to exercise vigorous authority. **—thawun —थवुन् । प्रभावसंरक्षणम्** m.inf. to assert or establish one's authority immediately on taking office. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रभावख्यापनम्** m.inf. to proclaim, or spread abroad a reputation for, one's invincible powers.

**ḍàb$^{i}$ डबि । समुद्गकः** f. a small covered box (smaller than **ḍaba 2,** q.v.).

**ḍēb डँव्,** see **ḍēmb.**

**ḍĕb$^{ü}$ ड्यंवू,** see **ḍyob$^{u}$.**

**ḍīb$^{i}$ डीवि । क्षुद्रोखा** f. a kind of small cooking-pot with a narrow mouth, used for cooking small quantities of rice.

**dǒb 1 द्वव् । श्वभ्रः** m. a hole or pit in the ground (H. xii, 6). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । श्वभ्रनिर्मितिः** m.inf. to dig such a hole, e.g. in order to collect water, to let water issue (H. viii, 7), or as a receptacle for rubbish.

**dǒbuk$^{u}$ द्ववुकु । श्वभ्रसंवन्धी, श्वभ्रप्रभवः** adj. (f. **dǒbüc$^{ü}$ द्वंवचू**), of, or belonging to, a pit; produced from or found in a pit (such as mud, fish, or the like).

**dǒbas gatshun द्ववस् गछुन् । पङ्कनिपातः** m.inf. to go into a pit, to fall into mud; met. to sink into a foul or mean employment. **—wasun —वसुन् । पङ्के उत्तरणम्** m.inf. to descend into a pit; met. to take to a mean or blameworthy mode of livelihood.

**dǒb 2 द्वव् । संभेदः** m. the confluence of two rivers. Cf. **ḍab 1.**

**dǒba-gāv द्वव-गाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a village at the confluence of the River Pahōr or Pohur with the Jehlam or Vĕth. The confluence is about four miles below Sōpūr. See RT.Tr. ii, 425.

**dǒ̤b$^{u}$ 1 द्ववु । निर्णेजकः** m. (f. **dǒb$^{ü}$ 1 द्ववू**, a washer-woman; **dǒb$^{i}$-bāy द्ववि-वाय्**, a washerman's wife, Gr.Gr. 34), a washerman, a man who lives by washing other people's clothes (W. 121; K.Pr. 58, 154, 231; Rām. 784 ff., 1154; L. 464). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । निर्णेजकद्वारा चालनम्** m.inf. to give a washerman, to send clothes to be washed by a washerman (as distinct from washing one's own clothes).

**dǒb$^{i}$-bāy द्ववि-वाय् । निर्णेजकस्त्री** f. a washerman's wife. **-bāyĕ dǒ̤b$^{u}$ -वाय द्ववु । आक्रीडनविशेषः** m. N. of a game played by girls. They stand in a circle, holding each other's hands, while each in turn runs under the other's arms, a kind of 'kiss in the ring'. **—chalun —छलुन् । निर्णेजकचालनम्** m.inf. to get clothes washed by a washerman (as distinct from doing one's washing oneself). **-dāth$^{a}$r -दाथ्र् । निर्णेजितवस्त्रप्रसारणस्थानम्** m. a place where washermen spread out clothes to dry. **-dāthur -दाथुर् । निर्णेजकसामग्री** m. the collection of a washerman's implements, lye, etc., used in washing. **-gāṭh -गाठ् । निर्णेजकधावनस्थानम्** m. (sg. dat. **-gāṭhas -गाठस्**), a washerman's *ghāṭ*, the place on the bank of a river, etc., where washermen wash clothes. **-kūñ$^{ü}$ -कंञू । निर्णेजनशिला** f. a washerman's stone, the stone on which a washerman beats the clothes he is washing. **-tān -तान् । रजकभारवन्धनपटः** m. the sheet in which a washerman ties up for transport his bundle of clothes for the wash. **-wān -वान् । निर्णेजकस्थानम्** m. lit. a washerman's shop; hence, either the place where he plies his trade or the place where he lives (K.Pr. 159). **-waṣ$^{a}$la -वंसल । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि** m.pl. the bundle of clothes for the wash, i.e. clothes collected for or given out for washing; the bundle of clean clothes returned from the wash. **-wasth -वस्थ् । निर्णेजकीयवसनानि** m. (sg. dat. **-wastas -वस्तस्**), id.

**dǒbi drāv द्ववि द्राव् । निर्णेजकचालितः** adj. c.g. come from the wash, cleaned and returned by the washerman. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । निर्णेजनम्, चालनापादनम्**

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For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

m.inf. to have had clothes washed by a washerman (lit. to drag clothes from him). **—nērun —नेरुन् ।** **निर्णेजकद्वारा चालननिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to come forth from the washerman, (of clothes) to have been washed by him.

**dọ̆b$^{u}$ 2 द्बु । ईषत्पूरितः** adj. (f. **dŏb$^{ü}$ 2 द्बू**) or **dob$^{u}$ दबु** (f. **düb$^{ü}$ दबू**), (of a vessel or dish) nearly full, not quite full.

**ḍob$^{u}$ डबु । शवलवर्णः** adj. (f. **ḍüb$^{ü}$ डबू**), variegated, brindled, dappled, spotted, having dark spots or marks on a light ground. Cf. **ḍaba-hôr$^{u}$.**

**dub दुब्** or **dub$^{u}$ दुबु** (Gr.Gr. 17) **। पातशब्दः** m. onomat. the noise of falling, crash, bang, esp. the noise of anything falling from a height on to a roof or the like. **-dub -दुब् । आहतिशब्दः** m. a knock, e.g. a knock or tap on a door or on the trap-door of a cellar to indicate a person's presence.

**duba-duj$^{i}$ 1 दुब-दुजि** or **-duj$^{ü}$ 1 -दुजू । आहतिशब्देन संज्ञापना** f. a knock or tap as ab.

**ḍūb डूँब्**, see **ḍūmb.**

**duba दुब । वैपरीत्येन पतितः** adj. c.g. fallen upside down (of a jar or other vessel). **-duj$^{i}$ 2 -दुजि** or **-duj$^{ü}$ 2 -दुजू । अधरोत्तरम्** adv. upside down. **—phērun —फेरुन् । अधरोत्तरीभवनम्** m.inf. to be turned upside down (e.g. a vessel or the like). **—phirun —फिरुन् । अधरोत्तरंनिपात्य हरणम्** m.inf. to turn a vessel upside down so as to empty it completely. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । अधरोत्तरनिपातः** m.inf. to fall upside down (esp. of a vessel full of something).

**dub$^{u}$ दुबु** m. a sound (Gr.Gr. 17), probably i.q. and merely another spelling of **dub.**

**ḍub$^{u}$ डुबु । विनाशः** m. wasting away, destruction (like something plunged in water and dissolved). Cf. **ḍuba-ḍās.**

**dabadab दबदब्**, see under **dab 1.**

**dabādab दबादब् । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, speedily.

**daba-daba दब-दब** دبدبہ **। शासनास्फूर्तिः** power, majesty; esp. vigorous and powerful rule due to prestige. Cf. **dāba.**

**dabi-dabi दबि-दबि**, see **daba-dab** under **dab 1.**

**ḍab-ḍab wŏḍi-rab डब्-डब् व्वडि-रब् । उपहासः** f. a kind of practical joke, consisting in promising a person a gift or the like, which he is led to expect to be very large, but which turns out to be very small.

**ḍābā-ḍōl डाँबा-डोल् । व्यवहाराकुलता** m. confusion, bewilderment, distraction in any business.

**ḍuba-ḍās डुब-डास् । सर्वनाशः** m. utter destruction (of a house, field, or the like, destroyed by an earthquake, inundation, war, or the like). Cf. **ḍub$^{u}$.** **—gatshun —गछुन् । संहृतीभवनम्** m.inf. such utter destruction to occur. **—karun —करुन् । सर्वनाशविधानम्** m.inf. to cause such utter destruction, esp. of the destruction caused by an invading or conquering army.

**ḍaba-hôr$^{u}$ डब-होरु । शवलवर्णः** adj. (f. **-hör$^{ü}$ -हांरू**), i.q. **ḍob$^{u}$,** q.v.

**ḍāb$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ डाँब्जू**, see **ḍābul$^{u}$.**

**ḍābal डाँबल् । दम्भकृत्** adj. c.g. one who shams sickness or weakness in order to escape punishment (Rām. 1785).

**ḍābul$^{u}$ डाँबुलु । दम्भी** adj. (f. **ḍāb$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ डाँब्जू**), one who fraudulently wounds himself in order to accomplish some design.

**dŏbal द्बल्**, the English word 'double', in Hindī *dabal* or *ḍabal*, but in Kāshmīrī referred by folk-etymology to **dŏb 1,** a pit, because the coins referred to below are 'pitted' or 'hollowed' by being stamped. Used in the following: **dŏbal paisā** or **pōsa द्बल् पैंस । सम्बभ्रपणः** m. the double pice, or the coin representing a quarter of an anna made current by the English. **—rupay —रुपय् । सम्बभ्ररूपकम्** f. the standard current English rupee.

**dŏbil द्बिल् । निर्णेजकवृत्तिः** f. the profession, condition, or livelihood of a washerman (Gr.Gr. 144).

**ḍōbil डाँबिल् । दम्भशीलता** f. the condition of one who is accustomed to shamming illness or weakness in order to escape some danger or punishment.

**dubāla दुबाल**, poet. for **dubāra** (Śiv. 1326).

**dabalad दबलद् । प्राप्ताहतिकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dabaladiñ दबलदिञ्**), dinted or damaged by a blow from a fall.

**dŏb$^{i}$löz$^{ü}$ द्बिलांज़ू । निर्णेजकता** f. the condition or livelihood of a washerman.

**ḍaba-māh डब-माह् । माषविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-mösh$^{ü}$ -मांशू**), a kind of vetch, dark in colour, fat-shaped, and long.

**dabun दबुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dob$^{u}$ दबु**), i.q. **dabawun,** q.v. **dab$^{i}$ dab$^{i}$ thawun दबि दबि थवुन् । अतिबलात्पूरणम्** m.inf. to crush any articles into any receptacle and fill it in forcibly. **dabith thawun दबिथ् थवुन् । पूर्णीकरणम्** m.inf. to forcibly stuff any article (such as wool or cotton) into a receptacle so as to fill it completely.

**ḍubun डुबुन् । निमज्जनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍubyōv डुब्योव्**), to dive; to sink, drown, be drowned; to drown oneself; to be immersed, be submerged, inundated; to be destroyed, ruined; to be immersed in sin, to be a great sinner. **ḍubyō-mot$^{u}$ डुब्यो-मंतु । निमग्नः** perf. part. (f. **ḍubyē-müts$^{ü}$ डुब्यि-मंछू**), sunk, submerged, immersed, under water; drowned in sin, a great sinner.

**dabang** **दवंग्** or **dabanga** **दवंग** । **मदाक्रान्तः** adj. e.g. drunk, insensible from consuming *bhang* or the like (Śiv. 383), drunk and incapable. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **मदमूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become drunk or insensible from consuming an intoxicating drug (Śiv. 383), esp. of one not accustomed to it.

**dabanga sapazun दवंग सपज़ुन्** । **मदमूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to become intoxicated as ab. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **मदमूढावस्थानम्** m.inf. to remain or continue in a condition of insensibility as above.

**dŏbiñ द्वित्र्** । **मृगभेदः** f. a washerman's club, used for beating the clothes he is washing (Gr.Gr. 38). **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दित्रू** । **मृगाहतिचालनम्** f.inf. to use this club for washing clothes. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंत्रू** । **अतिखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. the washerman's club to be experienced; met. to become deeply grieved by the frequently repeated recollection of one's own or others' troubles. Cf. **dŏbus$^{u}$**.

**dŏbiñĕ-loṭh$^{u}$ द्वित्र-लंठु** । **लगुडात्मसृगविशेषः** m. a kind of washerman's club, in the shape of a short cudgel. **-tsünḍ$^{ü}$ -च़ंण्डू** । **मृगाहतिः** f. the blow given by a washerman's club; beating clothes with such a club.

**dabār,** see **baḍa.**

**dabāra दवार** m. rating, threatening (usually a subordinate or pupil). **—karun —करुन्** । **भर्त्सनम्** m.inf. to abuse or threaten a person as ab.

**ḍabĕr डव्यर्** । **शवलता** f. variegatedness, dappledness. Cf. **ḍob$^{u}$.**

**ḍabur डवुर्** । **वेदिविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍabaras डवरस्**), a kind of altar, made up of wooden boards, and kept inside a house or in a little erection close by.

**dābur दाँवुर** m. a fireplace (vill.) (El. *dāmbur*).

**ḍāb$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ डावंरू** । **ढक्का** f. a kind of large drum, used in proclamations and the like (Śiv. 1724). **—wāyüñ$^{ü}$ —वायंत्रू** । **वृत्तादिप्रख्यापनम्** f.inf. to play the proclamation drum; met. to widely divulge things that should be kept secret.

**ḍĕbĕr ड्यव्यर्** । **शैथिल्यम्** m. looseness, slackness, flaccidity, esp. of a box or the like made of wooden boards which is loose or slack in the interior. Cf. **ḍyob$^{u}$.**

**dōbari,** a kind of blanket consisting of two breadths sewn together (the two pieces being 1½ yards broad, with a length of 10 yards) (L. 371); ? spelling. Cf. **ekbari.**

**dubāra दुवार** دوبارہ । **द्वितीयवारम्** adv. for the second time, twice, again (Śiv. 1644, 1897, Rām. 204, 426). In Śiv. 1326 this word is altered to **dubāla(y),** for the sake of rhyme. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** m.inf. to see again, look at again, revise (a written composition) (Gr.M.).

**dubor$^{u}$ दुवंरु** । **द्विगम्यः** adj. (f. **dubür$^{ü}$ दुवंरू**), two-doored; hence, (of a road or the like) admitting only two passengers at a time; (of a house) possessing two doors.

**dubari-shāh दुवरि-शाह्** । **पक्षद्वयावलम्बित्वम्** m. resting on two sides; inability to make up one's mind, 'sitting on a fence.' **-shāh rōzun -शाह् रोज़ुन्** । **द्वाभ्यामाशाश्रयः** m.inf. one person to build his hope on two alternatives; to depend upon two alternatives, e.g. a house with two doors. **-shāh thawun -शाह् थवुन्** । **द्वयोराशादानम्** m.inf. to give two persons (unknown to each other) hope for something suitable for only one person.

**dabardañ दवर्दंत्र्** । **सद्यो निपातः** f. (although shown as f., this word is m. in the phrases below), a quick fall, utter destruction. **—karun —करुन्** । **शीघ्राहत्या नाशनम्** m.inf. to destroy quickly, e.g. to knock down a house with hatchets and the like. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **अतित्वरया नाशापातः** m.inf. sudden destruction to occur; (of a human being) to be struck down when hale and hearty, to be ruined unexpectedly, to die suddenly.

**dabrahāray दव्रहारय्** । **अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. excessive threatening and abuse in order to humiliate another. Cf. **dabāra.**

**dub$^{a}$rahāray दुव्रहारय्** । **असकृदाहतिशब्दः** f. a repeated knocking at a door, cf. **dub-dub** under **dub**; thumping or loud beating of the heart from fear or the like. Cf. **dubarāray.**

**dobur$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दंवुरु-मंतु** । **भूम्यादौ गूहितः** perf. part. a variant of **dọ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, see **dọ̆b$^{a}$run.**

**dabārun दवारुन्** । **भर्त्सनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôr$^{u}$ दवोरु**), to rate, abuse, threaten (esp. a servant, child, or pupil, etc., who is prone to act improperly). **dabôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दवोरु-मंतु** । **भर्त्सितः** perf. part. (f. **dabör$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दवांरू-मंचू**), rated, abused, threatened, as ab.

**dọ̆b$^{a}$ran द्वंव्रन्** । **गूढे निक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **dọ̆b$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ द्वंव्रंत्रू**), secret burying, hiding in the ground.

**dọ̆b$^{a}$run द्वंव्रुन्** । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dọ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$ द्वंवंरु**), to bury, to hide in the ground; to bury a corpse (Gr.M.).

**dọ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ द्वंवंरु-मंतु** (also spelt **dobur$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दंवुरु-मंतु**) । **भूम्यादौ निक्षिप्तः** perf. part. (f. **dọ̆b$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ द्वंवंरू-मंचू**), buried, hidden in the ground.

**dọ̆b$^{a}$rith thawun द्वंव्रिथ् थवुन्** । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf., i.q. **dọ̆b$^{a}$run. —tshunun —छुनुन्** । **गूढनिक्षेपणम्** m.inf. hurriedly to bury or hide in the ground, esp. of stolen goods or the like.

**dabarāray दवरारय** । **पादाहतिशब्दः, अतिभर्त्सनम्** f. a noise of trampling in a floor above, heard in the

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

lower rooms of a house (cf. **dab-dab** under **dab 1**); angry rating, abuse.

**dubarāray** दुवरारय् । अन्तरङ्गगूढशब्द: f. the noise of the beating of the heart, etc., under the influence of fear or the like. Cf. **dub$^{a}$rahāray.**

**dọ̆b$^{a}$rāwun** द्वरावुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dọ̆b$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** द्वरोवु), i.q. **dọ̆b$^{a}$run,** q.v. **dọ̆b$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द्वरोवु-मंतु। गूढं निक्षिप्त: perf. part. (f. **dŏb$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** द्वरांवू-मंछू), i.q. **dọ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see **dọ̆b$^{a}$run.**

**dŏbus$^{u}$** द्वुसु or **dŏbus** द्वुस् । मृगभेद: m. the wooden mallet or club used by washermen for beating clothes in the wash (Gr.Gr. 144). Cf. **dŏbiñ.**

**ḍabsar** डव्सर् m., see **ḍab 1.**

**dubôʦ$^{u}$** दुवोचु । द्विकुटुम्ब: adj. (f. **duböʦ$^{ü}$** दुवांछू), having two relations; hence, anything produced or utilized by two people, or suited for two people, e.g. a house, an occupation, a bed for a married couple, or the like.

**duböʦyun$^{u}$** दुवांछ्युनु । द्विकुटुम्बक: adj. (f. **duböʦiñ$^{ü}$** दवांछिञू), i.q. **dubôʦ$^{u}$,** q.v.

**dabāv** दवाव् । प्रभावख्याति: m. pressing down; force, strength, power; authority, influence, prestige.

**dabawun** दववुन् । भूमौ निक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabow$^{u}$** दवंवु), to press down, knock down; hence, to press down to the ground (Gr.Gr.); to press down into the ground, to conceal in the ground.

**dabawana āmot$^{u}$** दववन आमंतु । मूर्छित: perf. part. pass. (f. —**āmüʦ$^{ü}$** —आमंछू), crushed, pressed down (Gr.M.); knocked down senseless, senseless from falling down from a height. —**yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । निपातमूर्छितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be crushed, pressed down; to become senseless from a fall, esp. from a height; to be run over (by a vehicle) (Gr.M.).

**dabow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दवंवु-मंतु । भूमौ गूहित: perf. part. (f. **dabüw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** दवंवू-मंछू), buried, or hidden, in the ground. **dabawith thawun** दववित् थवुन् । गूहनम् m.inf. to conceal in the ground.

**dabāwun** दवावुन् । भर्त्सनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dabôw$^{u}$** दवोवु), to press, squeeze (Gr.M.); to threaten, menace; to repress by threats, reproof, etc. **dabôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दवोवु-मंतु । भर्त्सित: perf. part. (f. **daböw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** दवांवू-मंछू), threatened, menaced; repressed by threats, etc. **daböwith thawun** दवांवित् थवुन् । अधीनीकरणम् m.inf. to make entirely subservient by means of threats; to press, squeeze, nip (e.g. the finger between pincers) (Gr.M.).

**dabuw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दवुवु-मंतु । अधीनीकृत: perf. part., i.q. **dabôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see **dabāwun.**

**ḍọ̆c$^{ü}$** डुंचू, see **ḍọ̆k$^{u}$.**

**ḍoc$^{u}$** डंचु adj. hunchbacked, used in the following: —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षापूर्वं प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to show oneself hunchbacked; hence, met. to regard with indifference any work, even if its carrying out is necessary. Cf. **dŏcur$^{u}$.**

**ḍoc$^{u}$-ḍoc$^{u}$** डंचु-डंचु, in **ḍoc$^{u}$-ḍoc$^{u}$ karun** डंचु-डंचु करुन् । कुब्जवद्गमनम् m.inf. to progress like a hunchback, to limp along, when one is unable to walk (owing to weakness, illness, old age, lameness, or the like), to get along somehow or other. **doc$^{u}$-doc$^{u}$ dyun$^{u}$** डंचु-डंचु दिनु । कुब्जगतिवद्व्यवहरणम् m.inf. to give limping; hence, in any work or business, to carry it along somehow or other, even when one is unable to do it properly.

**duc$^{ü}$** दुचू । द्व्यङ्का f. a two (in a pack of playing-cards).

**ducĕ** दुच्य । द्विकम् m. a two, anything consisting of two, a pair, a double. **-nyāy** -न्याय् । द्वैधविभक्ति: m. an unfair division, giving an unfair share of a thing (e.g. food or cloth) which should be divided equally, i.q. **duk-nyāy,** see **dukh 2.**

**dach** दछ् । द्राक्षा f. (sg. dat. regularly **dachi** दछि, but usually written दछ, i.e. **dacha** for **dachĕ,** cf. art. **ĕ**; the pl. nom. is **dacha** दछ, also often pronounced **dachĕ**), a grape (W. 144, K.Pr. 43, Rām. 698; see El. for an account of the cultivation of this fruit in Kashmīr); the grape-vine (L. 73, 348).

**dachĕ** दछ्य or दछ, the customary spelling of **dachi** दछि, the dat., ag., and abl. sg. of **dach** दछ्. It is used in the following compounds: **dachĕ-baṛ$^{a}$g** दछ-बंरग् । द्राक्षापत्रम् m. a vine-leaf. **-ḍaba** -डब or **-ḍāb$^{i}$** -डंबि । द्राक्षासमुद्गक: m. a small round wooden box for holding grapes packed in cotton wool for transport. **-ḍakh** -डख् or **-ḍokh$^{u}$** -डंखु । द्राक्षाषण्ड: m. (sg. dat. **-ḍakhas** -डखस् or **-ḍakhis** -डखिस्), a grape-support, i.e. the trellis or lattice on which a grape-vine is trained. **-gurun** -गुरुन् । द्राक्षागुच्छक: (sg. dat. **-guranas** -गुरनस्), a bunch of grapes. **-kŏḍur$^{u}$** -क्वडुरु or **-kuḍur$^{u}$** -कुडुरु । द्राक्षाबीजम् m. (sg. dat. **-kŏḍaris** -क्वडरिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **-kŏḍ$^{a}$r$^{i}$** -क्वड्रि or **-kuḍ$^{a}$r$^{i}$** -कुड्रि), a grape-seed. **-kalam** -कलम् । द्राक्षाशाखाखण्डम् m. a grape-vine cutting, a short cutting of the grape-vine for planting or grafting. **-kan** -कन् । द्राक्षाफलम् m. a single grape, or two grapes growing together. **-kān$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** -कान्ज़ू । द्राक्षालतानाडी f. the tendril of a grape-vine. **-kur$^{ü}$** -कुरू । अपक्वद्राक्षा f. an unripe bunch of grapes; vinegar is made from them (El.). **-loṭ$^{u}$** -लंटु । द्राक्षानालम् m. the stalk, or pedicle, of a grape. **-phol$^{u}$** -फंलु । एकमात्रं द्राक्षाफलम्, द्राक्षासमूह: m. a single grape; a small collection of grapes, esp. when separated from the bunch. **-püj$^{ü}$** -पंजू f. a large basket of grapes (YZ. 402, *dachhih-paj*). **-põpur$^{u}$** -पँपुरु । भृङ्गारी m. (sg. dat. **-põparis** -पँपरिस्, ag. and pl. nom. **-pō̃p$^{a}$r$^{i}$ -पॉँप॑रि**), N. of a certain moth. **-ras -रस् । द्राचारसः** m. grape-juice, used for making wine, as a medicine, or as a drink; for the last-named purpose Hindūs express the juice, strain it, and place it in the sun for four or five days; it is said to make a good drink (El.). **-rāṭh -राठ्** or **-rā̃ṭh -राँठ् । द्राचावल्ली** f. (sg. dat. **-rā̃ṭhi -राँठि**), a grape-vine, *Vitis vinifera* (cf. **rā̃ṭhas dach,** K.Pr. 155); a vineyard (El.). **-tabakh -तबख् । द्राचाशरावः** m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas -तबखस्**), a kind of earthenware case for storing grapes; two large basins are placed face to face and the edges sealed with mud; the interior is filled with the fruit. **-tākh -ताख् । द्राचाषण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tākas -ताकस्**), the posts supporting the trellis on which a vine is trained; hence, the trellis itself. **-waṭh$^{a}$r -वंथ्र् । द्राचापत्रम्** m. a vine-leaf.

**ḍȧch$^{i}$ ड॑छि । नौपटलोत्थानदण्डः** f. the movable pole used for supporting the sloping mat-roof of a boat or the like when it is desired to raise its lower and outer edge.

**ḍachĕ tulañĕ डछ्य तुलञ । पटलोत्थापनम्** f. pl. inf. to raise such a mat-roof.

**ḍēchĕ डेछ्य** f.pl. of **ḍyūṭh$^{u}$**, see **ḍēshun.**

**doch$^{u}$ द॑छु** or **dọch$^{u}$ द्व॑छु । श्यामवर्णः** adj. (f. **düch$^{ü}$ द॑छू**), dark-coloured, black, esp. u.w. reference to bears and other wild animals; met. dark-natured (of a man), black-hearted (cf. **dachĕr**).

**döch$^{i}$-gām दॉ॑छि-गाम् । जांगलिको ग्रामविशेषः** m. a forest village, a village situated in the wild country at the foot of the hills, esp. N. of a certain village lying seven *kōs* north-east of Śrīnagar.

**dachin दछिन्** or **dachiñ$^{ü}$ 1 दछिञू । दक्षिणा** f. (sg. dat. **dachiñ$^{ü}$ दछिञू** or **dachiñĕ दछिञ**), a fee or present offered to an officiating priest or teacher, i.q. **dakshinā,** q.v.

**dachin$^{i}$ दछिनि** adv. on the right (hand) (Gr.Gr. 155); in the south (Śiv. 246). **—kin$^{i}$ —किनि** adv. from the right (Gr.Gr. 159). **—pör$^{i}$ —पॉ॑रि** adv. from or on the right (Gr.Gr. 160). Cf. **dachyun$^{u}$ 1** and **2.**

**dachun दछुन्**, i.q. **dachyun$^{u}$ 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**dachan-kun,** adv. on the right-hand side (W. 97).

**dachinpôr$^{u}$ दछिन्पोरु** m. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr situated on the right bank of the River Lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ (Ledar), the Sanskrit Dakṣiṇapāra (RT.Tr. II, 461); it is famous for its horses (El.).

**dȧch$^{i}$nyuk$^{u}$ द॑छिन्युकु**, see **dachyun$^{u}$ 1.**

**dachiñ$^{ü}$ 2 दछिञू**, see **dachyun$^{u}$ 2.** For 1 see **dachin.**

**dȧch$^{i}$ñār द॑छिञार्** or **dȧch$^{i}$ñĕr द॑छिञर् । दाक्षिण्यम्** m. the quality of being from or of the south, southerliness (e.g. of a wind or of a light shining); right-handedness, skill, dexterity (cf. **atha-d.**).

**dachĕr दछ्यर् । श्यामलता** m. blackness, darkness, esp. of the colour of a bear or other wild animal; met. black-heartedness, hard-heartedness. Cf. **doch$^{u}$.**

**dāchyul$^{u}$ दाछ्युलु । भ्रष्टधान्यकणः** m. a grain of rice first soaked and bruised and then parched, the familiar parched rice of India (El. *dȧchhul*).

**dāchil$^{i}$-süt$^{ü}$ दाछिलि-संतू । भ्रष्टधान्यसक्तुकम्** m. flour made from this parched rice, 'suttoo.'

**dachyun$^{u}$ 1 दछ्युनु । दक्षिणा दिक्** m. the direction of the right hand, the right (Rām. 856); the south (Rām. 516, 1682). Cf. **dakshin** and **dachin$^{i}$.**

**dȧch$^{i}$nyuk$^{u}$ द॑छिन्युकु** adj. (f. **dȧch$^{i}$nic$^{ü}$ द॑छिनिचू**), of or belonging to the south (Gr.Gr. 151).

**dachyun$^{u}$ 2 दछ्युनु । दक्षिणः** adj. (f. **dachiñ$^{ü}$ 2 दछिञू**; for 1 see **dachin**), right, not left (K.Pr. 43, 57; H. viii, 7); dexterous, clever, expert (cf. **atha-d.**); of or belonging to the south, southern, coming from the south; (of a tract of country) situated on the right hand of the sun's course. Kāshmīrīs divide land in this way into 'right-hand' and 'left-hand' country. A 'right-hand' village is better for rice-cultivation than a 'left-hand' one (L. 435). (Note, in the Persian character, and in most works by Europeans founded on Kāshmīrī written in that character, this word is usually written *dachun*, or *dachhun*, with its abl. *dachani* for *dachini* or *dachĕni*, owing to the persistent confusion between *ĕ* and *i* and between *cha* and *chĕ*.) Cf. **dachin$^{i}$** and **dakshin.**

**ḍēchyōv डेछ्योव्**, 2 p.p. of **ḍēshun,** q.v.

**ḍüc$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$ ड॑चू-मं॑च़ू**, see **ḍakun.**

**ḍŏcĕr ड्वच्यर् । देहानार्जवता** m. crookedness of body, humpbackedness.

**ḍŏcur$^{u}$ ड्वचुरु । नम्रता** m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏcaris ड्वचरिस्**, ag. **ḍŏc$^{a}$r$^{i}$ ड्वचं॑रि**), the state or condition of being bowed owing to the body not being straight, crawling on the ground. Cf. **ḍoc$^{u}$.** **—ḍŏcur$^{u}$ dyun$^{u}$ —ड्वचुरु दिनु । नम्रीभूयापि कार्यनिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. doing anything or acting in a humble way (as if crawling on the ground). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । नम्रतयानुसृत्यासक्तिः** m.inf. to keep humbly following another in the hope of getting something done according to one's wishes. **—tröwith bĕhun —त्रॉ॑विथ् ब्यहुन् । नम्रतादर्शनपूर्वकं कार्यपरित्यागः** m.inf. to give up some work or to refuse to commence a work (from unwillingness or laziness) by affecting inability to continue.

**ducāra दुचार** دچار **। समागमः** m. a meeting of two persons, esp. when unexpected.

**ḍacyōv डच्योव्**, see **ḍakun.**

**ḍō̃cyōv डॉँच्योव्**, see **ḍō̃ṭun.**

**dād 1 दाद् । उपभोगः** m. user, use of anything usable, enjoyment of anything enjoyable, experience of anything. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्य॑नु । समुपभोगः** m.inf. to use, experience, enjoy (e.g. clothes, ornaments, food, or the sight of beautiful things).

**dād 2** داد m. statute, law; equity, justice; crying out for justice, complaint (YZ. 302); revenge; a part, portion; life, age. **-bēdād दाद्-बेदाद्** داد بیداد m. crying out for help or justice (Rām. 438). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । विमर्शनम्** m.inf. to dispense justice; to do justice (to), to appreciate, to give due praise (to); to weigh, reflect upon (another's words, or the like). **-khāh** داد خواه m. a petitioner for justice, a complainant, prosecutor (H. ii, 5).

**dā̃d दाँद्, dānd दान्द् । वृषभः** m. an ox, bull, bullock (K.Pr. 69, 171, 226, 232). This is the word used in Śrīnagar; elsewhere **hakhur** is more common. The voc. is **dā̃dā** (K.Pr. 49); **dā̃d$^{ü}$y** (K.Pr. *dándai*, 219), the very, or the particular ox. **—trāwàn$^{i}$ —त्राव॑नि । वृषभोन्मोचना** m. pl. inf. to let loose bullocks; hence, to take them out from home to the field for ploughing; to let them loose for grazing, esp. in someone else's fields; at the end of a day's work, to unyoke the bullocks from the plough. **—wāyàn$^{i}$ —वाय॑नि । (भूमिचित्रे)हलप्रवहणम्** m. pl. inf. to plough (Śiv. 1530). **—wöyith thawàn$^{i}$ —वा॑यिथ् थव॑नि । परितः कोष्ठादिभूनिखननम्** m. pl. inf. to leave after ploughing; hence, met. to dig all round under walls of a room in search of treasure; (of rats) to burrow under the walls of a house. **—wöyith trāwàn$^{i}$ —वा॑यिथ् त्राव॑नि । यावद्भूनिगूढसर्वस्वापहरणम्** m. pl. inf. to let go after ploughing; hence, to utterly beggar a person, even taking away what he had buried in the ground, as if he were not let go till all his land was ploughed up in the search for hidden treasure.

**dā̃da-brāṭh दाँद-ब्राठ् । वृषभ इव मूढः** m. one who is as stupid as an ox. **-bāṭh -बाठ् । वृषवाहकः** m. (sg. dat. **-bāṭhas -बाठस्**; f. **-bāṭhĕ̃n -बाठ्यञ्**), one whose business it is to transport goods on bullocks from place to place, a bullock-carrier. The f. is his wife. **-cŏbur -च्वुबुर् । वृष इव पुष्टो मूर्खः** m. (sg. dat. **-cŏbaras -च्वबरस्**), a bullock-lout, a strong healthy young fellow as stupid as a bullock. **-cākh -चाख् । अतिमूढः** m. (sg. dat. **-cākas -चाकस्**), a bullock-lout, a lusty young fool. **-cākur$^{u}$ -चाकुरु । वृषपालतुल्यः** adj. (f. **-cākür$^{ü}$ -चाक॑रू**), one who is as foolish as a bullock-driver, a loutish fool. **-hākh -हाख् । शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), N. of a certain vegetable eaten only by cattle. **-hakhur -हखुर् । वृद्धवत्सतरः** m. a bullock-calf old enough to be used for ploughing. **-hūr$^{i}$ -हूरि** or **-hūr$^{ü}$ -हूरू** or (K.Pr. 10) **-hŏwür$^{ü}$ -ह्व॑रू । वृषयुग्मम्** f. a pair or yoke of bullocks employed together on one plough (Gr.Gr. 82, where it is said to be vill.). **-jūr$^{i}$ -जूरि । वृषयुग्मम्** f. a pair of bullocks, usually a match in appearance and age, fit for ploughing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 82, K.Pr. 187). **-khrāv -ख्राव् । काष्ठपादुकाविशेषः** f. a kind of high patten or wooden soles used by Kāshmīrīs. **-lyūṭ$^{u}$ -ल्यूटु । तृणलताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-līṭis -लीटिस्**, abl. **-lēṭi -लेटि**), a kind of broad-leafed grass much liked by bulls for fodder, apparently resembling, or a kind of, clover. Cf. **lyūṭ$^{u}$** and under **batukh, batakh-lyūṭ$^{u}$**. **—pihun —पिहुन् । वृषभद्वारामर्दनम्, अतितोदना** m.inf. to thresh grain by trampling it under the feet of oxen on a threshing-floor; to pound bullocks, to hit them on the hind quarters to make them go along when ploughing; met. to compel, by slapping him, an unwilling person to do any work. **-phrāṭh -फ्राठ् । रेखामात्रकृष्टिः** m. (sg. dat. **-phrāṭas -फ्राटस्**), a bullock's scratch, a long slight furrow, e.g. for marking a boundary or starting-point, etc. **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु । वत्सतरः** m. an affectionate term used for a young bull not yet put to work; met. a stupid child. **-thàñ$^{i}$ -थ॑ञि** or **-thüñ$^{ü}$ -थ॑ञू । असंभवार्थः (उपहासविशेषः) 'वृषभोद्भवनवनीतम्'** f. 'bull's butter', anything impossible, like our 'pigeon's milk'. Cf. **dā̃d chwā dŏd diwān,** can an ox give milk? (K.Pr. 31). **-wôr$^{u}$ -वोरु । वृषभनिकेतनम्** m. a bullock-pen, a bullock-yard, a stockyard.

**dā̃di-rost$^{u}$ दाँदि-र॑स्तु** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -र॑छू**), one who does not own an ox (K.Pr. 49). **-sost$^{u}$ -स॑स्तु** adj. (f. **-sütsh$^{ü}$ -स॑छू**), one who owns an ox, the owner of an ox (K.Pr. 49).

**d$^{a}$da द्द** m. a whisper. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अल्पनिःश्वासोच्चारणम्** m.inf. to whisper. **—phōrun —फोरुन् । अतिमन्दसमुच्चारणम्** m.inf. to speak slowly and in a whisper.

**dada दद । ग्रन्थियुक्तः** adj. c.g. knotty, full of knots (of sheets of birch-bark or the like). **-pad -पद् । कल्पितवाक्यम्** m. verses that are knots (i.e. disfigurements), forged or non-original verses or sentences inserted into the matter of some authoritative book. **-phĕl -फ्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम्** m. a knotty carbuncle; met. a son or daughter who is disobedient and wickedly behaved. **-wāy -वाय् । वातव्याध्याङ्गसंधिनिरोधः** m. knotty rheumatism; rheumatism of the joints, stiffness of the joints from rheumatism.

**ḍāḍa डाड । धृष्टः** adj. c.g. bold, daring, fearless; (of things) tightly or firmly fastened up so that the knots or fastenings cannot be opened. Cf. **ḍöḍ$^{i}$**.

**dādu** (? spelling), a fish-like insect, with hard scaly wings, which injures young rice-plants (L. 157, 331).

**dĕd** द्यद् । मात्रादिः f. an elderly lady, such as a mother, grandmother, the chief wife in a household. The term is used by the sons or grandsons, etc. The voc. is **dĕdi** (K.Pr. 54, 80). Met. a term of respect added to a female name, as in Lāl Dĕd, the famous Kāshmīrī poetess, whose songs are household words (cf. K.Pr. 20, 47, etc.). The corresponding word for 'father' is **bāba** (K.Pr. 22). **-mŏj**$^{ü}$ -मांजू । वृद्धप्राया पितामह्यादिः f. an ancient dame, such as an old grandmother, a term of respect used by her descendants.

**ded** (? spelling), a kind of fern, which is dried and eaten in winter (L. 73).

**dīda** دیِد m. the eye, sight. **-dor**$^{u}$ दीद्-दॊरु । कठोरास्यः adj. (f. **-dür**$^{ü}$ -दॊरू), eye-hard, hence disrespectful, bold, impudent.

**di di** दि दि, see **dyun**$^{u}$.

**ḍīḍ**$^{i}$ डीडि । प्रतीहारः f. (sg. dat. **ḍēdĕ** डेद्य), the main entrance of a large house or palace, the hall door, front portico (K.Pr. 54, Rām. 564). **-wān** -वान् or **-wôn̄**$^{u}$ -वोञु । द्वारपालः m. (his wife is **-wān-bāy** -वान्-वाय् or **-wön̄**$^{i}$**-bāy** -वांञि-वाय्, but a woman who performs the duties of a doorkeeper is **-wān̄ĕn̄** -वान्यञ्), a doorkeeper, porter, gatekeeper, watchman (El. *diḍwoin*).

**ḍiḍ**$^{ü}$ डिडू, see **ḍyuḍ**$^{u}$.

**dŏd** द्वद् । दुग्धम् m. milk (YZ. 90; W. 129; K.Pr. 11, 64, 137, 241; Śiv. 435, 1380, etc.; Rām. 427, 557, etc.); curdled or clotted milk (the *dahī* of India) (Śiv. 45, 1006); the milky juice of *Euphorbia* or other similar plant. K.Pr. spells this word *dud*. **—dyun**$^{u}$ —दिनु । स्तन्यपायित्वम् m.inf. to give milk, to act as a wet nurse, to follow the profession of a wet nurse; to give milk (K.Pr. 31, can a bull give milk?). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । दुग्धनिरोधः m.inf. to stop the milk, (of a cow) to refuse to allow milk to flow. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । दुग्धस्रुतिनिवृत्तिः m.inf. milk to stop; (of a cow) the flow of milk to be suddenly stopped. **—ti kôluy gatshun** —ति कोलुय् गछुन् । दुग्धस्यापि कार्ष्ण्यभावः m.inf. even milk to become black, i.e. anything which is usually easily got to become unobtainable, or any work which is usually easily done to become very difficult. **—tsalun** —च़लुन् । स्तन्य(दुग्ध)निवर्तनम् m.inf. milk to flee; (of a cow or the like) the flow of milk to stop owing to advanced pregnancy; (of a suckling child) to cease from the breast, to be weaned. **—wālun** —वालुन् m.inf. to cause milk to descend, i.e. to cause milk to flow, to cause a woman or animal to give milk (K.Pr. 99). **—wasun** —वसुन् । स्तन्यप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. milk to descend; milk to commence to flow (of a pregnant woman or cow when approaching the time of delivery); milk to flow involuntarily when a mother sees a loved child.

**dŏda-ahākh** द्वद-अहाख् । सुधाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-ahākas** -अहाकस्), a certain very white whitewash, made up of lime mixed with milk and other materials. **-ala** -अल। सूदविशेषः f.pl. milk-pumpkins, a certain dish of pumpkins cooked with curdled milk. **-ambår**$^{i}$ -अम्बॅरि । फलविशेषः m. a certain kind of apple with a milky taste, and considered the best kind of all. It is also called the Samarkhand apple. It ripens early and will not stand exportation (L. 350, *dud amri*).

**dŏda-bab 1** द्वद-बब् । धात्रीधवः m. a foster-mother's husband, a foster-father. **-bab 2** -बब् । दुग्धपूर्णस्तनः f. a bosom or udder full of milk. **-baba barana yin̄ĕ** -बब बरन यिञ । स्नेहोद्भवः f. pl. inf. the breasts to fill with milk; met. to feel extreme affection for a person on seeing him (e.g. even when a naughty child is brought up for punishment) or on calling him to mind. **-bahā** -बहा । दुग्धवाष्पसंस्कारः m. steaming over boiling milk (an operation performed for cleaning delicate articles, such as herons' plumes or the like). **-bāna** -बान । दधिदुग्धपात्रम् m. a milk-bowl or milk-jug, i.e. either a vessel suited for this purpose, or a vessel full of milk, fresh or clotted. **-bĕn̄ĕ** -ब्यञ । दुग्धभगिनी f. a milk-sister, the daughter of a foster-mother, a foster-sister. **-brag** -ब्रग् । वलाका m. (f. **-bragin̄** -ब्रगिञ्), a certain kind of heron. **-brakh** -ब्रख् । स्तनपानविबाधा m. (sg. dat. **-brakas** -ब्रकस्), the wasting and illness caused to a suckling child who is suddenly taken away from the breast. **-brakh lagun** -ब्रख् लगुन् । स्तनपानाभावकार्श्योद्भवः m.inf. the ab. wasting to occur. **-brakh pyon**$^{u}$ -ब्रख् प्यॊनु। स्तनपानापगमक्षीणतोद्भवः m.inf. id. **-brôr**$^{u}$ -ब्रोरु । दधिदुग्धात्यभिलाषी m. a milk-cat; one, esp. a child, who is always longing for sweet or curdled milk in preference to other food. **-bŏy** -ब्वय् । दुग्धगन्धः f. the smell of milk; a smell like that of milk, a milky smell. **-bôy**$^{u}$ -बोयु । दुग्धभ्राता m. a milk-brother, the son of a foster-mother, a foster-brother.

**dŏda-chōp**$^{u}$ द्वद-छॊँपु । लघुमन्थानः m. a kind of small churning-stick. It has a paddle-wheel at one end, and the stick is revolved between the palms of the hands, the milk being contained in a gourd or similar vessel. **-chir** -छिर् । रेखामात्रदुग्धम्, आमो ऽन्नसारगर्भः f. the small thin stream of milk as it issues from the pap; met. any small quantity of milk; the milky juice making the substance of grain in the first stage of its formation. This juice is supposed to be conveyed from the moon. Cf. **chir 4.** **-chira** -छिर । स्तनन्धयः m. a milk-lamb, the young of any animal (esp. of a sheep or goat) while still suckling. **-cāhy** -चाह्य् । दुग्धसंसृष्टकषायरसः f. tea with milk, tea boiled with milk. **-cöṭ$^{i}$** -चांटि । दुग्धपात्रिकाभेदः f. a kind of earthen jar for holding milk, large in capacity but with a small mouth, used by the forest buffalo herdsmen.

**dŏda-dôd$^{u}$** द्वद्-दोदु । दुग्धरोगः m. inflammation of the breasts due to the sudden cessation of the demand for milk owing to the death of the child. **-dām** -दाम् । दुग्धपीतिः m. milk-supping; drinking milk by mouthfuls, i.e. putting the lips to the breast or to a vessel and filling one's mouth, then swallowing, and then repeating the process. Cf. **dām.** **-dand** -दन्द् । स्तनन्धयसंबन्धिकोमलदन्ताः m.pl. milk-teeth, the first teeth of a suckling child. **-dāra** -दार । दुग्धधारा f. the stream of milk when poured out; a very small amount of milk.

**dŏda-gab** द्वद्-गब् । सूक्ष्माङ्कुरः m. a milk-sprout, i.e. the first tender sprout from a seed, or the like. **-gagur** -गगुर् । स्तनन्धयः m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras** -गगरस्), a milk-rat, an affectionate term for a very young suckling infant, male or female. **-gol$^{u}$** -गंलु । मुखपूरदुग्धपीतिः m. a mouthful of milk. **-gūr$^{u}$** -गूरु । दुग्धविक्रेता गोपालः m. (f. **-gūr$^{ü}$** -गूरू), a milk cowherd, a cowherd or other person who sells milk, a milkman. The fem. signifies a woman who follows this profession.

**dŏda-hĕḍur** द्वद्-ह्यडुर् । कोमलछत्राकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hĕḍaras** -ह्यडरस्), a milk-mushroom, a small delicate species of mushroom. **-hāl** -हाल् । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hāli** -हालि), a ball of milk, the name of a kind of rice, described as long in shape, soft, very well flavoured, fragrant, and white. **-hāma** -हाम । तृणगुच्छविशेषः f. a bunch of a certain tender grass, tasting like milk, that grows in rice-fields. **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । दुग्धशिम्बा f. milk-bean; a kind of bean. **-har 1** -हर् । स्तनपानकलहः m. a milk-quarrel, strife between two suckling children for one woman's breast (when a woman is suckling two children). Cf. **dŏda-r$^{a}$sh** bel. **-har 2** -हर् । दुग्धमण्डम् m. milk-cream, cream of milk. **-hör$^{ü}$** -हांरू । अतिदुग्धा गौः f. a cow that is a good milker, although slender in appearance. **-hyol$^{u}$** -ह्यंलु । अपक्वमञ्जरी m. a milk-ear, an ear of corn which is not yet ripe.

**dŏda-kāl** द्वद्-काल् । ऐककालिकमितदुग्धम् m. the amount of milk taken from a cow or buffalo at one milking. **-kōl** -कोल् (cf. کول) m. a milk-cup, a milk-jar (YZ. 130). **-kür$^{ü}$** -कंरू । दधिमयः सूदविशेषः f. a kind of sauce made of curdled milk beaten into a liquid and cooked with clarified butter, oil, and condiments. **-krūḍ 1** -क्रूड् । वल्लीविशेषः m. N. of a certain creeper, described as having a small root, but spreading very widely, with a milky juice, and delicate milk-white flowers. **-krūḍ 2** -क्रूड् । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grains of which are soft, with a pleasing scent, and tasting of milk. **-krör$^{ü}$** -क्रांरू । कूचिकामयपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk, eaten when cold and congealed. **-krür$^{ü}$** -क्रूरू । धान्यविशेषः f. N. of a certain kind of rice-plant, the grain of which is described as having a dark husk, as tasting like milk, soft, fragrant, and white (L. 463, *dud krïr*). **-krāy** -क्राय् । दुग्धकटाहः f. a milk-cauldron used for boiling milk; such a vessel when full of milk. **-k$^{a}$y** -क्य् । दधिपात्रिका f. an earthenware vessel for holding milk till it becomes sour, and in which it is then churned, a churn.

**dŏda-lōṭa** द्वद्-लोट । मनोहरबालकः m. a milk-darling; a good-looking well-mannered child. **-lyūṭ$^{u}$** -ल्यूटु । शिशुः m. a milk-chick; met. a suckling child; any child up to eight or nine years of age.

**dŏda-möj$^{ü}$** द्वद्-मांजू । धात्री f. a milk-mother, a foster-mother (W. 17), wet nurse; a woman (usually a relative) appointed to act as mother to, i.e. as an attendant on, a young unmarried virgin child-wife in her father-in-law's house (YZ. 384, L. 269, Śiv. 1095 (**möjiy** m.c. for **möj$^{ü}$**), 1151). **-môl$^{u}$** -मोलु । धात्रीभर्त्रात्मपिता m. a milk-father, the husband of a foster-mother, a foster-father (W. 17). **-mālay** -मालय् । दुग्धकामना f. milk-love, love or desire for milk, curds, or the like. **-mölyun$^{u}$** -मांलिनु । दुग्धपितृगृहम् m. the home of a foster-father, esp. of a girl's foster-father. **-mösm** -मांस्म् । स्तनन्धयशिशुः m. a milk-child, a child in the suckling stage. Cf. **mösm.** **-maṭh-hyuh$^{u}$** -मठ्-ह्युहु । अतिशुभ्रः adj. (f. **-maṭh-hish$^{ü}$** -मठ्-हिशू), like a milk-jar; met. very clear, spotless, white.

**dŏda-nör$^{ü}$** द्वद्-नांरू । दुग्धकुम्भिका f. a wide-mouthed vessel for holding milk; such a vessel full of milk.

**dŏda-phrasth** द्वद्-फ्रस्थ् m. (sg. dat. **-phrastas** -फ्रस्तस्), the white poplar, *Populus alba*. There is a fine grove of these trees in the Gurais valley. The poplar is said by Kāshmīrīs to be the minister of the kingly plane-tree (L. 79, 81, *dudh prast*). **-phuṭa** -फुट । दुग्धग्रन्थिः f. a milk-knot, a tumour or morbid swelling in the breast occurring during lactation, through superfluity of milk owing to the removal of the child. **-phyor$^{u}$** -फ्यंरु or **-phyūr$^{u}$** -फ्यूरु । दुग्धबिन्दुः m.

a milk-drop; met. a very small amount of milk. **-prāh** **-प्राह्** । **(दधिदुग्धनिमित्तको) भूतावेशविशेषः** m. milk-possession, a kind of demoniacal possession or hysterical affection (accompanied by delirium and palsy) which sometimes attacks a pregnant woman, or a lying-in woman, or a newly born child, when milk or curds is brought near her or it from a distance on a dark night in winter or similar time. **-prātsa** **-प्राछ़** । **स्तनन्धयसृक्कणी** f.pl. milk-mouth-corners, the corners of the mouth of a suckling child; met. very delicate mouth-corners.

**dŏda-r$^{a}$sh** **दद-र्श्** । **स्तनपानद्वेषः** f. milk-enmity, i.q. **dŏda-har** 1 ab. Cf. **dŏd$^{i}$ r$^{a}$sh** bel.

**dŏda-shur$^{u}$** **दद-शुरु** । **स्तनन्धयः शिशुः** m. a milk-child, a suckling child (W. 114, Rām. 807, 1249, 1653); met. any young child. **-shur$^{i}$-bāpār** **-शुरि-बापार्** । **स्तनन्धयवद्वृत्तिः** m. conduct of or like that of a young child; esp. obstinate, ignorant, unreflecting conduct on the part of a grown-up person. **-shur$^{i}$gī** **-शुरिगी** । **स्तनन्धयवृत्तिः** f., id. **-shuril** **-शुरिल्** । **स्तनन्धयता** f., id. **-shur$^{i}$-pöth$^{a}$r** **-शुरि-पाथ्र्** । **स्तनन्धयप्रवर्तना** m., id. **-sọ̆n̄$^{u}$** **-स्वंञु** । **दुग्धसंवन्धी** m. (f. **-sŏn̄ĕn̄** **-स्वञञ्**), a milk-co-father-in-law; when a foster-father or foster-mother accompanies a foster-daughter on her marriage to her husband's house as her attendant and quasi-father or quasi-mother, he is called a milk-co-father-in-law of the bride's father-in-law. The actual fathers of the bridegroom and bride are each **sọ̆n̄$^{u}$**, or co-father-in-law to the other. **-sāth** **-साथ्** । **दधिसुदायमुहूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** **-सातस्**), the milk-moment; the auspicious moment for the ceremonial offering, by her own blood relations, of a present of curdled milk to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-zang** bel. **-syun$^{u}$** **-सिनु** । **दध्यासेकसंस्कृतमांससूदः** m. a kind of broth made of mutton cooked in clotted milk. **-syoth$^{u}$** **-स्यंथु** । **दुग्धविक्लत्यात्मसक्तवः** m. ground parched grain (*sattū*) cooked with inspissated milk.

**dŏda-thañi-tsūr** **दद-थञि-चूर्** m. thief of milk and butter, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), i.q. **dŏda-tsūr** bel., q.v. **-ṭŏṭh$^{ü}$** **-टँांठू** । **दुग्धधारा** f. a stream of milk, esp. the thin stream of milk that flows from anything (such as the finger) dipped into milk, and then raised up; hence, a very small quantity of milk.

**dŏda-tsoḍ$^{u}$** **दद-च़ंडु** । **दुग्ध(दधि)पात्रम्** m. a large earthenware vessel for milk, fresh or clotted; such a vessel full of milk. **-tsaḍawôr$^{u}$** **-च़डवोरु** । **दुग्धपात्रम्** m. an earthenware vessel into which a cow is milked, the Kashmīr equivalent of a milk-pail (Śiv. 1502). **-tsop$^{u}$** **-च़ंपु** । **अल्पमात्रं दधि** m. as much clotted milk as can be taken in the hollow of the hand for drinking, a 'sup' of milk. **-tsūr** **-चूर्** m. the thief who stole milk, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in allusion to his baby exploits in Gōkula.

**dŏda-wŏgra** **दद-व्रग्र** । **पायसविशेषः** m. a thick kind of rice-milk. **-wör$^{ü}$** **-वांरू** । **दधि(दुग्ध)पात्रिका** f. a kind of small globular earthen vessel for holding milk or curds. **-wüṭ$^{ü}$** **-वंटू** । **मृदुमकुष्टकमंजरी** f. a cob of unripe Indian corn (*makāī*) in its milky stage. **-wotsh$^{u}$** **-वंछु** । **दुग्धपवत्सः** m. a milk-calf, a suckling male calf; met. an ignorant, stupid, child. **-watshür$^{ü}$** **-वछ़ंरू** । **दुग्धपवत्सा** f. a suckling female calf; met. a stupid, ignorant girl.

**dŏda-zĕl** **दद-ज़्यल्** or **-zĕlin̄** **-ज़्यलिञ्** । **दधिमण्डम्** f. the cream of clotted milk. **-zāng** **-ज़ंग्** । **दधिशाकुनिकम्** f. milk-gift; the auspicious gift of a full jar of clotted milk sent by her own relations to a pregnant woman approaching the time of her delivery. Cf. **dŏda-sāth** ab. **-zĕv** **-ज़्यव्** । **दुग्धजिह्वा** f. a milk-tongue, the tongue of a suckling child, which has not tasted any flavour except that of milk; met. a delicate or soft tongue.

**dŏd$^{i}$-r$^{a}$sh** **ददि-र्श्** । **स्तन्यद्वेषः** f., i.q. **dŏda-r$^{a}$sh** and **dŏda-har** 1 ab. **-tsol$^{u}$** **-च़ंलु** । **स्तन्यपाननिवृत्तः** m. (f. **-tsüj$^{ü}$** **-च़ंजू**), a child who has given up milk, a weaned child.

**dŏduk$^{u}$** **ददुकु** । **दुग्ध(दधि)संवन्धी** adj. (f. **dŏdüc$^{ü}$** **ददंचू**), of or belonging to milk, fresh or clotted (*dahī*); derived from or made from milk (e.g. cream, etc.); produced from milk (e.g. a person's virtues or vices derived from his mother's milk).

**dŏdas drūr$^{ü}$ pĕn̄$^{ü}$** **ददस् द्रूरू प्यंञू** । **प्रवृत्तावेव समुच्छेदः** f.inf. a torch to fall on milk; any business or thing to be utterly destroyed in its very inception; like an infant whose life depends on its mother's milk, and who loses its mother immediately after birth. **—driyĕ pĕn̄ĕ** **—द्रिय प्यञ** । **आरम्भ एवान्तरायापातः** f. pl. inf. curses to fall on milk; an impediment to occur in the very commencement of any auspicious action, like a curse falling on the drinking of milk by a newly born child. **—kȧnḍ$^{i}$ tsārȧn$^{i}$** **—कंडि च़ारंनि** । **निर्मलेऽपि दोषान्वेषणम्** m. pl. inf. to collect thorns in milk, to search for faults in some action or business which is blameless, to pick holes without cause, to be over-scrupulous (K.Pr. 61). **—lagun** **—लगुन्** । **चीरस्नुत्याविर्भावः** m.inf. (of a pregnant cow nearing the time of calving) the first signs of a flow of milk to become evident.

**ḍŏḍ** **डड्** । **सार्धमानः** num. adj. e.g. one and a half (K.Pr. 58). W. 105 makes this word **ḍoḍ$^{u}$** **डंडु**, with f. **düḍ$^{ü}$** **डंडू**.

**ḍöḍ$^{i}$** डा॑ड़ि । नित्यमेव adv. continually, always; thoroughly, well done (K.Pr. 25, *ḍāḍi*). Cf. **ḍāḍa.**

**dod$^{u}$** द॑दु, **dọ̆d$^{u}$** द्व॑दु adj. (f. **düz$^{ü}$** द॑ज़ू), burnt; full of rage. Properly 1 p.p. of **dazun,** q.v. **-wan** -वन्, also spelt **dọ̆d$^{u}$wan** द्व॑दुवन् or **düd$^{ü}$wan** द॑दूवन्, see bel. । दग्धारण्यम्(इव) subst.m. and adj. c.g. a burnt-down forest; met. (as adj.) like a burnt forest (of a bare, leafless, tree, plant, etc.); met. of a country, of a custom, etc.

**dȧd$^{i}$-kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** द॑दि-काँग॑रू । पराक्षेपणम् f. the fire-brazier of a burnt man; met. when one is well off and comfortable to calumniate or reproach another with whom one has no concern. **-waṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -व॑ट॑रू । निरर्थपरिवादनम् f. false calumny without necessity or cause.

**düd$^{ü}$wan** द॑दूवन् m. a burnt forest, a forest which has been burnt down by a conflagration. **düd$^{ü}$wanas nyūr$^{u}$ yun$^{u}$** द॑दूवनस् न्यूरु यिनु । विनष्टस्योज्जीवनम् m.inf. new growth to come to a burnt forest; met. (of a family, a business, etc.) to take new life (after apparent destruction).

**dôd$^{u}$ 1** दोदु دود । पीडा m. pain, agony, anguish, mental (YZ. 574, K.Pr. 167, Rām. 291, 1422) or physical (K.Pr. 23, 53, 65, 76); the pain of sickness, sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness); sickness, ailment, disease (El.). The part of the body in which pain is felt is put in the dat. Thus, **dandas dôd$^{u}$,** a pain in the tooth, toothache; **kalas d.,** a headache; **kalējas d.,** liver complaint; **kanas d.,** earache; **zuwas d.,** pain in the body (Gr.M.). On the other hand, **dazanas d.,** there is pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54); **nafsa d.,** difficulty of breath, breathlessness (YZ. 398); **pọ̆t$^{a}$ra d.,** grief for a (dead) son (YZ. 417), grief of a barren woman longing for a son (K.Pr. 174); **andarim$^{i}$ död$^{i}$,** internal pains, heart-grief (K.Pr. 13). Cf. **dag 1.** **—āsun** —आसुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.). **—hyuh$^{u}$** —ह्युहु m. something like pain, a feeling of pain. **—karun** —करुन् । पीडोद्भवः m.inf. to ache, be painful (Gr.M.). **—lagun** —लगुन् or **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to suffer pain, be pained (El.).

**dādi-sost$^{u}$** दादि-स॑स्तु adj. (f. **-sütsh$^{ü}$** -स॑छू), pained, suffering pain (Rām. 242).

**död$^{i}$-kôṭ$^{u}$** दा॑दि-कोटु adj. (f. **-köṭ$^{ü}$** -का॑टू), grieved, afflicted (El.). (The spelling of this word is doubtful; El. spells *dādkóṭ*.) The word is probably incorrect for **-kôṭh$^{u}$,** see under **dôd$^{u}$ 3.**

**dôd$^{u}$ 2** दोदु । स्नेहः m. love, affection (shown to a beloved child, pupil, friend, or the like). Cf. **dag 2.** **—barun** —बरुन् । प्रेमाध्यानम् m.inf. to seek affectionately for a loved friend, relation, or disciple, on the successful completion of some work, or on a similar occasion.

**ḍôd$^{u}$ 3** दोदु । द्वेषः m. envy, hatred, jealousy. **—tulun** —तुलुन् । ईर्ष्योत्पादनम् m.inf. to raise envy or jealousy, to arouse envy or jealousy in others by flaunting one's success, wealth, or the like. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । ईर्ष्योद्गमः m.inf. envy or jealousy to be aroused.

**död$^{i}$-kôṭh$^{u}$** दा॑दि-कोठु । रोषस्वभावः adj. (f. **—köṭh$^{ü}$** —का॑ठू), angrily disposed towards another. Cf. **död$^{i}$-kôṭ$^{u}$** under **dôd$^{u}$ 1.** **-wōv** -वोव् । द्वेषः f. envy, jealousy, hate. **-wōv tulüñ$^{ü}$** -वोव् तुल॑ञ्जू । द्वेषोत्पादनम् f.inf. to arouse envy, jealousy, etc. **-wōv wŏthüñ$^{ü}$** -वोव् व्वथ॑ञ्जू । द्वेषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. envy, jealousy to arise at another's success.

**dūd** दूद् (? spelling) in **dūd-phras,** m. the Himalayan poplar, *Populus ciliata* (El.). The word is probably the same as **dŏda-phrasth** under **dŏd,** q.v.

**ḍuḍa** डुड । स्वयमागतः m. one who is in the habit of coming as an uninvited guest to a feast, etc. (? the same as the *duda* of El., which he translates 'invitation').

**dōda-bung$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** दोद-बुंग॑रू f. a kind of bracelet (El.) (? spelling of this word; El. has *dōdabungir*, and makes it m.).

**ḍuḍḍö** डुड्डा॑ । डकारः m. the name of the letter **ḍa,** used in schools. Cf. **ḍakaḍö.**

**ḍiḍ$^{i}$gī** डिड़िगी । धृष्टता f. audacity, boldness, daring (in a bad sense, e.g. of a robber or the like). Cf. **ḍyuḍ$^{u}$.**

**ḍuḍagī** डुडगी । स्वयमभ्यागामिता f. the habit or practice of attending feasts or dinner-parties uninvited.

**dŏdij$^{ü}$** द्वदिजू । दुग्धयुक्ता, ओषधिविशेषः f. a cow which is in milk; N. of a certain medicinal plant, the leaves of which exude a milky juice when cut; ? the dandelion, cf. **dūdal.**

**dudȧj$^{i}$** दुद॑ज़ि, **dudüj$^{ü}$** दुद॑जू, see **dudol$^{u}$.**

**dūdal** दूदल् m. dandelion, *Taraxacum officinale* (El.). ? i.q. **dŏdij$^{ü}$.**

**dudol$^{u}$** दुद॑लु । द्विवाराहतिकः adj. (f. **dudȧj$^{i}$** दुद॑ज़ि or **dudüj$^{ü}$** दुद॑जू), only twice pounded, of paddy, etc., which has been pounded once to remove the husk, and only once again pounded to make it perfectly clean. Most grain is pounded three times; met. hail (from its resemblance to coarsely pounded grain) (Śiv. 1243).

**död$^{i}$lad** दा॑दिलद् । मनस्तापयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **död$^{i}$ladiñ** दा॑दिलदिञ्), one who suffers pain, esp. mental pain (YZ. 203) caused by another's action; miserable, grieved, afflicted (El., Gr.M., YZ. 562, 564, 573, Rām. 292); one who is suffering from sickness, sick; painful (of a wound) (YZ. 74). Cf. **dôd$^{u}$ 1.**

**dod$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द॑दु-म॑तु, see **dazun.**

**dādanī** دادنی f. an advance of money (made to cultivators, labourers, manufacturers, etc.). Cf. L. 418.

**duḍanga** दुडंग । द्विवारम् adv. twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

**duḍong$^{u}$** दुडंगु । द्विवारकः adj. (f. **duḍünj$^{\ddot{u}}$** दुडंजू or **duḍȧnj$^{i}$** दुडंजि), occurring twice a day (of eating, drinking, or the like).

**dā̃d$^{a}$r** दाँद्र् or **dā̃dur$^{u}$** दाँदुरु । शाकविक्रेता m. (f. **dā̃darĕñ** दाँदर्यञ्), a kitchen-gardener (El.), a vegetable- and fruit-seller. The f. is a woman who herself sits in the market and sells such articles (Gr.Gr. 39).

**dā̃d$^{a}$r-bāy** दाँद्र्-वाय् । शाकविक्रेतृस्त्री f. the wife of a vegetable- and fruit-seller. **-mujĕ** -मुज्य । मूलिकाविशेषः f.pl. a small kind of radish, a garden-radish.

**dā̃d$^{a}$r$^{i}$-khāh** दाँद्रि-खाह् । मूलिकादिचेत्रम् m. a kitchen-garden.

**dadāra** ददार । द्रव्यनाशः m. destruction of property, esp. the reduction to beggary of a weak man in his endeavours to please some important visitor, or the violent destruction of property by some superhuman means. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । वलाद्द्रव्यनाशापत्तिः m.inf. destruction of property as ab. to occur. **—karun** —करुन् । वलाद्द्रव्यनाशनम् m.inf. to destroy violently as ab.

**dadūr** (? spelling) m. *Rhamnus virgatus* (El.), apparently a species of buckthorn.

**dad$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** दद्रू । पक्षिविशेषः (दारुभेदी) f. N. of a certain bird, a woodpecker.

**dadür$^{\ddot{u}}$** दद्रू । निष्कुहः, पक्वकर्कटी f. a hollow tree; a hollow in a tree (H. ii, 10); a cucumber which has ripened till it is hard and dry and is no longer edible. (El. gives *dadir*, m. which he translates 'the edible part of a cucumber'; W. 12 has *dadạr*, a cucumber.)

**daḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** दंद्रू । दद्रुरोगः f. N. of a certain cutaneous disease, itch. **—wŏthüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —व्वथंञ्जू । दद्रुरोगोद्भवः f.inf. itch to arise, an attack of itch to come on.

**deodar**, see **diva-dār**, under **div**.

**dīdār** دیدار m. sight, seeing, vision; look, appearance (**khŏsh-dīdār**, of beautiful appearance, YZ. 47); interview. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु m.inf. to give an interview, to show oneself (YZ. 140, Śiv. 416). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to look at, see (with gen. of obj. YZ. 530).

**did$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** दिद्रू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a certain bird, described as resembling a sparrow, with a sweet voice, and kept as a song-bird, the Indian skylark (L. 146, *dedar*) (Śiv. 181); ? a pheasant (El.).

**dŏdur$^{u}$** द्वदुरु । जीर्णः adj. (f. **dŏdür$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्वद्रू), decayed, rotten, worm-eaten, worn out (of trees, wood, clothes, utensils, or the like); weak, decrepit (of human beings); (as subst.) rotting, rottenness (El., Gr.Gr. 121, K.Pr. 12). **—aʦun** —अचुन् । जीर्णतोद्भवः m.inf. to enter decayedness, worn-outness, etc.; an attack of weakness or decrepitude to occur. **—ʦānun** —चानुन् । विस्रंसानुप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause decrepitude to enter; by constant worrying to make a person prematurely old.

**dudara** दुदर । अतिस्थूलदृढः adj. c.g. stout and strong (of anything animate or inanimate).

**dŏdarā-böd$^{i}$** द्वदरा-वांदि । अतिविकृतः adj. c.g. rotten, decayed.

**dŏdar-hôm$^{u}$** द्वदर्-होमु । ग्रामप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a village about ten miles to the north of Śrīnagar. It is the ancient Dugdhâśrama, and here the valley of the Sindhu (Sind) River debouches into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 419, 489).

**daḍ$^{a}$rilad** दंद्रिलद् । दद्रुरोगी adj. c.g. suffering from the disease of itch.

**dŏdarun** द्वदरुन् । जीर्णीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dŏdaryōv** द्वदर्योव्), to rot, decay; to be worn out (of clothes); to be withered, weak, decrepit (of human beings) (K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1634). **dŏdaryō-mot$^{u}$** द्वदर्यो-मंतु । जीर्णीभूतः perf. part. (f. **dŏdaryē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्वदर्ये-मंचू), rotted, decayed; worn out, weakened, decrepit.

**dadarināg** ददरिनाग् m. N. of a fountain in the Vihī Pargana, near the village of Khruv (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. II, 459.

**dadarāray** ददरारय् । सकोपभर्त्सनम् f. angry, loud, abuse.

**daḍ$^{a}$rāwun** दंद्रावुन् । चीणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** दंद्रोवु), to make weak, to oppress, harass another to weakness; (of grief, etc.) to reduce a person to weakness. **daḍ$^{a}$rāwana āmot$^{u}$** दंद्रावन आमंतु । दुःखसंतप्तीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —आमंचू), reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **daḍ$^{a}$rāwana yun$^{u}$** दंद्रावन यिनु । संतापचीणीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become reduced to weakness by grief, etc. **daḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दंद्रोवु-मंतु । चीणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **daḍ$^{a}$röw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** दंद्रांवू-मंचू), reduced to weakness by oppression, grief, etc.

**dŏdarāwun** द्वदरावुन् । जीर्णनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏdarôw$^{u}$** द्वदरोवु), to cause to rot (Gr.Gr.); to allow to spoil or get rotten by want of care; (of human beings) to make weak by harassment; (of sorrow) to render a person weak. **dŏdarôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द्वदरोवु-मंतु । जीर्णीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dŏdaröw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्वदरांवू-मंचू), allowed to get rotten by want of care; weakened by sorrow, harassment, or the like.

**dadarāy** **ददराय्। धारासंपातः** f. a violent and continuous storm of rain.

**dŏdaráy$^{i}$** **द्दर्यि** in **dŏdaráy$^{i}$ gaʦhun** **द्दर्यि गछुन् । विलीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to disappear, esp. of the pustules of smallpox.

**dọ̆d$^{a}$sa** **द्दस । अतिपिपासा** m. extreme thirst. **—hyon$^{u}$** **—ह्यंनु**, **—pyon$^{u}$** **—प्यंनु**, or **—wŏthun** **—व्रथुन् अतिपिपासोद्भवः** m.inf. great thirst to occur.

**dudasta** **दुदस्त** دودسته adj. c.g. two-handed, having two hands (Ram. 1351).

**dadaw-dö** **ददव्-दा । दकारः** m. the name of the letter **da** **द**, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍö.**

**dod$^{u}$wan** **दंदुवन्**, **dọ̆d$^{u}$wan** **द्दुवन्**, or **düd$^{ü}$wan** **दंदूवन्**, see **dod$^{u}$.**

**dadyun$^{u}$** **ददिनु** m. N. of an extensive *karēwa* or plateau in Dachünpōr Pargana (El.).

**ḍuḍöz$^{ü}$** **डुडांज़ू । स्वयमभ्यागामिता** f. the habit or custom of attending a feast though not invited. Cf. **ḍuḍa.**

**daf** دف, see **ḍaph.**

**dāf,** see **ḍāph.**

**dafā** دفع and دفعه, see **daphā.**

**daf'u'l-waqt,** see **daphul-wakth.**

**dafn** دفن, see **daphan.**

**dafar** دفر, see **ḍaphar.**

**dag 1** **दग् । आघातः, ईषदाहननम्, पीडा, मरणजन्यदुःखम्** f. (Gr.Gr. 125), a blow (Gr.Gr. 148); esp. a blow caused to something falling from a height (e.g. to a fruit falling from a tree); patting, a series of gentle blows or pats with the hand or the like on any part of the body, shampooing; the smarting pain of a wound (K.Pr. 58); pain generally (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 1350); sorrow caused by the death of a beloved relation or friend; **bata-dag,** rice-pain, the pain of earning one's living (K.Pr. 26); **mĕnga-dag,** a pain in the temporal bone, a headache (K.Pr. 158); **putra-dag,** the pains of childbirth (K.Pr. 126); **sūra-dag,** the pain caused to the bare feet by walking in the hoar-frost (K.Pr. 26); **yüḍ$^{ü}$-dag,** stomach-pain, hunger (K.Pr. 239); **dödis dag,** the pain of sickness (Śiv. 1855, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); **māzas dag,** pain in the flesh (K.Pr. 152). Cf. **dôd$^{u}$ 1.** **—dinʼ$^{ü}$** **—दिञ्जू । आहननम्, बलाद्धूतिः** f.inf. to thump; pound, triturate; to shampoo; to weave very tightly. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** **—करंञ्जू । पीडोद्भवः** f.inf. to make smarting, to smart (of a wound, a rheumatic limb, a burn, or the skin to which an irritating ointment has been applied, etc.). **—pĕñ$^{ü}$** **—प्यंञ्जू । शोकापत्तिः** f.inf. grief to fall, grief at the death of some near relation or other loved person to befall. **—tulüñ$^{ü}$** **—तुलंञ्जू । पीडोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause smarting to another by a wound, a blow, or the like; to cause mental smarting by opposition, abuse, or the like. **—ʦhunüñ$^{ü}$** **—छुनंञ्जू । दुःखशोकापादनम्** f.inf. to give rise to grief, to cause grief to a person, by killing his loved son or the like. **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$** **—व्रथंञ्जू । पीडोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. smarting to arise, smarting of rheumatism, a wound, or the like, to be felt; mental smarting from opposition or abuse to be felt.

**daga diñĕ** **दग दिञ । अङ्गाहननम्, जलधारापातः** f. pl. inf. to give thumps, to slap; to shampoo; to pour, as a remedy, a stream of water on a fresh bruise or wound. **-makh** **-मख्। बलात्कारः** f. (sg. dat. **-maki** **-मकि**), the employment of force or violence in order to accomplish anything (after previously trying gentler means). **-makh karüñ$^{ü}$** **-मख् करंञ्जू । बलाद्विधापनम्** f.inf. to compel an obstinate person to set to work upon anything.

**dag 2** **दग् । प्रेमातिशयः** f. great love shown to a son, friend, or the like, intimate affection; cf. **dôd$^{u}$ 2.** **—hĕñ$^{ü}$** **—ह्यंञ्जू । हार्दस्वीकृतिः** f.inf. to take love, to feel intense sympathy with one who is loved.

**dagi-rost$^{u}$** **दगि-रंस्तु । स्नेहहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$** **-रंछू**), wanting in affection, not liking (anything or course of action), antipathetic; not loving (e.g. a woman to her step-children), unsympathetic; adv. (**प्रीतिवर्जम्**), unkindly, stiffly, unsympathetically, in a critical spirit. **-raʦhar** **-रछर् । हार्दराहित्यम्** m. want of kindliness, want of sympathy, want of liking (for). **-wôl$^{u}$** **-वोलु । प्रेमभरितः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), one who is very fond of any person or thing, loving, sympathetic.

**ḍag** **डग्। निर्बलः** m. a man who is weak, powerless; one too weak to accomplish any particular work. **—byuc$^{u}$** **—विचु । परिशेषः** m. remains, savings, the little that is saved when one's fortune is lost.

**ḍaga ḍaga** **डग डग** adv. (bringing) by little and little, (bringing) scraps or the leavings of a meal day by day (K.Pr. 54).

**dāg** **दाग्** داغ **। चिह्नम्, कुलकलङ्कः** m. a mark burnt in, a brand, cautery (K.Pr. 60, Ram. 190, 203); a mark, spot, speck; a stain, dirty mark; a stigma, a blemish (Ram. 1106); the blemish (in a family), a ne'er-do-well, the black sheep of a family. **—aʦun** **—अचुन् । कलङ्कोद्भवः** m.inf. a stain to enter, dirty spots to come upon something white and clean (Rām. 652). **—dyun$^{u}$** **—दिनु । चिह्नदानम्** m.inf. to mark, to scar; to wound, to grieve; to give a distinguishing mark to anything; to disgrace a person, to put a person to shame, on account of his bad conduct. **—hyon$^{u}$** **—ह्यंनु । तप्तदाचादिना चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कधावनम्** m.inf.

to brand (a horse, cattle, etc.); to apply the cautery (in medicine); to wash off a dirty mark or stain on a cloth, etc.; to suffer branding; to suffer intense pain (Rām. 203, 387, 643); to cause intense pain (Rām. 1713, 1718). **—karun —करुन् ।** **तापनम्** m.inf. to dip heated metal (such as red-hot iron or silver balls or nails) into water, so as to make a tonic draught. Cf. **dāg-dār,** s.v. **—lagun —लगुन् । (कलङ्क)चिह्नसंयोगः** m.inf. to be burnt; to become spotted with dirt; to be branded; to be defamed, get a bad name; to be damaged. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । कलङ्कचिह्नावशेषः** m.inf. the spot to remain; after washing out a dirty mark, traces of it still to be visible; met. of inward grief, after consolation, traces of the old grief still to rankle. **—thawun —थवुन् । चिह्नकरणम्, कलङ्कास्थापनम्** m.inf. to stain, sully; to put a distinguishing mark on anything (Rām. 440); to vilify, defame, give a bad name to, to disgrace a person on account of his bad conduct (Rām. 688). **—tsānun —त्सानुन् । चिह्नप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to cause a stain to enter; to stain, put dirty spots on a clean cloth or the like. **-zad -ज़द्** داغزد **। निन्दाकलङ्कितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāga-zadiñ** **दाग-ज़दिञ्,** see bel.), one who has a bad reputation, a reputed thief, or the like.

**dāga-zadiñ दाग-ज़दिञ् । कलङ्किता** f. of **dāg-zad** ab., a woman with a bad reputation.

**ḍāg डाँग् । स्थूलदण्डः** m. a club, mace (Gr.Gr. 10); a blow with a stick or cudgel (Śiv. 130); a walking-stick. Cf. **ḍāguv**$^{u}$. **—din**$^{i}$ **—दिनि । ताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to give clubs; to give a drubbing, to flog a person as a punishment.

**ḍaga डग । कर्दमोद्वहनी** m. (in building) a wooden vessel for carrying mud or mortar, a hod. Cf. **ḍagur.**

**dagā** دغا m. deceit, imposture, treachery; cheat, fraud, artifice (Gr.M.). **tami-sūty chih dagā karān,** they impose upon him (Gr.M.). Cf. **dagöyi.**

**dāga** in **dāga-shālwôl**$^{u}$, N. of a Government official, the chief of the shawl department (El.).

**dēg देग्** دیگ **। बृहत्पिठरः** f. a large metal pot (for culinary or other purposes), a cauldron, kettle (K.Pr. 54, 193, W. 119, Śiv. 1533).

**dēga-bata देग-बत । उखाविशेषभक्तम्** m. a large pile of rice cooked in a cauldron, for a wedding feast or the like.

**dig दिग् । चञ्चाघातः** f. a blow given by the beak of a bird, a peck, beak-bite (K.Pr. 38, 56). **—diñ**$^{ü}$ **—दिञू । चञ्चा(इव) आहननम्** f.inf. to peck, bite with the beak; met. privately to interfere with and impede another who is comfortably placed, to give 'pin-pricks'.

**diga-dig दिग-दिग् । अन्योन्यं चञ्चाघातः** f. mutual pecking, as in a cock-fight.

**ḍī̃g**$^{i}$ **डीँगि,** etc., see **ḍyū̃g**$^{u}$.

**dŏg द्वग् । कुट्टनम्** m. pounding, beating, esp. the pounding of grain to remove the husk, husking (Gr.Gr. 123). The pounding is usually done in a mortar with a heavy pestle worked like a pedal by the foot (K.Pr. 224). Cf. **dŏga-athawār,** bel. **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु । सम्यगवखण्डनम्** m.inf. to give pounding, to pound; esp. to give a thorough final pounding to grain that has already been husked in a mortar.

**dŏga-athawār द्वग-अथवार् । अत्यल्पकुट्टना** f. a light pounding given to grain, in which a light hand-pestle, not the pedal-pestle, is employed. **-bọ̆ch**$^{u}$ **-ब्वंछु । अत्यल्पकुट्टनसंस्कारः** adj. (f. **-bŏch**$^{ü}$ **-ब्वछू**), hungry for pounding; (of grain, etc.) incompletely husked, husked only once and requiring further pounding. **-chih -छिह् । अत्यल्पकुट्टना** f. (sg. dat. **-chish**$^{ü}$ **-छिशू**), an incomplete husking, as ab.; cf. **chih 2.** **-diwath -दिवथ् । कुरूपा** f. (sg. dat. **-diwati -दिवति**), a pestle-goddess (cf. **diwath 2**), a woman, a portrait, or statue, ugly and irregularly featured or formed. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः** m.inf. to draw from pounding, to complete the pounding of grain when it is entirely husked. **-mŏzūr -म्वज़ूर् । कुट्टनभृतिभुक्** m. (f. **-mŏz**$^{a}$**rĕñ** **-म्वज़्र्यञ्**), one who lives by hiring himself or herself as a grain-husker. **-mŏzūr**$^{i}$ **-म्वज़ूरि । कुट्टनभृतिः** f. wages paid to a professional grain-husker.

**dọ̆g**$^{u}$ **द्वंगु । मुष्टिप्रहारः** m. a blow with the closed fist, a thump (K.Pr. 56, *dug*); the fist (Gr.Gr. 145, El. *daug*). **-dọ̆g**$^{u}$ **-द्वंगु । बद्धमुष्ट्या मर्दनम्** m. a kind of shampooing, in which the back and loins are thumped with the fist, believed to relieve weariness and to aid digestion. **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु** m.inf. to strike, thump (K.Pr. 59). **—hyon**$^{u}$ **—ह्यंनु** m.inf. to receive a thump, to be beaten (K.Pr. 59). **—lāyun —लायुन् । मुष्टिप्रहारः** m.inf. to strike with the closed fist, to thump.

**dŏgi ti bārav dŏg**$^{i}$ **hata ti bārav द्वगि ति बारव् द्वंगि हत ति बारव् । सर्वथा कृतघ्नता** m.pl. grumbling at one stroke, and also grumbling at a hundred strokes; met. grumbling at whatever is given, whether little or much, persistent ingratitude; also (cf. K.Pr. 58) a complaint to the magistrate for one blow, and also a complaint for a hundred blows (i.e. the punishment is the same in each case, equivalent to "one may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a farthing").

**ḍọ̆g**$^{u}$ **ड्वंगु** or **ḍog**$^{u}$ **डंगु । अङ्गुलिपिटकः** m. a gathering on the back of the finger-tip, a whitlow.

**ḍū̃g ड्डूँग्** । जलेऽधोनिमज्जनम् f. a dive (into deep water), esp. of a skilled diver. Cf. **ḍung**. **ḍū̃ga dinĕ̃ ड्डूँग दिञ** । निमज्जनाभ्यसनम् f. pl. inf. to give dives, to dive and as soon as one returns to the surface to dive and dive again.

**ḍū̃gi phirun ड्डूँगि फिरुन्** । वज्रप्रस्रावणम् m.inf. to dip anything deep into any liquid, as if one were causing it to dive; met. to cause one to dive deep into liquor, to cause him to drink deeply. **—phērun —फेरुन्** । अतिप्रस्रवणम् m.inf. to drink deeply, as ab.

**ḍū̃ga ड्डूँग** or **ḍū̃̄ga ड्डूँग** । नौविशेषः m. a kind of covered boat for passengers with their baggage and servants, and in which the passengers also live (Śiv. 1488, 1683); a ferry-boat (Gr.M.); **ḍū̃̄ga** is the boatmen's pronunciation. For an account of this boat see L. 381 (*dúnga*); **ḍū̃gas kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1780). **-r$^{a}$kh -र्ख्** । असच्चिह्नम् f. (sg. dat. **-r$^{a}$khi -र्खि**), the mark on the boat. A man is supposed to drop a cooking-vessel overboard, and to make a mark on the side of the boat where it fell over. Then, when the boat arrives at its destination and the pot is sought for, he points out the mark and says, "here is where it fell overboard, let us dive here for it." Hence, any useless mark made by a fool. **-hönz$^{ü}$ -हांज़ू** । नौविशेषनाविकः m. (his wife is **-hānzañ -हाञ्ज़ञ्**), a boatman of a **ḍū̃ga.**

**dugọ̆b$^{u}$ दुग्वंबु** । अतिभारः adj. (f. **dugŏb$^{u}$ दुग्वंबू**), of double weight, very heavy, stouter than necessary (usually of ornaments, such as bracelets or the like).

**dugob$^{u}$ दुगंबु** । द्व्यङ्कुरः adj. (f. **dugüb$^{ü}$ दुगंबू**), with two sprouts (of a sprouting seed).

**dagābāz** دغاباز adj. and subst. m. deceitful, treacherous, fraudulent; a cheat, knave, impostor, traitor (Gr.M., El.).

**dagābözī** دغابازي f. cheating, imposture, treachery (Rām. 30).

**dīgcī** ديگچي m. a cooking vessel, large, round, brazen, with narrow mouth (El.).

**dugāḍa दुगाड** or **dugāla दुगाल** । कुद्दालभेदः m. a kind of double-bladed mattock, one blade above and the other below, on the principle of the spikes of a pickaxe.

**dag-dār दग्-दार्** । वात्सल्ययुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕñ -दार्यञ्**), full of affectionate sympathy (as a father for his children, a master for his servant, etc.).

**dāg-dār दाग्-दार्** داغدار । सचिह्नः, तप्तः adj. c.g. branded, cauterized; scarred; marked, spotted; stained; blemished; (of water or the like) that into which red-hot iron has been dropped (to make a tonic). Cf. **dāg karun,** s.v. **dāg.**

**dag-dörī दग्-दांरी** । वात्सल्यम् f. affectionate sympathy.

**dŏg-dār द्वग्-दार्** । कृतसम्यगवखण्डनः adj. c.g. thoroughly pounded, thoroughly husked and cleaned (of grain, etc.).

**dugā̃gal दुगाँगल्** । द्विचिन्ताकुलत्वम् f. worry or harassment by having to do two things (esp. two incompatible things) at the same time.

**dugā̃gàl$^{i}$ gatshun दुगाँगंलि गछुन्** । द्विकार्यचिन्तने पतनम् m.inf. such worry to occur.

**dŏg$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ द्वग्ंजू** । पिण्डिका f. a small lump of any moist substance, such as soft earth, or a small ball of boiled rice ready to be put into the mouth (dim. of **dŏgul$^{u}$,** q.v.).

**dagal दगल्** । आहत्या व्रणितः, अनुभूतदुःखः adj. c.g. wounded by a blow, injured or spoilt (as e.g. a fruit) by a blow; suffering grief owing to the death of a loved relation or friend. Cf. **dag.**

**dāgal 1 दागल्** । चिह्नोपेतः adj. c.g. marked, stained, dirtied.

**dāgal 2 दागल्** m. agate (El.).

**dạg$^{a}$la दंग्ल** । उष्णवस्त्रम् m. a coat or waistcoat padded with cotton, a quilted coat or vest.

**dĕgul द्यगुल्** or **dĕgul$^{u}$ द्यगुलु** । पिठरविशेषः (sg. dat. **dĕgalas द्यगलस्**), m. a globular wide-mouthed earthen pot for cooking meat (K.Pr. 107, 229). **—gatshun —गछुन्** । संकटेनोपनिवेशनम् m.inf. to go to pot, to become like the contents of a pot; met. (of human beings, esp. when struck by some epidemic) to lie crowded together; (of earthen vessels) lying close together so as to be liable to knock against each other.

**digal दिगल्** । चञ्च्वाघाती adj. c.g. (of a bird) ready to strike with the beak, inclined to peck.

**dŏgul$^{u}$ द्वगुलु** । पिण्डः adj. (f. **dŏg$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ द्वग्ंजू**), shaped like the fist, lumpish, lumpy (Gr.Gr. 145); subst.m. a lump of any soft or moist substance, such as mud, or a ball of rice ready to put into the mouth. Cf. **dŏg$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** and **dŏgal-bata.**

**ḍū̃gal ड्डूँगल्** । निमज्जनशीलः adj. c.g. one skilled in diving, one accustomed to dive, a diver.

**dugāla दुगाल** । द्विफालकुद्दालः m., i.q. **dugāḍa,** q.v.

**dŏgal-bata द्वगल्-बत** or **dŏgàl$^{i}$ bata द्वगंलि बत** । संसृष्टभक्तम् m. cooked rice with clotted lumps of rice in it. Cf. **dŏgul$^{u}$.**

**dagalad दगलद्** । व्रणितः adj. c.g. bruised, esp. of fallen fruit.

**dāgalad दागलद्** । कलङ्कितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dāgaladiñ दागलदिञ्**), spotted, dirtied, spoilt by dirt-marks; defiled, morally fouled, of bad repute.

**dagilad दगिलद्** । अतिप्रीतियुक्तः adj. c.g. sympathetically affectionate (of a parent, husband, wife, or the like).

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

**dagal-dūs$^{i}$** दगल्-दूसि or **dagal-dūsī** दगल्-दूसी (cf. دغل دوستي) । पिशुनता f. deceitful friendship; backbiting in order to sow dissension between friends.

**dagal-dūs$^{u}$** दगल्-दूसु (cf. دغل دوست) । कर्णेजपः m. (f. **dagal-dūs$^{ü}$** दगल्-दूसू), a treacherous friend, one who backbites in order to sow dissension between two friends.

**dāgi-lānath** दागि-लानथ् داغ لعنت । प्रसिद्धकुत्सा f. (sg. dat. **dāgi-lānüʦ$^{ü}$** दागि-लान॑च़ू), openly displayed disgrace, universally known moral foulness of any person, a thoroughly bad character.

**digambar** दिगम्बर् m. one who is sky-clothed, naked, a naked ascetic; N. of Śiva (Śiv. 153, 632, 926, 1021, 1169, 1584).

**ḍī̃gamīr** डीँगमीर् । मुख्यः, बलात्कारकृत् m. (his wife is **ḍī̃gamīr-bāy** डीँगमीर्-बाय्, while a woman who performs his duties is **ḍī̃gamīrĕñ** डीँगमीर्यंञ्), the headman of a village, who is responsible for its good order and for its government revenue; a braggart village tyrant, one who bullies his neighbours. **—lāgun** —लागुन् । आधिपत्यप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to act (without authority) as a village headman, to bully or oppress those weaker than oneself, to act as a braggart.

**ḍī̃gamīrī** डीँगमीरी । बलात्कारिता f. the habit of village tyranny, a practice of bullying one's neighbours. **—hāwüñ$^{ü}$** —हाव॑ञू । बलात्कारिताप्रदर्शनम् f.inf. to display village tyranny, to pretend to be a village headman, and to act as if one had such authority.

**ḍī̃gamīrĕñ** डीँगमीर्यंञ् । मुख्यास्त्री f. a female head of a village, a village headwoman. See **ḍī̃gamīr.**

**dagun 1** दगुन् or **dagun$^{u}$** दगुनु (Gr.Gr. 148) । कुट्टनकम् m. (sg. dat. **daganas** दगनस्), a hand-pestle for pounding vegetables, medicines, etc.; a mace, a club (Gr.Gr. 148).

**dagun 2** दगुन् । कुट्टनम्, ताडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dog$^{u}$** द॑गु, f. **düj$^{ü}$** द॑जू; 2 p.p. **dajyōv** दज्योव्), to pound, triturate (K.Pr. 66, 208); to hit, pound, with the fists (Śiv. 1856, **dagē** m.c. for **dagi**); to cudgel; to shampoo; to beat thin (e.g. gold leaf). In K.Pr. 208 **daga** fut. sg. 1 is spelt *dugah*, as if from a verb **dŏgun,** instead of **dagun.** Cf. **dŏgawun** and **adọ̆g$^{u}$.**

**dȧg$^{i}$ dȧg$^{i}$ sŏn banun** द॑गि द॑गि स्वन् बनुन् । अतिस्थिरीभवनम् m.inf. (somebody else) continually beating (someone), and that someone to become gold, i.e. by continual teaching and practice to become thoroughly competent or perfect.

**dog$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द॑गु-म॑तु । कुट्टितः perf. part. (f. **düj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** द॑जू-म॑च़ू), pounded (of drugs, vegetables, etc., with a wooden hand-pestle); beaten thin (like gold-leaf or the like); struck, thumped, cudgelled.

**dagān dagān anun** दगान् दगान् अनुन् । यथाकथंचित्समाप्तिसंमुखीकरणम् m.inf. pounding and pounding to bring; hence, with great difficulty, by some means or other, to bring any difficult and long-continued task towards completion.

**dagith thawun** दगिथ् थवुन् । ताडनम् m.inf. to beat, drub, thump, smite (with fist or stick, all over the body).

**dāgun** दागुन् । अङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôg$^{u}$** दोगु, f. **dög$^{ü}$** दा॑गू), to mark, to brand, to put a distinguishing mark on anything.

**dôg$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दोगु-म॑तु । चिह्नितः perf. part. (f. **dög$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** दा॑गू-म॑च़ू, not **döj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$**), marked, supplied with a distinguishing mark, ticked off (in a list).

**deogun** (L. 260, 261), see **diva-gŏn,** s.v. **div.**

**dŏgan** द्वगन् or **dŏgun$^{u}$** द्वगुनु । द्विगुणः adj. (f. **dŏg$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$** द्व॑ग्ञू), twofold, double, twice as much or as many (Rām. 600, 630, 1032); doubled, folded over (e.g. paper or string, Gr.M.).

**dŏgȧn$^{i}$** द्वग॑नि m.pl. the word used for the numeral 'two' in multiplication, as in **trih dŏgȧn$^{i}$ shĕh** त्रिह् द्वग॑नि शह्, three doubles (are) six, i.e. twice three are six (Gr.Gr. 86).

**ḍögin** डा॑गिन् । डाकिनी f. (sg. dat. **ḍögiñ$^{ü}$ 1** डा॑गिञू), a witch, a vampire, a woman believed to have the power of killing a person by drawing out his heart. Cf. **ḍögiñ$^{ü}$ 2** and **ḍögyun$^{u}$.**

**dọ̆g$^{a}$nāwun** द्व॑ग्नावुन् । द्विगुणीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dọ̆g$^{a}$nôw$^{u}$** द्व॑ग्नोवु), to double, make twice as much or as many (Śiv. 1756); to fold double; to twist double or in two strands (of string, etc.) (Śiv. 1217, 1643); to do twice over, repeat (Gr.M.). **dọ̆g$^{a}$nôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द्व॑ग्नोवु-म॑तु । द्विगुणीकृतः perf. part. (f. **dọ̆g$^{a}$növ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** द्व॑ग्ना॑वू-म॑च़ू), doubled.

**dŏganāwun** द्वगनावुन् । अवखण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏganôw$^{u}$** द्वगनोवु), to husk grain by pounding in a mortar, i.q. **dŏgawun,** q.v., also with caus. sense to get grain husked by another, to cause to be husked. **dŏganôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द्वगनोवु-म॑तु । संपन्नावखण्डनः perf. part. (f. **dŏganöv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** द्वगना॑वू-म॑च़ू), (of grain) husked; caused to be husked by another.

**digiñ** दिगिञ् । धारा f. a continual flow or stream, esp. of tears (cf. **ȧsh$^{i}$-digiñ** under **osh$^{u}$**), blood, or other humour from a wound or the like. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लग॑ञू । धाराप्रस्रावः f.inf. a stream to flow, esp. of the thin stream of oil or the like issuing from a crack in the vessel containing it.

**ḍögiñ$^{ü}$ 2** डा॑गिञू f. a female witch or demon (Ram. 1163). i.q. **ḍögin,** q.v.

**dọ̆g$^{a}$ñār** द्व॑ग्ञार् । द्विगुणीभावः m. twofoldness, doubledness.

**ḍagur** डगुर् । भृत्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍagaras** डगरस्), a labourer employed in carrying mortar or the like, a hodman. Cf. **ḍaga.**

**ḍā̃gur** डाँगुर् or **ḍā̃gor$^{u}$** डाँगरु । धान्यविक्रेता m. (sg. dat. **ḍā̃garas** डाँगरस्), a grain-merchant. He buys paddy from the cultivators and conveys it in large cargo boats to the city for sale. His wife is **ḍā̃garĕñ,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 149 has **dā̃gor$^{u}$** दाँगरु, which is a misprint). Cf. **dāñĕ.** **ḍā̃gar-bāy** डाँगर्-वाय् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री f. his wife. This is the term used when speaking politely.

**ḍagür$^{ü}$** डगरू । पार्वतीयमार्गभागः f. a steep part in a mountain path.

**digar** दिगर् دگر । दिवसापराह्णभागः m. eveningtide, the late afternoon, twilight, a part of the fourth division of the day, lasting for an hour before sunset, about 4 p.m. (El. *digar*) ; **boḍ$^{u}$ digar,** a little before 4 p.m. (K.Pr. 177) ; **lŏkuṭ$^{u}$ digar,** a little after 4 p.m. (ib.) ; **aḍ digar**, see **aḍ.**

**digaran** दिगरन् m. 5 o'clock (El.).

**digaras** दिगरस् adv. at evening twilight (El.). **—bög$^{i}$** —बांगि or **—bögin** —बांगिन् । प्रायोऽपराह्णकाले adv. about eveningtide, in the late afternoon or thereabouts.

**dīgar** دیگر adj. and adv. other, another, next, following (YZ. 200) ; over again, again ; moreover, further, besides.

**dŏg$^{a}$r** द्वग्र् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who lives by pounding grain for hire. Cf. **dŏgarĕñ 1.**

**ḍŏgur$^{u}$ 1** ड्वगुरु । आधारयन्त्रविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris** ड्वगरिस् ; ag. and pl. nom. **ḍŏg$^{a}$r$^{i}$** ड्वग्रि), (in spinning) the spool or winder for receiving the spun thread ; a four-legged machine for winding off silk from a cocoon.

**ḍŏgur$^{u}$ 2** ड्वगुरु । वर्तुलस्थूलाकारः adj. (m. sg. dat. **ḍŏgaris** ड्वगरिस्, sg. ag. and plur. nom. **ḍŏg$^{a}$r$^{i}$** ड्वग्रि ; f. sg. nom. **ḍŏg$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** ड्वग्रू), stout, plump, globular-waisted (like a spool of spun thread, e.g. a gourd or a forehead). See **ḍŏgur$^{u}$ 1.**

**ḍŏg$^{a}$rĕ mŏnjĕ** ड्वग्र्य म्वंज्य । स्थूलवर्तुलाः शाकनाडिकाः f.pl. a bunch of thick vegetable stalks.

**dogru** ? (L. 354), a large kind of water-chestnut, with a thick shell.

**ḍugur** डुगुर् m. (sg. dat. **ḍugaras** डुगरस्), a Ḍōgrā, a man of the Ḍōgrā tribe, which occupies a high position in the Jammū territory (K.Pr. 255).

**ḍā̃garĕñ** डाँगर्यञ् । धान्यविक्रेतृस्त्री f. the wife of a grain merchant. This word is non-honorific, whereas **ḍā̃gar-bāy** is honorific. See **ḍā̃gur.**

**dŏgarĕñ 1** द्वगर्यञ् । कुट्टनकर्मकरी f. a woman who is in the habit of pounding grain. Cf. **dŏg$^{a}$r.**

**dŏgarĕñ 2** द्वगर्यञ् । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird with a long beak.

**ḍŏgarĕr** ड्वगर्यर् । वर्तुलत्वम् m. globularity, roundness (e.g. of a gourd, radish, or a forehead).

**ḍī̃gis** डीँगिस्, see **ḍyū̃g$^{u}$.**

**dugôsh$^{u}$** दुगोशु । दिग्भ्रमः m. multiple sight, a disease of the eyes which apparently multiplies the object observed two or more times (Śiv. 1756.) **—gatshun** —गछुन् । दिग्भ्रमापत्तिः m.inf. such a disease to occur.

**dugösh$^{i}$lad** दुगांशिलद् । दिग्भ्रान्तियुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dugösh$^{i}$ladiñ** दुगांशिलदिञ्), suffering from multiple vision.

**dugọ̆t$^{u}$** दुग्वंतु । स्यूतविशेषः m. a kind of bag with two compartments.

**ḍā̃guv$^{u}$** डाँगुवु adj. (f. **ḍā̃güv$^{ü}$** डाँगंवू), made up or composed of a club or walking-stick, as in **ḍā̃guv$^{u}$ gaz,** a walking-stick yard, an approximate yard measured by a walking-stick (K.Pr. 221).

**dŏg$^{a}$v** द्वग्व् । कुट्टनकर्मशूरा f. a woman who is an industrious and expert husker of rice. Cf. **dŏg$^{a}$r.**

**dāgawun** दागवुन् । नाम्नाङ्कितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāgow$^{u}$** दागंवु), to mark down, to note a person's or thing's character in a memorandum or the like for purposes of future identification, to note, brand, stigmatize ; to enter a person's name in a document, account-book, or the like.

**dāgawana āmot$^{u}$** दागवन आमंतु । अङ्कितनामधेयः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüts$^{ü}$** —आमंचू), one whose name has become entered as above. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । नामधेयाङ्कतीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to become entered by name as ab. **dāgow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दागंवु-मंतु । नामग्राहमङ्कितः perf. part. (f. **dāgüv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** दागंवू-मंचू ), entered by name as ab.

**dŏgawun** द्वगवुन् । कुट्टनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dŏgow$^{u}$** द्वगंवु), to pound grain in a mortar with a pedal-pestle so as to remove the husk, to husk grain (Gr.Gr. 123). Cf. **dŏganāwun.** **dŏgow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द्वगंवु-मंतु । अवखण्डितः perf. part. (f. **dŏgüv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** द्वगंवू-मंचू), husked as ab.

**dŏgaway** द्वगवय् । कुट्टनभृतिः f. wages paid for husking grain.

**dagöyi** दगांयि f. deceit, fraud ; faithlessness, infidelity (H. viii, 8). Cf. **dagā.**

**ḍögyun$^{u}$** डांग्युनु । डाकः m. a wizard, a weaver of spells sufficient to cause another's death or to relieve a person possessed by a witch. The fem. of this word is **ḍögin** or **ḍögiñ$^{ü}$**, qq.v.

**d$^{a}$h** द्ह् or **d$^{ü}$h** दूह् । धूमः m. smoke (Rām. 958, 1080). **—dith koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —दिथ् कंडु-मंतु । तिरस्कृत्या निरस्तः perf. part. (f. **—küḍ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** —कंडू-मंचू), expelled with abuse. **—dith kaḍun —द्यिथ् कडुन्** । अतितिरस्कृत्या निरासनम् m.inf. to expel with abuse; see the next. **—dyun$^{u}$ —द्युनु** । अतितिरस्कारः m.inf. to fill with smoke (all the orifices of the body); met. to abuse grossly (H. v, 11). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । अतिधूमोद्भवः m.inf. much smoke to arise, a cloud of smoke to arise; to become smoke, go off in smoke (Rām. 862). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । धूमशमनम् m.inf. to reduce or allay smoke. **—karun —करुन्** । अतिधूमप्रादुर्भावनम् m.inf. to raise much smoke; to allow a cooking fire to smoke. **—lambukh —लंबुख्** । धूमतरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **—lambakas —लंबकस्**), a billow of smoke, a large puff of smoke. **—tulun —तुलुन्** । अत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to raise smoke; met. to use threats and abuse in order forcibly to compel a person to do something, to abuse and illtreat with violence. **—ʦhĕway —छ़्यवय्** । धूमशान्तिः f. abatement of smoke; hence, putting out a fire just lit, as when there is no food to cook or on the occurrence of some sudden sorrow, such as the death of a relation or friend; met. the occurrence of some calamity. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन्** । अत्याक्षेपपात्रीभवनम् m.inf. smoke to rise; met. to be abused and illtreated violently as under **—tulun** ab.

**d$^{a}$ha gol$^{u}$ द्ह गंलु** । धूमनालिका m. a pipe for carrying away smoke, a chimney-pipe. **-họ̆b$^{u}$ -ह्वंबु** । धूममार्गद्वारम् m. the smoke-mouthful; hence, the small hole in the top of a fireplace made as a passage for the smoke. **-kaṭh -कठ्** or **-kruṭh -क्रठ्** । धूमकटुता f. (sg. dat. **-kaṭi -कटि**), the acrid taste of smoke, a smoky taste. **-lambukh -लंबुख्** । धूमराशिः m. (sg. dat. **-lambakas -लंबकस्**), i.q. **d$^{a}$h-lambukh** ab. **-mŏsh$^{ĕ}$kh -म्वश्ख्** । धूमगन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏshki -म्वश्कि**), the smell of smoke, esp. of unseen smoke, whether pleasant or unpleasant. **-mŏyĕ -म्वय** f. slight smoke, a light cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phakh -फख्** । धूमदुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), an unpleasant smell of smoke. **-ring -रिंग्** । धूमरेखा f. a trace of smoke, a thin line of smoke rising from a small fire, a slight cloud of smoke (Gr.Gr. 162). **-wọ̆b$^{u}$ -व्वंबु** । धूममार्गरन्ध्रम् m. a smoke-hole, a small hole in a wall over a fireplace for the issue of smoke. **-wŏmād -व्वमाद्** । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-wŏmöz$^{ü}$ -व्वमांज़ू**), an unpleasant smell of smoke (e.g. of a room full of smoke or of clothes which have been exposed to smoke).

**d$^{a}$h$^{i}$-gagur द्हि-गगुर्** । अवलम्बमानधूमकूटम् m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras -गगरस्**), a smoke-rat, hence a heavy hanging cloud of smoke, collected owing to there being no exit. **-gol$^{u}$ -गंलु** । धूममार्गः m., i.q. **d$^{a}$ha-°** ab. **—gōmot$^{u}$ —गोमंतु** । धूममलिनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—gömüʦ$^{ü}$ —गांमंचू**), smoked, that which has been exposed to smoke, smoky, smoke-begrimed. **-gard -गर्द्** । धूमरेणुः f. smoke-dust, soot. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । धूमव्याप्तीभवनम् m.inf. to become smoked or smoky, to become smoke-begrimed. **-konḍ$^{u}$ -कंण्डु** । धूमबाधा m. smarting of the eyes, etc., from smoke. **-konḍ$^{u}$ karun -कंण्डु करुन्** । धूममार्जना m.inf. to scour the bottom of a cooking-pot to remove the smoke-stains. **—kor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —कंरु-मंतु** । धूमसंसर्जितः perf. part. (f. **—kür$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —कंरू-मंचू**), smoked, dirtied by smoke, sooty. **—karun —करुन्** । धूमव्याप्तीकरणम् m.inf. to dirty with smoke, to make or allow to become sooty (e.g. by putting anything in a smoky place). **-kaṭh -कठ्** । धूमकटुता f., i.q. **d$^{a}$ha-°** ab. **-kuṭh$^{u}$ -कुठु** । धूमकोष्ठः m. a smoke-room, (in the case of a large cooking-room) an upper chamber of boards for collecting all the smoke, which is then permitted to issue through one orifice. **-katur$^{u}$ -कतुरु** । धूमकपालः m. a smoke-jar, an earthen vessel placed reversed over a lamp so as to catch and collect lamp-black. **-lambukh -लम्बुख्** । धूमतरङ्गः m., i.q. **d$^{a}$h-°**, q.v. **-mā̃d -माँद्** । धूमदुर्गन्धः f. the evil smell of the smoke of burning a dead body or the like. **-mŏsh$^{ĕ}$kh -म्वश्ख्** । धूमगन्धः f., i.q. **d$^{a}$ha-°** ab. **-nôr$^{u}$ -नोरु** । धूमनालिका m. a smoke-pipe for conveying heated air from a stove so as to distribute heat. **-phakh -फख्** । धूमदुर्गन्धः m., i.q. **d$^{a}$ha-°** ab. **-ring -रिंग्** । धूमलेखा f., i.q. **d$^{a}$ha-°** ab. **-ʦhĕway -छ़्यवय्** । धूमशान्तिः f., i.q. **d$^{a}$h-°** ab. **-wọ̆b$^{u}$ -व्वंबु** । धूममार्गः m., i.q. **d$^{a}$ha-°** ab. **-wŏmād -व्वमाद्** । धूमदुर्गन्धः f., i.q. **d$^{a}$ha-°** ab.

**d$^{a}$hi-khot$^{u}$ द्हि-खंतु** । धूमावासः m. a chamber over a fireplace for collecting the smoke and directing it out by one exit. **-kūṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -कूठ्रू** । धूमव्याप्तकोष्ठः f. a room full of smoke, a smoky room. **-ʦọ̆l$^{u}$ -च़्वलु** । धूममार्गविशेषः m. a smoke-hearth, (in a fireplace with three openings one behind the other) a brick chimney issuing from behind the hindmost opening.

**dah दह् دہ** । दश card. (pl. dat. **dahan 1 दहन्**, ag. **dahau दहौ**), ten (YZ. 93, Śiv. 199, 521, 984, 1692, 1793). Often used indefinitely for a large number; for examples see bel. **-dôr$^{u}$ -दोरु** । वाङ्ख्येन प्रसरन् adj. (f. **-dör$^{ü}$ -दांरू**), ten-streamed, flowing in a copious stream; met. (of a work or the like) going forward energetically or prosperously. **—dar dah —दर् दह् دہ در دہ** । अतिवङ्खलः adj. c.g. ten upon ten; hence, very many, very much, copious; ten by ten, ten cubic (yards of water,—such being regarded as pure according to Musalmān law). **-mashtī** (? دہ مشطی), f. a kind of paper made in Kashmīr composed of three parts hemp fibre to every 177 parts of rags (L. 380). **—sīrü —सीरू । सुदायसामग्री** f. presents of grain, etc., sent to a bride at intervals when living in her husband's house. Cf. **daha-syūru** bel. **—sās —सास् । दश द्रोणाः** m.pl. ten thousands, a certain weight equivalent to ten *trakhs* of about 11 English pounds each (L. 243); esp. materials (flesh, spices, etc.) for a great feast, to this amount.

**daha-goru दह-गंरु । दशगृहव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-gürü -गंरू**), of ten houses; hence, a square or other place surrounded by many inhabited houses. **-khôru -खोरु । दशखारीकः** adj. (f. **-khörü -खांरू**), measuring ten *khārs* of 16 *trakhs* each. See **daha-troku** bel. **-moñu -मंञु । दशाढकिकः** adj. (f. **-müñü -मंञू**), weighing ten *mañ* or *manwaṭā* of nearly 3 pounds each (L. 243). **-mara -मर** adj. c.g. about ten, ten or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 84). **-syūru -स्यूरु । दशसेटकमितः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **-sīris -सीरिस्**; abl. **-sēri -सेरि**; f. sg. nom. **-sīrü -सीरू**), weighing ten *sērs*. A *sēr* is two-thirds of a *manwaṭā*, see ab. (L. 243). Cf. **dah-sīrü** ab. **-troku -त्रंकु । दशद्रोणकः** adj. (f. **-trücü -त्रंचू**), weighing ten *trakhs* of a little over 11 pounds each (L. 243). **-wuhuru -वुहुरु** adj. (f. **wuhürü वुहंरू**), aged ten years, ten years of age (Gr.M.). **-wotu -वंतु । दशदिगुद्घाटितमार्गः** m. approachable by ten roads, easily approached.

**dahan-hondu दहन्-हंन्दु । दशस्वामिकः** adj. (f. **-hünzü -हंज़ू**), of ten, having ten owners; produced by ten, born of ten; costing ten (of anything), worth ten (Gr.Gr. 148).

**dahay दहय्** card. only ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

**dāh दाह् । दाहः** m. burning, combustion, conflagration; the sensation of burning, internal heat; inflammation; ardour; heart-burning, envy, jealousy; a conflagration, a thing that causes internal pain or arouses jealousy (Rām. 153); destruction by burning, destruction (YZ. 556, K.Pr. 75). **—dyunu —दिनु । शवदाहः** m.inf. to apply fire to, to light (the funeral pile), cremate (Rām. 443). **—gatshun —गछुन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. envy or jealousy to arise; inward burning, inward rage to arise (Rām. 804). **—karun —करुन् । अन्तर्दाहोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause envy or jealousy to be felt by any person.

**dēh देह्** or **dīh दीह्** m. the body (Śiv. 158, 280, 337, 1016, 1027, 1753, etc.; Rām. 507, 1754, 1783), i.q. **dih 2.**

**dih 1 दिह्**, see **dyunu.**

**dih 2 दिह्** ده **। शरीरम्** m. the body; esp. the human body (K.Pr. 243, Śiv. 753, 1777, 1887); the personal form taken by an impersonal deity (Śiv. 712).

**diha-doru दिह-दंरु । दृढशरीरः** adj. (f. **-dürü -दंरू**), strong-bodied, able-bodied.

**dŏh द्वह् । दिनम्** m. (this word often becomes **duh दुह्** in compounds or derivatives; YZ. always spells the word **dōh**), daytime, as opposed to night (Śiv. 332); a day, amongst Hindūs from sunrise to sunrise, and amongst Musalmāns from sunset to sunset (YZ. 112, Śiv. 168, 458, 594, 1443, K.Pr. 59). **trĕyimi dŏha,** on the third day, YZ. 104; **tsŏn dŏhan,** for four days, YZ. 158; **tami dŏhay,** on that very day, YZ. 174, but see **dŏhay,** s.v. **boḍu dŏh,** a big day, a great day, a holiday, but not necessarily a day of rejoicing; cf. K.Pr. 28. Besides indicating the period of twenty-four hours, this word is also used to signify the day from sunrise to sunset, and in this sense the comp. **dŏh-rāth** is used to indicate the day of twenty-four hours. Cf. K.Pr. 176, Śiv. 1584. So **rāth-dŏh** (Śiv. 341), adv. night and day. **—āsun —आसुन् । सद्भाग्यकालसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a day to be; esp. a lucky day to come, to be a day of good luck, to be a day on which something referred to turns out satisfactorily. **—barun —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to fill the day, to spend the day, to pass a day satisfactorily in earning one's livelihood. **—dyunu —दिनु । दैवसकर्मवृत्तिः** m.inf. to give (a whole) day, voluntarily to occupy oneself the whole day over anything. **—dari lagun —दरि लगुन् । दिनावसानप्राप्तिः** m.inf. the day to become stopped, the day to approach evening, to be about an hour before sunset. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. a day to go, a day to pass, a day to elapse (K.Pr. 161). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । दिननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to drag out the day, to occupy oneself throughout the day (e.g. a poor man earning his livelihood, or a sick man getting better). **—khārun —खारुन् । दिनारोहणम्** m.inf. to cause the day to mount, i.e. to spend the day in paid labour. **—khasun —खसुन् । दिनारूढिः** m.inf. the day to mount; the day to be spent in paid labour. **—lōsun —लोसुन्** m.inf. the day to grow weary, eventide to fall (K.Pr. 18, **lūsum dŏh,** the day wearied for me, i.e. I found it was evening). Cf. **dŏhi lūsyunu**, etc., bel. **—nibāwun —निबावुन्** m.inf. to pass the day, spend the time. **—prāwáni —प्रावंनि । कालातिवाहः** m. pl. inf. to obtain days, (of a sick person or the like) to pass through the critical period of an illness, so as to gain hope of recovery. **—rāwun —रावुन् । निरर्थकालात्ययः** m.inf. a day to be lost or wasted, a day to be spent fruitlessly, one's time to be wasted. **—rāwarun —रावरुन् । निरर्थदिनात्ययः** m.inf. to lose a day, to waste a day, to spend a day fruitlessly, to waste one's time (K.Pr. 188, W. 139). **—ṭhukun —ठुकुन्** m.inf. to bury the day; met. to complete one's day's work (K.Pr. 131). **—wŏlangun** —व्वलङ्गुन् । दिनोल्लङ्घनम् m.inf. to get through the day; esp. to spend the day fasting from poverty or the like. **—wasun** —वसुन् । दिनान्तभावः m.inf. the day to descend; to be near eventide. **—yin$^{i}$** —यिनि । भाग्यावसरागमः m. pl. inf. days to come; esp. good times to come.

**dŏha** द्वह sg. abl., as adv., on (such and such) a day (YZ. 104, Śiv. 740, 1549); day by day (Gr.Gr. 158); so **prath dŏha** प्रथ् द्वह, day by day (Gr.Gr. 157, W. 95). **—aki** —अकि adv. on a certain day, one day, once upon a time (Śiv. 164, Rām. 230, 1286). **—dŏha** —द्वह । प्रत्यहम् adv. day by day, every day. **-dȧsh$^{i}$** -दशि । साधारणदिवसेषु adv. on an ordinary day (as distinct from a holiday), u. w. vbs. of doing, eating, or the like. **-dȧsh$^{i}$-hond$^{u}$** -दशि-हन्दु । सामान्यदैवसः adj. (f. **-dȧsh$^{i}$-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$** -दशि-हंज़ू), of or belonging to ordinary working days (e.g. vessels, clothes, conduct, etc.). **-kāḍay** -काडय् । दिनातिवाहः f. spending a whole day over anything, esp. with the desire of causing delay, lingering over anything. **-nösh$^{i}$** -नांशि । कालक्षेपः f. spending a day fruitlessly, wasting time in idleness. **—path dŏha** —पथ् द्वह । प्रतिदिनम् adv. day after day, day by day, every day, daily (Gr.Gr. 158). **-tör$^{\ddot{u}}$** -तांरू । दिवसविलम्बः f. day-delay, delay of only a single day for the accomplishment of anything; procrastination owing to unwillingness to carry out any work.

**dŏhā dŏhā** द्वहा द्वहा adv. daily, every day (H. viii, 3).

**dŏh$^{i}$** द्वहि । चिरेण adv. after the day is over; hence, late, too late. **dahi dŏh$^{i}$** दहि द्वहि adv. after ten days (Gr.M.). Cf. **doh$^{u}$**. **—lūsyun$^{u}$** —लूसिनु । सायंकालः m. evening, the time of sunset; cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab. **-lūsiñ** -लूसिञ्, or **-lōsañĕn** -लोसञन्, or **-lūsiñ-bög$^{i}$** -लूसिञ्-बांगि, or **-lōsañĕn-bög$^{i}$** -लोसञन्-बांगि, or **-lūsiñĕn-bög$^{i}$** -लूसिञन्-बांगि, or **-lōsañĕn-bögin** -लोसञन्-बांगिन्, or **-lūs$^{i}$ñĕn-bögin** -लूसिञन्-बांगिन् । सायाह्ने adv. at eventide. Cf. **dŏh lōsun** ab.

**dŏhāh** द्वहाह् m. a day (indefinite) (Śiv. 1444). **dŏhāh khanḍā** द्वहाह् खण्डा m. about a day, but something less (Gr.Gr. 93).

**dŏhuk$^{u}$** द्वह्कु or **duhuk$^{u}$** दुह्कु । दैवसः adj. (f. **dŏhüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्वहंचू or **duhüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** दुहंचू), of or belonging to a day, esp. to a certain day; born or produced in a single day.

**dŏhas** द्वहस् (sg. dat.), adv. by day, in the daytime (YZ. 90, 118, Śiv. 325). **drustis dŏhas** द्रुस्तिस् द्वहस् adv. all day long (Gr.M.). **-kyut$^{u}$** -कितु । दिवसपरिचयोचितः adj. (f. **-kiʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -किचू), for a day; sufficient for one whole day.

**dŏhai**, see **dŏhay**.

**doh$^{u}$** दहु । दशकः m. a group of ten, a ten (Gr.Gr. 84); with suff. of indef. art., **dohwāh khanḍā** दह्वाह् खण्डा, a group of about ten, but a little less than ten (Gr.Gr. 84).

**dȧh$^{i}$** दहि m.pl. groups of ten, the form used for **dah**, ten, in multiplication, as in **z$^{a}$h dȧh$^{i}$ wuh** ज़ह् दहि वुह्, two tens twenty, twice ten is twenty (Gr.Gr. 86, W. 104).

**dahi dŏh$^{i}$** दहि द्वहि, after ten days; so **—warihĕ zyāda** —वरिह्य ज़्याद, more than ten years; **—warihĕ pĕṭha** —वरिह्य प्यठ, from a ten year, for the last ten years; **—bajĕ** —वज्य, at the stroke of ten, at ten o'clock (Gr.M.).

**dēhābiman** देहावि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1856) or **dēha-abimān** देह-अवि(भ)मान् (Śiv. 1758), m. pride in one's own body, self-conceit; spiritual delusion.

**dahij$^{\ddot{u}}$** दहिजू, see **dahyul$^{u}$**.

**döhij$^{\ddot{u}}$** दांहिजू, see **döhyul$^{u}$**.

**dihökh** दिहांख्, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dŏhul$^{u}$** द्वह्लु or **duhul$^{u}$** दुह्लु । दिनकालः m. (sg. dat. **duhalis** दुहलिस्, ag. **duh$^{\dot{a}}$l$^{i}$** दुहंलि), daytime, the time from sunrise to sunset (Gr.Gr. 146, 156).

**dŏh$^{\dot{a}}$l$^{i}$** द्वहंलि or **dŏh$^{a}$li** द्वहलि । दिवा adv. by day, in the daytime (Gr.Gr. 156, K.Pr. 49, 59). **duh$^{\dot{a}}$l$^{i}$-gāsh** दुहंलि-गाश् । दैवसप्रकाशः m. daylight, the light of day, esp. the remains of daylight at eventide, twilight. **-gaṭa** -गट । दिवा ध्वान्तः f. darkness by daytime (from clouds, a dust-storm, or the like). **-khāv** -खाव् । व्रतविशेषखण्डनायुक्तः m. (f. **-khöviñ** -खांविञ्), one who eats by day on a day in which he should fast; esp. a Musalmān who does not keep the fast of Ramaẓān, during which eating between sunrise and sunset is forbidden (K.Pr. 14). **-lạg$^{a}$n** -लगन् । दैवसविवाहः m. a day marriage, a wedding of which the auspicious moment for the ceremony occurs in the daytime. **-sāth** -साथ् । दैवसः सन्मुहूर्तः m. (sg. dat. **-sātas** -सातस्), an auspicious moment (e.g. for setting out on a journey, or for entering a house for the first time) which occurs in the daytime, and not in the night-time. **-ʦūr** -चूर् । दिवा चौरः m. a thief by daylight, one who steals only in the daytime (most thieves steal by night; see the following). **-ʦūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** -चूरू । दिवैव चौर्यम् f. thieving which is done by day only, not the usual thieving which is done by night. **-vil** -विल् । दैवसवेला f. a time or hour in the daytime.

**dŏhaliy** द्वहलिय् । दिवसे एव adv. only in the daytime; esp. u. w. vbs. of stealing or the like, see **duh$^{\dot{a}}$l$^{i}$ ʦūr** ab.

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

**dŏhalyuk$^{u}$ द्वहलिकु । दिवाकालिकः** adj. (f. **dŏhalic$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वहलिचू**), of or belonging to the daytime; born or produced in the daytime.

**d$^{a}$h$^{i}$lad द्‍हिलद्** adj. c.g. smoky; harassed or confused by smoke. **—gagur hyuh$^{u}$ —गगुर् हिहु । अतिलज्जितीभूतः** adj. (f. **—hish$^{\ddot{u}}$ —हिशू**), like a rat confused by smoke, put to great shame by calumny or abuse.

**dahlēza दह्लेज़** دہلیز **। मलावकरस्थानम्** a place between the outer gate and a house; a privy; a spot where the house-refuse is thrown.

**daham दहम् । दशमी (तिथिः)**, f. (sg. dat. **dahüm$^{\ddot{u}}$ दहंमू**), the tenth lunar day of either fortnight of the luni-solar month. Cf. **dahom$^{u}$**, **d$^{a}$hum**, and **dahyum$^{u}$**. **—kāh —काह् । व्रतविशेषः** f. the tenth and eleventh lunar days, the name of a certain Hindū fast lasting three days. On the first day only one meal is taken, on the second nothing is eaten, and one meal is eaten in the forenoon of the third. **—kāh kariüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —काह् करंञू । प्रायश्चित्तविधानम्** f.inf. to carry out such a fast; to fast in this way for any three days as a penance for eating impure food or the like.

**dahim$^{\ddot{u}}$ दहिमू**, see **dahyum$^{u}$**.

**daḥom$^{u}$ दंहंमु** adj. in the following (cf. **daham**, **d$^{a}$hum**, and **dahyum$^{u}$**): **daḥom$^{u}$-hond$^{u}$ दंहंमु-हंन्दु । दशमीतिथिभवः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **daḥamis-handis दंहमिस्-हन्दिस्**; f. sg. nom. **daḥüm$^{\ddot{u}}$-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ दंहंमू-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to, or produced on, the tenth day of a lunar fortnight.

**d$^{a}$hum द्‍ह्रुम् or daḥum दंह्रुम्** دہم *dahum*, ord. tenth, hence the tenth lunar day of a fortnight. Used in the following (cf. **daham, dahom$^{u}$**, and **dahyum$^{u}$**): **—bāna —वान । व्रतपात्रम्** m. a vessel used for cooking the food prepared by Hindūs for the observance of the Prājāpatya and other religious fasts. The food is eaten by night, after fasting by day. **-bāpār -वापार् । व्रतनिमित्तपात्रादिसंग्रहः** m. the whole collection of such vessels. **-bata -वत । व्रतभक्तम्** m. rice cooked and eaten by night, after such a day's fast. **-hond$^{u}$ -हंन्दु । व्रतनिमित्तकः** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to, or used on the occasion of, such a fast. **-kani -कनि** adv. about the tenth lunar day (Gr.Gr. 159).

**dahan 2 दहन् । दुर्गन्धः** f. (sg. dat. **dahüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दहंञू**; for **1** see **dah**), the bad smell of milk or the like which has gone bad and sour.

**dahān** دہان m. the mouth (K.Pr. 40, W. 134, YZ. 6, 145).

**dihön दिहांन्**, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dēhāndakār देहान्द(न्ध)कार्** (Śiv. 1208, 1425) or **dēha-andakār देह-अन्द(न्ध)कार्** (Śiv. 1685, 1807), darkness of the body, darkness caused by the existence of the body, spiritual delusion, spiritual ignorance.

**dahara दहर । वाद्यविशेषः** m. a kind of musical instrument, consisting of a number of rings fixed to an iron rod crescent-shaped at one end. The rings are shaken in time to the music (El. *dhehra*). Cf. **dukra.**

**d$^{a}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 द्‍हंरू । पङ्क्तिः** f. a row, line, esp. a number of mendicants arranged in a row. Cf. **dahur$^{u}$.**

**d$^{a}$h$^{a}$ri d$^{a}$h$^{a}$ri द्‍हरि द्‍हरि । पङ्क्तिशः** adv. in rows, in lines, u.w. vbs. of coming and the like.

**d$^{a}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 द्‍हंरू । त्रिखारीमितिः** f. (in measuring grain) the weight of 3 *kharwārs* of about 178 lb. each; (in measuring liquids, such as *ghī*, oil, or milk) the weight of 3 *sērs* of about a quart each (K.Pr. 26 *dahēr*, 87).

**dahur$^{u}$ दह्रुरु** m. a large row or line of people (cf. **d$^{a}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1**), a column of men, a caravan.

**dahari-bôj$^{u}$ दहरि-वोज़ु । सार्थवाहः** m. (f. **-bājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), the leader of a troop, esp. the leader of a class assembled for instruction, or of people collected together for amusement, a master of the ceremonies. **-bājĕñ -वाज्यञ् । एकपङ्क्तिका सखी** f. of the ab.; esp. a member of a row of women met together for singing, etc., on the occasion of a festival or the like.

**duhöryun$^{u}$ दुहांर्युनु । द्विकाकिण्यर्हः** adj. (f. **duhöriñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुहांरिञू**), worth two cowries; hence, of very little value, worthless.

**dahshĕth दह्शथ्** دہشت **। मनोभीतिः** m. (sg. dat. **dahshĕtas दह्शतस्**), consternation, fear, fright, terror, dismay, dread, awe, alarm.

**dŏhaiṭh** or **dŏhöṭh द्वहैठ् । द्वाषष्टिः** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **dŏhaiṭhan** or **dŏhöṭhan द्वहैठन्**), sixty-two.

**dŏhaiṭhuk$^{u}$** or **dŏhöṭhuk$^{u}$ द्वहैठुकु । द्वाषष्टितमसांवत्सरिकः** adj. (f. **dŏhaiṭhüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वहैठंचू**), of sixty-two, commenced or done in the sixty-second year.

**dŏhaiṭhas-** (or **dŏhöṭhas-**)**kyut$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वहैठस्-कितु । द्वाषष्टितमसंवत्सरे** adv. in the (or a person's) sixty-second year.

**dŏhaiṭhyum$^{u}$** or **dŏhöṭhyum$^{u}$ द्वहैठ्युमु । द्वाषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **dŏhaiṭhim$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वहैठिमू**), sixty-second. Also spelt **duhaiṭhyum$^{u}$** or **duhöṭhyum$^{u}$ दुहैठ्युमु**.

**dŏhaiṭhyun$^{u}$** or **dŏhöṭhyun$^{u}$ द्वहैठ्युनु । द्वाषष्टिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **dŏhaiṭhiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वहैठिञू**), of the value of, or costing, sixty-two (rupees or the like). Also spelt **du° दु°**.

**duhatyum$^{u}$ दुहत्युमु । द्विशततमः** ord. (f. **duhatim$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुहतिमू**), two-hundredth. Two hundred is **z$^{a}$h hath** (Gr.Gr. 80).

**duhatyun$^{u}$ दुहत्युनु** । द्विशत्यः adj. (f. **duhatiñ$^{ü}$ दुहतिञू**), of the value of, or costing, two hundred (rupees or the like).

**dohwāh द्वाह्**, see **doh$^{u}$.**

**dahaway दहवय्** card. (pl. dat. **dahawȧn$^{i}$ दहवंनि** or **dahawanī दहवनी**; ag. **dahawȧy$^{i}$ दहवंयि**), all ten, the whole ten, emph. form of **dah,** q.v. (Śiv. 521, dat.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 85.

**dahay दहय्**, see **dah.**

**dŏhay द्वहय्** । **नित्यम्** adv. even day by day; daily, every day (Gr.Gr. 158, Śiv. 327, 648, 1906); always, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 645, 1905), over and over again; generally, as a rule (W. 95, Gr.M.); on (that) very day (YZ. 174).

**dahyul$^{u}$ दह्युलु** । **करुणवाक्** m. a cry of distress, a piteous appeal; adj. (f. **dahij$^{ü}$ दहिजू**), piteous, lamentable, full of distress, distressful (Gr.Gr. 146). **—pon$^{u}$ —पंनु** । **करुणोत्पादकदुःखम्** m. piteous grief, grief at the death of a son, husband, or the like, and of such a nature that it excites pity in another.

**dahij$^{ü}$ dag दहिजू दग्** । **स्निग्धदुःखम्** f. a piteous blow, the extreme grief caused by the death of a loved son, husband, or the like.

**döhyul$^{u}$ दांह्युलु** । **अन्तर्दाहकृत्** adj. (f. **döhij$^{ü}$ दांहिजू**), burning the vitals, touching the vulnerable part, touching the quick, heart-burning lit. and met.

**dahyum$^{u}$ दहिमु** or **दह्युमु** । **दशमः** ord. (f. **dahim$^{ü}$ दहिमू**), tenth (Rām. 1157). Cf. **daham, ḍahom$^{u}$,** and **d$^{a}$hum.** **—dŏh —द्वह** । **दशमदैवसकर्म** m. the funeral ceremonies performed on the tenth day after a person's death.

**dȧh$^{i}$mi दंहिमि** । **दशमे दिवसे** adv. on the tenth day.

**dāj दाज्** (= جہیز) । **सुदायः** m. a bride's dowry, presents given to her and to her husband's relations (Śiv. 1675).

**dȧj$^{i}$ दंजि**, i.q. **düj$^{ü}$ 2,** q.v.

**ḍĕj$^{i}$ ड्यंजि, ḍĕji 1 ड्यजि, ḍĕj$^{ü}$ ड्यंजू**, see **ḍyol$^{u}$** and **ḍyoj$^{u}$.**

**ḍijĕ डिज्य**, see **ḍyuḍ$^{u}$.**

**ḍīj$^{ü}$ डीँजू** । **गुटिका** f. (sg. dat. **ḍẽjĕ डेँज्य**), a ball, a small globular mass; esp. of wool, cotton, thread, string, or the like. Cf. **āma-∘** under **ām 1.** Cf. **ḍyũg$^{u}$,** of which it is f. in sense of dim. (Gr.Gr. 36). **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञू** । **गुटिकासंभवनम्** f.inf. to form balls, to become globular (of something which ought to flow in a steady stream). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** । **गुटिकाविकृतिः** f.inf. a globular abscess or glandular swelling in the abdomen to occur.

**ḍẽjĕ tȧl$^{i}$ anun डेँज्य तंलि अनुन्** । **व्याजप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to bring (the thread) under the ball; met. to prevaricate or pervert the words of an opponent in a disputation, to twist unfairly an opponent's language. **ḍẽjĕ tȧl$^{i}$ pan, pana tȧl$^{i}$ ḍīj$^{ü}$ anüñ$^{ü}$ डेँज्य तंलि पन्, पन तंलि डीँजू अनंञू** । **वाक्छलेनाधरोत्तरसंभाषणम्** f.inf. to bring the thread under the ball, and the ball under the thread; met. by the use of such perversion to render an opponent without reply, to see that oneself is in the wrong but not to confess it, to maintain one's cause by arguments known to oneself to be wrong (K.Pr. 162).

**dōja दोज**, see **dūj$^{ü}$.**

**ḍōjĕ डोज्य**, see **ḍōlun.**

**dọ̆j$^{u}$ द्वंजु** or **doj$^{u}$ दंजु** । **निर्बोधः, गूढहृदयः** adj. (f. **dŏj$^{ü}$ द्वंजू** or **düj$^{ü}$ 1 दंजू**), unintelligent, stupid; one who pretends stupidity in order to avoid obeying another's instructions, e.g. pretending that one does not hear or see, when one really does hear or see. **—bāzanda —बाज़ंद** । **ज्ञात्वा मौर्ख्यमाविष्कुर्वन्** adj. e.g. playing stupid, intentionally pretending to be stupid in another's presence.

**dȧj$^{i}$-bāpār दंजि-बापार्** । **गूढहृद्वृत्तिः** m. pretended stupidity of conduct, conduct of one who pretends to be stupid. **-pöth$^{a}$r -पांथ्र्** । **गूढहृदयव्यवहारः** m., id.

**döj$^{ü}$ दांजू** f. a band of twisted twigs or withes.

**dājĕ-kor$^{u}$ दाज्य-कंरु** । **काष्ठशाखात्मकटकः** m. an ornamental band or hoop of twisted twigs fastened round baskets, etc. **-kranḍa -क्रण्ड** । **दारुकटकपूर्णकरण्डः** m. a wicker trunk or covered box so ornamented. **-kronḍ$^{u}$ -क्रंण्डु** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुकरण्डः** m. a smaller and finer-worked kind of the ab. wicker box. **-krünḍ$^{ü}$ -क्रांण्डू** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः** f. (sg. dat. **-kranjĕ -क्रंज्य**), a basket similarly ornamented. **-lŏngun$^{u}$ -ल्वंगुनु** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितात्पपात्री** m. a small kind of tray so ornamented. **-lŏngüñ$^{ü}$ -ल्वंगंञू** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितात्पपात्री** f. a vessel or tray for holding flowers or the like, smaller than the preceding, similarly ornamented. **-phọ̆t$^{u}$ -फ्वंतु** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितपिटः** m. a large kind of basket bound round with these wicker rings. **-phot$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -फ्वतंरू** । **दारुकटकाङ्कितलघुपिटः** f. a similar but smaller basket.

**ḍöj$^{ü}$ डांजू**, see **डालुन्.**

**ḍȫj$^{ü}$ डाँजू** । **खेयम्** f. a water-channel, a ditch, esp. in rice-fields or the like.

**ḍājĕ karun डाँज्य करुन्** । **तृप्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to supply with a water-channel; met. make any person satisfied with food and drink. **—karañĕ —करंञ** । **अतिस्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to make water-channels; to throw any liquid on to level ground so that it flows away thence in streams in different directions.

**dūj$^{\ddot{u}}$** दूजू । लिपिपट्टिका f. (sg. dat. **dōja** दोज for **dōjĕ** दोज्य, see **j**), the blackboard used as a slate for teaching writing in schools. The ink used is a kind of whiting.

**dōja-mũnth$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** दोज-मूंन्थ्रू । पट्टिकालिप्यारम्भः f. the religious ceremony performed when, at an auspicious moment, a child is given its first lesson in writing on one of these boards. **-püṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -पंटू । लिपिपट्टिका f., i.q. **dūj$^{\ddot{u}}$**.

**ḍūj$^{\ddot{u}}$** डूजू, see **ḍōlun**.

**düj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2** दंजू or **dåj$^{i}$** दंजि । क्षेत्रभागः, लेपनम्, वस्त्रखण्डिका f. (for 1 see **dọ̆j$^{u}$**), a small square plot of ground, such as a seed-bed; the plastered square piece of floor (Hindī *caukā*) arranged for eating or religious worship; the preparation of such a plastered square; a small square piece of cloth, a handkerchief, a towel; a patch of cloth; a rag, a piece of rag; a bandage (El., who spells the word *dåij*, *daj*, *dåj*, and *dañj*). **—dĩn$^{\ddot{u}}$** —दिञू । लेपनम् f.inf. to prepare the plastered square as ab. **—lāgüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —लागंञू । छिन्नजीर्णवस्त्रसंस्करणम्, वाक्साहाय्यम् f.inf. to apply a patch, to patch a torn garment, etc.; to patch a person's words, to explain or give sense to something unintelligible said by another person, by supplying missing words or the like. **—ʦānüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —च़ानंञू । खण्डिकापूर्तिः f.inf. to cause a patch to enter, to patch a torn garment, etc.

**dajĕ-bāgay** दज्य-वागय् । क्षेर्दीर्घखण्डशो विभागः f. to divide a field into long, narrow seed-beds or the like. **-hur$^{u}$** -हुरु । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमुच्चयः m. a bundle of rags, used for plastering the ground as ab. **-hur$^{\ddot{u}}$** -हुरू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डसमूहः f. a bundle of rags, esp. when they are fastened together. **-kĕth düj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -क्यथ् दंजू । पूर्णा कर्पटखण्डिका f. a handkerchief tied up so as to contain money or the like, a bundle made by tying up something in a handkerchief. **-lọ̆ʦh$^{u}$** -ल्वंछु । वस्त्रखण्डसमूहः m. a bundle of rags tied together, as in a swab or mop-head. **-lŏʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ल्वछ़्रू । वस्त्र(कर्पट)-खण्डसमुच्चयः f. id. **-phĩṭun** -फीँटुन् । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. (sg. dat. **-phĩṭanas** -फीँटनस्), a small towel for drying the hands; any small piece of rag. **-phĩtun$^{u}$** -फीँतुनु । क्षुद्रकर्पटखण्डिका m. a small piece of cloth, a very small handkerchief. **-rĕl** -र्यल् f. a long strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajiryel*, m.). **-rẽṭun** -रेँटुन् । कर्पटखण्डिका m. a piece of old torn rag for wiping the hands, etc. **-shikür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -शिखंरू । छिन्नजीर्णकर्पटखण्डिका f. id. **-sör$^{\ddot{u}}$** -सांरू । कर्पटखण्डैरपहरणम् f. rag-collecting; stealing grain from a heap and carrying it away in filled handkerchiefs. **-t$^{a}$r** -तर् । कर्पटखण्डिकाखण्डम् f. a strip of rag, a bandage (El. *dajitur*, m.). **-züṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णवस्त्रखण्डिका f. a worn-out piece of rag for wiping the hands, etc.

**düj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3 and 4** दंजू, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

**ḍija-ḍija** डिज-डिज । हस्ते चालनम् m. sportively tossing an infant in the air.

**dajāl** दजाल् دجال । क्षुद्रहृदयः adj. c.g. a great deceiver; antichrist; hence, mean-hearted, miserly and shameless.

**dajĕl** दज्यल् । संयोजिवस्त्रादिखण्डः adj. c.g. patched (of a garment, cooking-pot, etc.).

**dajāl$^{a}$gī** दजाल्गी । हृत्क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

**dajölil** दजांलिल् । क्षुद्रता f. meanheartedness, meanness.

**ḍĕj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** ड्यंजू-मंछ़ू, see **ḍyol$^{u}$**.

**ḍöj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** डांजू-मंछ़ू, see **ḍālun**.

**ḍūj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** डूजू-मंछ़ू, see **ḍōlun**.

**düj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** दंजू-मंछ़ू, see **dagun 2**.

**düj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2** दंजू-मंछ़ू, see **dalun**.

**ḍüj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** डंजू-मंछ़ू, see **ḍalun 1** and **2**.

**dujān** दुजान् । गर्भिणी adj., only f., pregnant; as subst. a pregnant female (human or other).

**dajĕr** दज्यर् । गूढहृदयत्वम् m. pretended stupidity; pretending not to hear another's incitement; cf. **dọ̆j$^{u}$**.

**ḍĕjĕr** ड्यज्यर् । शिथिलता m. looseness, slackness; looseness of a knot or the like; slackness in work.

**dõj$^{a}$run** दाँज्रुन् । सम्यक्स्थापनम्, संस्करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dõj$^{o}$r$^{u}$** दाँज्रु), to put down or set down in the right way, to deposit in a safe manner or place; (of food, etc.) to prepare properly, to cook in a proper manner. **dõj$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दाँज्रु-मंतु । सम्यक्संस्थापितः perf. part. (f. **dõj$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** दाँज्रू-मंछ़ू), put by properly, put down or set down in a safe place; (of food, etc.), properly prepared.

**dajyōv** दज्योव्, see **dagun** and **dalun**.

**ḍajyōv** डज्योव्, see **ḍagun**.

**ḍājyōv** डाज्योव्, see **ḍālun**.

**ḍōjyōv** डोज्योव्, see **ḍōlun**.

**daka** दक । निपातः, निवृत्तिः m. a shove, push, knock, jostle, jolt, jog, shock, impact, collision; a push, a thrust (as in pushing a boat along) (K.Pr. 65); being thrust back or to one side, being pushed away, leaving off, desisting from; a blow or stroke of misfortune, affliction; loss (in trade), damage. **-dakh** -दख् । संबाधः f. (sg. dat. **-dakas** -दकस्), shoving and pushing (as in a crowd), jostling. **-ḍula** -डुल । अनादरः m. treating with indignity, rough handling, esp. one who has lost his protector and is helpless. Cf. **ḍula**. **-ḍula din$^{i}$** -डुल दिनि । निष्कासनम् m. pl. inf. to give indignities, to expel or drive away with persistent contumely. **-ḍula khĕn$^{i}$** -डुल ख्यंनि । अनादरावगमः m. pl. inf. to suffer indignities, to be roughly handled, to be expelled or driven away with contumely from one's situation. **—dith tshunun —दिथ् छुनुन् ।** याथातथ्येन निवर्तनम्, कार्यसमापनम् m.inf. 'having given a thrust, to throw'; to cause a person to desist from any action, whether he has completed it or not, to make him desist anyhow; to cause (a work) to stop, to complete a work, esp. to complete the marriage ceremonies of a girl. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु ।** संघर्षणम्, निवर्तनम्, समापनम् m.inf. to shove, push, jolt, jostle, knock against; to thrust or push away, butt against (Rām. 923, of two rams butting against each other); to inflict a blow or shock (on a person), to bring misfortune on; to thrust to one side; to put (a work) to one side, to complete (a work), esp. the arrangements for a girl's marriage. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** निराशतापत्तिः m.inf. a thrusting aside to happen, to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यॊनु ।** निराशीभवनम् m.inf. to receive a shock or blow, to be pushed, shoved, or knocked, to suffer collision; to become hopeless of the accomplishment of any task. **—karun —करुन् ।** निवर्तनम् m.inf. to thrust aside, to cause a person to desist from any work, to dismiss from employment. **—lagun —लगुन् ।** संघर्षापत्तिः, नैराश्यान्निवर्तनम् m.inf. to get a knock, shock, or jolt, etc.; to suffer loss; to meet with misfortune; to desist from any work, in hopelessness of being able to complete it. **—ta ḍula lagán$^{i}$ —त डुल लग॑नि ।** इतस्ततोऽनादरावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. (of one who has lost his natural protector, and is hence helpless) indignity to be experienced on all sides, to be thrust about from pillar to post. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु ।** अपस्मारवदवस्थानम् m.inf. a shock to come, to be stunned by any sudden calamity. **-zad -ज़द् ।** निराशताखिन्नः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**) reduced to misery by a blow of misfortune, such as the loss of one's natural protector or of one's means of support.

**ḍák$^{i}$ ड॑कि ।** उन्नतभूभागः f. a hilly part of a mountain path. Cf. **ḍak$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$**.

**ḍĕka ड्यक ।** ललाटम्, भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. ag. **ḍĕkan ड्यकन्** or **ḍĕk$^{i}$ ड्य॑कि**), the forehead, brow (YZ. 447; Śiv. 467, 1147, 1155, 1189; Rām. 969, 1353, 1430); fate, destiny, fortune (conceived by Hindūs to be written on the forehead) (K.Pr. 183, Rām. 721); a woman's fate, her husband; good luck, success (El.). **-boḍ$^{u}$ -ब॑डु ।** भाग्यशाली adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{ü}$ -ब॑डू**), one endowed with great luck, one who is well born and prosperous (El.); in fem., esp. of a woman blessed with such a husband (Rām. 734). **-bajĕr -बज्यर ।** भाग्यवृद्धिमत्त्वम् m. good luck, prosperity. **-dĕd -द्यद् ।** सद्भर्तृका f. a woman who is lucky in having a good husband. **-dag -दग् ।** वैधव्यम् f. the death of a woman's husband. **-drölid -द्रा॑लिद् ।** भाग्यदरिद्रः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dröl$^{i}$dĕñ -द्रा॑लिद्यञ्**), poor in fate, one whose fate is adverse, even though he deserves prosperity. **—g$^{a}$hun —गज़्हन् ।** अतिप्रार्थनम् m.inf. to grind the forehead (in the dust), to implore very humbly. **-lôn$^{u}$ -लोनु ।** दिष्टम् m. fate, lot in life (YZ. 326); a woman's fate, her husband (Śiv. 438). **-lôn$^{u}$ wuchun -लोनु वुछुन् ।** भाग्यपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to see one's fate, to test one's fate, to inquire as to the result of any undertaking, to have one's fortune told. **-munör$^{ü}$ -मुना॑रू ।** भाग्यह्रासः f. waning of good luck, loss (even when undeserved) of good fortune. **—nērun —नेरुन् ।** भाग्यफलनम् m.inf. fortune to issue, the fated result of any condition to issue or become manifest. **-pĕṭhuk$^{u}$ -प्यठुकु ।** ललाटोर्ध्वोद्भवः adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc$^{ü}$ -प्यठ॑चू**), of or belonging to on the forehead (as of the down on the forehead, or of an ornament, or of the intellect). **-pĕṭhuk$^{u}$ ṭika -प्यठुकु टिक ।** माननीयः adj. c.g. an ornament of on the forehead; met. one who is highly respected, venerated (Śiv. 407), see **-ṭika** and **ḍĕkuk$^{u}$ ṭika** bel. **-röñ$^{ü}$ -रा॑ञू ।** अतिभाग्यवती f. a fate-queen, a woman lucky in having an excellent husband. **-sĕdath -स्यदथ् ।** भाग्यसिद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-sĕdütsh$^{ü}$ -स्यद॑छू**), good fortune, success (Rām. 1598). **-ṭhĕl -ठ्यल् ।** ललाटौन्नत्यम् f. height, broadness, expansiveness, of the forehead. **-ṭika -टिक ।** ललाटिका m. an ornament worn on the forehead, an ornamental patch of gold, silver, tinsel, or the like, or a jewel worn on the forehead. **-ts$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ -च॑ञू ।** भाग्यवतींमन्या f. a black mark (made with charcoal or the like) on the forehead; a woman who goes proudly, as if boasting of her good fortune, whether she really has good fortune or not. **-tsūṭh$^{ü}$ -चूँठू ।** भर्तृभाग्याहंकारवती f. a woman who goes about boasting of the excellence of her husband, esp. such a woman who does so without valid reason. Cf. **tsūṭh$^{ü}$** and **ḍĕk$^{i}$ s$^{a}$s trāwán$^{i}$** below.

**ḍĕk$^{i}$ ḍĕk$^{i}$ karun ड्य॑कि ड्य॑कि करुन् ।** उत्तरोत्तरभाग्योत्कर्षः m.inf. good luck to come upon good luck, a steady increase in good fortune to occur. **ḍĕk$^{i}$ ḍĕk$^{i}$ karān yun$^{u}$ ड्य॑कि ड्य॑कि करान् यिनु ।** प्रार्थनापूर्वकसान्त्वनोद्योगः m.inf. to come along on one's forehead, to show the greatest humility, to beg and implore with utter self-abasement. **ḍĕk$^{i}$ s$^{a}$s trāwán$^{i}$ ड्य॑कि सस् त्राव॑नि ।** भाग्यवत्ताप्रकाशनम् m. pl. inf. to strut about proclaiming one's good fortune, to boast of one's prosperity. Cf. **s$^{a}$s**, and also **ḍĕka tsūṭh$^{ü}$** ab.

**ḍĕkuk$^{u}$** **ड्यकुकु । ललाटसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **ḍĕküc$^{ü}$** **ड्यकंचू**), of or belonging to the forehead, either of things external, such as an ornament, or of things internal, such as the forehead-bone or the intellect. **—bata —बत । भाग्याजीविका** m. rice of luck; a man's support in life which he gets by mere luck, and which he does not deserve as a reward for his industry or virtue. **—ṭika —टिक । प्रधानभूतः** m. one who shines like a forehead ornament, a person of great honour, one much respected. Cf. **ḍĕka pĕṭhuk$^{u}$ ṭika** ab.

**ḍĕkun$^{u}$** **ड्यकुनु । भर्तृसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **ḍĕkün̆$^{ü}$** **ड्यकंञू**), of or belonging to fate; of or belonging to a woman's husband. **—bata khyon$^{u}$ —बत ख्यंनु । अकिंचित्करत्वम्** m.inf. to eat the rice of one's fate; hence, when a man is deprived of office for some fault or other reason, to sit idle, living on what one has of one's own without pay.

**ḍĕkas ḍūn$^{i}$ phuṭarāwán$^{i}$** **ड्यकस् डूनि फुटरावंनि । स्वभाग्यकत्थनम्** m. pl. inf. to break walnuts on the forehead (as if to show how sound it is); to boast openly of one's good fortune, to act boastfully. **ḍĕkas ḍĕkas din$^{i}$** **ड्यकस् ड्यकस् दिनि । स्वभाग्यविडम्बनम्** m. pl. inf. to reproach one's fate, curse one's luck, as when one suddenly comes upon an unexpected obstacle, or when something begun well turns out badly.

**ḍọ̆k$^{u}$** **ड्वंकु । कुब्जः** adj. (f. **ḍọ̆c$^{ü}$** **ड्वंचू**), humpbacked, crooked-bodied; bent from old age. Cf. **ḍakh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** and **ḍŏkur$^{u}$-ḍŏkur$^{u}$**.

**duka 1** **दुक** (cf. دوک) **। कीलकविशेषः** f. one of the row of sticks planted in the ground on which the warp is set previous to putting it in the loom. The *sar* of India.

**duka 2** and **3** **दुक**, see **दुख् 1** and **2**.

**dīk$^{i}$ca** **दीकिच** (= دیگچہ) **। स्थाली** m. a metal cooking-pot, a small cauldron, a saucepan.

**ḍakaḍö** **डकडा । ढकारः** m. the name of the letter **ढ** in the Śāradā alphabet, used in schools. Cf. **ḍuḍḍö** (**ड**).

**dukadār** **दुकदार् । विरलतन्तुः** adj. c.g. (of cloth) become loosely woven, esp. of a spot of looseness of fabric in a cloth which is elsewhere tightly woven, threadbare. Cf. **dukh 1.**

**ḍakh 1** **डख्** or **ḍakha** **डख** (q.v.) **। आधारः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas** **डखस्**), a support, a prop; a support, a help (Śiv. 443); a stop to prevent a ball or the like rolling or falling; **yūpis shup ḍakha,** a winnowing-fan as a dam against a flood (K.Pr. 254). **—āsun —आसुन् । सहायसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a support to be; help to come, to be helped, encouraged, or propped up in any business. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । उत्साहेन कार्यसमापनम्** m.inf. to help, prop up, encourage a person in any business. **—karun —करुन् । नौपरिचालनम्** m.inf. when a boat is going along, to keep it off the bank with a punting pole.

**ḍakha-wör$^{ü}$** **डख-वांरू । लघुनौका** f. a kind of small boat in attendance on a larger boat, for landing or bringing passengers and the like.

**ḍakh 2** **डख् । काकपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍakhas** **डखस्**), a curling lock of hair hanging behind the ears of Hindū children, a side-lock, curl, ringlet (El., Gr.Gr. 133).

**ḍākh 1** **डाख् । संदेशादिप्राप्तिकार्यालयः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas** **डाकस्**), the post (for conveying letters) (Gr.M.); a post-office.

**ḍāka-gara** **डाक-गर** m. the post-office (Gr.M.). **—munshī —मुन्शी** m. a post-master (Gr.M.). **-pahör$^{ü}$ -पहांरू । दूतकुटी** f. a post-hut, a station at which a relay of post-runners waits and where the runners are relieved; any other similar relay-station. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । संदेशहरः** m. a post-runner, a postman.

**ḍāküc$^{ü}$ kirāy** **डाकंचू किराय्** f. the postage of a letter (Gr.M.).

**ḍākh 2** **डाख् । दग्धा मृत्** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākas** **डाकस**), burnt clay, ashes, earth or clay which has been burnt by fire or parched by extreme heat. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । दग्धप्रायीभवनम्** m.inf. to be burnt, reduced to ashes or to dust by heat, e.g. of a house, a field, or the like.

**ḍāka mĕʦ$^{ü}$** **डाक-म्यंचू । दग्धा मृत्तिका** f. the earth round a cooking-place or the like, which is burnt and scorched by the heat. **-nūn -नून् । लवणभेदः** m. a kind of salt found in the hill tracts, mixed up with sand, and in colour like burnt earth. It is acrid in taste.

**ḍākh 3** **डाख् । संहारः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākhas** **डाखस्**), wiping out or devastation of a house or village, from epidemic disease or the like; utter destruction, wiping out of a country, a people, or the like (Rām. 783). **ḍökh$^{i}$ gaʦhun** **डांखि गछुन् । विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be wiped out as ab.; (of anything collected in a heap) to be dissipated, scattered abroad.

**ḍakha** **डख । आधारः** m., i.q. **ḍakh 1,** q.v., a support, prop (K.Pr. 254, Śiv. 443). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । आधारीभवनम्** m.inf. to remain as a support or prop; to assist, become a helper. **—thawun —थवुन् । आधारस्थापनम्** m.inf. to put a support, prop, etc.

**dĕkh 1** **द्यख्** or **dēkh** **देख्** (q.v.) دق **। संतापः** m. (sg. dat. **dĕkas** **द्यकस्** or **dĕkhas** **द्यखस्**), difficulty, trouble, worry, distress, harassment; consumption, pulmonary disease. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । तिरस्कृत्या संतापोद्भवः**

For words containing dh and ḍh, see under d and ḍ. See articles d and ḍ.

m.inf. to be irritated, annoyed, worried, harassed by abuse, etc. **—karun —करुन् ।** **संतापनम्** m.inf. to tease, irritate, annoy, trouble, harass, worry, plague.

**dĕk$^{i}$ gaʦhun द्यकि गछुन् । संतापतप्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be worried, troubled, consumed by grief, as if one were suffering from consumption, esp. by the conduct of a loved son, wife, or the like.

**dĕkh 2 द्यख्** or **dĕkh-kār द्यख्-कार् । धिक्कृतिः** m. reproach, contemptuous address, scoffing.

**dēkh द्रेख्** or **dĕkh द्यख्** زر **। संतापः** m. (sg. dat. **dēkhas द्रेखस्**), difficulty, trouble, worry; esp. the feeling of annoyance caused by another's abuse, etc. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । तिरस्कारापत्तिः** m.inf. to be harassed by abuse. **—karun —करुन् । तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to trouble, worry (Gr.M.); to harass by abuse. **-lay -लाय् । तिरस्कारोपालम्भः** f. reproach for abuse, reproach tendered to one who is harassing another by abuse. **-lāyĕ diñĕ -लाय दिञ । तिरस्कारोपालम्भकथनम्** f. pl. inf. to tender such reproaches.

**dikh दिख्**, thou wilt give, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dŏkh द्वख् । दुःखम्** m. (sg. dat. **dŏkhas द्वखस्**), pain, sorrow, trouble (K.Pr. 62 *dokh*, 164 *dukh*; Śiv. 13, 94, 199, etc., nom. pl. Śiv. 41, 105); esp. sorrow caused by the death of a beloved one (YZ. 570, 574); bodily pain (El.); mental grief; difficulty, vexation, annoyance (El.); fatigue, labour, toil; a misfortune, unhappy event (Gr.M.). This word is often opposed to **sŏkh स्वख्**, happiness, as in Śiv. 41, 444, 483, 922, 1819. **—barun —वरुन् । क्लेशभोगः** m.inf. to suffer distress or trouble (Rām. 302); to put oneself to inconvenience; to labour, toil. **-dôd$^{u}$ -दोदु । शोकपीडादिकम्** m. pain, trouble, sorrow generally (Rām. 291). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । विवाधनम्** m.inf. to give pain (to); to occasion trouble, to bother; to give bodily hurt (to), to hurt; to give mental distress (to), to distress, torment (El.); to give offence, cause vexation (Gr.M.); to be dangerous, offensive (of an animal) (Gr.M.). **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । दुःखापत्तिः** m.inf. to suffer pain or trouble, to be afflicted. **—kāsun —कासुन्** m.inf. to put a stop to grief, to relieve grief, console (me = **mĕ**, Śiv. 1434) (Śiv. 978, 1438). **—ʦhunun —छुनुन् । शोकोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause sorrow to another (e.g. by killing a beloved one, by causing pecuniary loss, or by giving bad news).

**dŏkha bor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ द्वख वंरु-मंतु** (Śiv. 171), adj. (f. **—bür$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —वंरू-मंचू**) or **dŏkha barith द्वख वरिथ्**, adj. c.g. full of grief; mournful, affecting (of a circumstance or story) (Gr.M.). **-hot$^{u}$ -हंतु । शोकग्रस्तः** adj. (f. **-hüʦ$^{ü}$ -हंचू**), afflicted, grieved (e.g. by the death of a loved one); mournful, sorrowful, grief-causing, compassion-rousing (e.g. an action, a statement, or an occupation). **-māri -मारि । दुःखार्द्रचित्ततया** adv. pitifully, compassionately, struck by sorrow. **-sost$^{u}$ -संस्तु** adj. (f. **-süʦh$^{ü}$ -संछू**), afflicted, sorry; sorry (for an offence) (Gr.M.). **—tulun —तुलुन् । दुःखपरित्याजनम्** m.inf. to raise from grief; esp. when a woman is suffering from grief owing to the death of some dearly loved one, to take her away from the mournful scene, or to divert her mind from the mournful thoughts, to console. **—tulawañ —तुलवञ् । दुःखोत्थापनदेयम्** f. payment (or wages) for raising from grief, i.e. the gifts of money and jewellery, etc., given to a woman some time after the death of a husband or other loved person, in order to console her. **—wọth$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —व्वंथु-मंतु । त्यक्तशोकचिह्नः** perf. part. (f. **—wŏʦh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —व्वंछू-मंचू**), gone out of mourning as in next. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन् । शोकचिह्नपरित्यागः** m.inf. to rise from grief; to put off signs of grief for the death of a loved one after the customary period of mourning, to go out of mourning. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यंतु । दुःखाकुलः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ$^{ü}$ -व्यंचू**), pierced by sorrow, pained, afflicted (Gr.M.); distressed, esp. by the death of one beloved.

**dŏkh$^{i}$ द्वंखि** adv. with difficulty, not easily (Gr.M.).

**dŏkhas bihun द्वखस् विहुन् । शोकपरिशीलनम्** m.inf. to sit for grief; to sit in mourning during the period of impurity after the death of a near relation.

**dõkh दौँख्** f. (sg. dat. **dõki दौँकि**), a peck of a beak. **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । अन्तरायविधानम्** f.inf. (to thrust in one's beak; met. to put an impediment in the way of something approaching a successful conclusion). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू । अन्तरायोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make a peck; met. to prevent the success of any action by false accusations or the like (e.g. by maligning a servant to his master, or a suppliant to the supplicated).

**dõka-dõkh दौँक-दौँख् । चञ्च्वाचञ्चि** f. (sg. dat. **-dõki -दौँकि**), beak to beak, the mutual pecking of birds fighting; met. the wordy warfare of children or women.

**dŏkhī द्वखी** adj. c.g. uneasy, pained, afflicted (Śiv. 1438); vexed, troubled (El., Gr.M.).

**ḍokh$^{u}$ 1 ड्खु । पृष्ठाधारः** m. a support, prop, esp. a support for the back when seated, a cushion, pillow, bolster (Rām. 432); help, assistance. Cf. **aḍ** and **al 1.** **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । पृष्ठाधारविधानम्** m.inf. to give support; esp. to rest the back against a support, e.g. a wall, or to place a bolster or the like behind one's back.

**ḍokh$^{u}$ 2 डंखु**, m. a reed mat used as the covering or roof of a boat, etc. (El. *ḍúk*). Cf. **ḍȧkh$^{i}$dār.**

**dukh 1 दुख्** । **तन्तुविरलता** f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**, pl. nom. **duka दुक**), local thinness or looseness in the fabric of a piece of cloth otherwise strong and unworn, threadbareness.

**duka दुक** । **पटविरलता** f.pl. patches of thinness, general looseness or threadbareness in the fabric of a piece of cloth, even when new. **—gatshañĕ —गछ़ञ** । **पटविरलतोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. such looseness to occur, esp. the threadbareness or disorganization of a woollen cloth caused by careless washing.

**dukh 2 दुख्** । **अल्पमात्रा** f. (sg. dat. **duki दुकि**), a pair, used —° to signify a few of anything (e.g. rice), a little.

**duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय्** । **द्वैधविभागः** m. division into two unequal parts, unfair halving; i.q. **ducĕ-nyāy,** see **ducĕ.**

**duka nyāy दुक-न्याय्** । **द्वैतबुद्धिः** m. favouritism, e.g. in a company of which the members are all of equal honour, to show favouritism by being more polite, etc., to one's own friends, and less to the friends of others. **-vēri -वेरि** । **युगलजन्मना** adv. two at a time, in twins; u.w. vbs. of bringing forth, etc. **-vīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वीरू** । **युगलप्रसवः** f. (sg. dat. **-vēri -वेरि**), a twin birth, a birth at which two children are born together.

**duki duki दुकि दुकि** । **अल्पशोऽल्पशः** adv. by twos and twos; hence, little by little, u.w. vbs. signifying to eat, give, or the like.

**ḍȧkh$^{i}$dār डंखिदार्** । **सपटलः** adj. c.g. roofed, possessing a reed-mat roof (of a house, boat, or the like). Cf. **ḍokh$^{u}$ 2.**

**ḍȧkh$^{i}$jĕ डंखिज्य**, see **g$^{a}$s.**

**ḍakhij$^{\ddot{u}}$ डखिजू** । **उद्धरणदण्डः** f. a pole on which the flap-roof of a boat or tent is raised and supported.

**ḍȧkh$^{i}$jĕl डंखिज्यल्** । **आढ्यः** adj. c.g. a well-to-do householder with a large family and numerous relations.

**dạkh$^{a}$l दंखल्** دخل । **भूतावेशः** m. entrance, access; entering (upon), taking possession (of), possession, occupation; reach, grasp, comprehension; influence, power, authority; esp. possession by a spirit, demoniacal possession, convulsions of children; a fit of childish terror leading to convulsive attacks. **—karun —करुन्** । **आवेशापादनम्** m.inf. to throw (a child) into convulsions, to terrify it. **—kāsun —कासुन्** । **भूतावेशनिवारणम्** m.inf. to exorcise a demon in possession of a child, to repeat charms, etc., over a child in convulsions; **—gatshun —गछ़ुन्** । **भूतावेशोद्भवः** m.inf. demoniacal possession to occur, convulsions to come on in the case of a child, to be terrified (of a child).

**ḍakhal डखल्** । **काकपक्षवान्** adj. c.g. one who wears the curling lock of hair called **ḍakh,** q.v., curly-headed (Gr.Gr. 133).

**dukhāl दुखाल्** m. a certain throw of the dice in the game of **caupar** or **nard,** in which two dice each show the number 1, a double one, 'aces' (Śiv. 280).

**dēkhalad देखलद्** । **संतापहतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dēkhaladiñ देखलद्ञ्**), one who is sorrowful, grieved, unhappy (Gr.M.); annoyed, worried; esp. one who is annoyed by another's abuse.

**dŏkhalad द्वखलद्** । **दुःखितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dŏkhaladiñ द्वखलद्ञ्**), one who is suffering from sorrow, trouble, etc., uneasy (El., Gr.Gr. 135); esp. one who is suffering from grief owing to the death of a beloved one.

**dakhlar दख्लर्** f. a virgin (El.).

**dukhambyul$^{u}$ दुखम्ब्युलु** or **dukhamyul$^{u}$ दुखम्युलु** । **द्व्यग्रिः** adj. (f. **dukhambil$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुखम्बिलू** or **dukhamil$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुखमिलू**), two-pronged, forked.

**dukhamyul$^{u}$ दुखम्युलु**, see **dukhambyul$^{u}$.**

**dakhin दखिन्, dakhun दखुन्** m. the South (El.). Cf. **dachyun$^{u}$ 1** and **dakshin.**

**ḍakhanāwun डखनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhanôw$^{u}$ डखनोवु**), i.q. **ḍạkh$^{a}$run,** q.v. (H. xi, 16).

**ḍạkh$^{a}$r डंख्र्** f., i.q. **ḍạkh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 127).

**dā̃-khār दाँ-खार्**, see **dāñĕ.**

**ḍạkh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ डंखंरू** । **कुब्जाचारः** f. the habit of walking about like a hunchback, a doubled-up gait, hobbling along. Cf. **ḍọ̆k$^{u}$** and **ḍŏkur$^{u}$-ḍŏkur$^{u}$.**

**dukhôr$^{u}$ दुखोरु** । **द्विखारीमितः** adj. (f. **dukhör$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुखांरू**), measuring or containing 2 *khārs* or *kharwārs*. A *khār* or *kharwār* is a dry measure containing 16 *trakhs* of about 4$\frac{3}{4}$ *sērs* (El.). Cf. **dukhāryun$^{u}$.**

**dukhūr$^{u}$ दुखूरु** । **विभिन्नपादिकापादुका** adj. (f. **dukhūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुखूरू**), two shoes, each belonging to a different pair (u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are masculine).

**dukhūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुखूरू** । **विभिन्नयुग्मकपादुका** f., i.q. **dukhūr$^{u}$,** q.v., but u.w. reference to words for shoes, etc., which are feminine.

**ḍạkh$^{a}$ran डंख्रन्** । **आधारणम्** f. (sg. dat. **ḍạkh$^{a}$rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ डख्रंञू**), employment of a prop., i.e. using a stick, alpenstock, or crutch, when going is difficult.

**ḍạkh$^{a}$run डंख्रुन्** । **आधारकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍạkh$^{o}$r$^{u}$ डंखंरु**), to lean upon (e.g. a stick, crutch, or the like); to depend upon; **lūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ ḍạkh$^{a}$rith pakun,** to walk leaning upon a stick (Gr.M.). **ḍạkh$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डंखंरु-मंतु** । **आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍạkh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-muts$^{\ddot{u}}$ डंखंरू-मंछू**), used as a stick, crutch, etc.

**dukhrop$^{u}$ दुख्रपु । द्विरन्ध्रः** adj. (f. **dukhrüp$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुख्रपू**), bored with holes in two places, or in the same place above and below.

**dukhrôv$^{u}$ दुख्रोवु । द्विपादाधारततः** adj. (f. **dukhröv$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुख्रांवू**), lit. two-pattened; hence, in weaving cloth or the like, having the woof stretched by holding it under wooden pattens worn on the two feet.

**ḍakh$^{a}$rāwun डख्रावुन् । आधारकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ डख्रोवु**), i.q. **ḍakh$^{a}$run,** q.v. **ḍakh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डख्रोवु-मंतु । आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakh$^{a}$röw$^{\ddot{u}}$-m$^{\ddot{u}}$ts$^{\ddot{u}}$ डख्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **ḍakh$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, see **ḍakh$^{a}$run.**

**dukhāryun$^{u}$ दुखार्युनु । द्विखारिकः** adj. (f. **dukhāriñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुखारिञू**), i.q. **dukhôr$^{u}$**, q.v.

**dukhā̃ṭh दुखाँठ् । द्विधा भिन्नः** adj. c.g. broken or cut in two (e.g. a fruit, or a grain of rice when being pounded).

**dŏkhtar द्वखतर्** دختر f. a daughter (Rām. 811).

**ḍakhawun डखवुन् । आधारीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍakhow$^{u}$ डखंवु**), to lean upon (e.g. on a stick or crutch, or against a wall). **ḍakhow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डखंवु-मंतु । आधारीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakhüw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ डखंवू-मंचू**), used as a support as ab.

**ḍakhawüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ डखवंञू । आधारिका** f. a crutch, lame man's stick, or the like.

**dukȧj$^{i}$ दुकंजि, duküj$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुकंजू**, see **dukal.**

**duköj$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुकांजू । द्विवारभुक्तिका** f. a second breakfast, luncheon; the hour at which such a second meal is eaten. Cf. **dukôl$^{u}$, aḍ-kôj$^{u}$** s.v. **aḍ,** and **kôl$^{u}$.**

**ḍẽkalī डेँकली** f. a machine for drawing water (being a lever supported on a long post, having a bucket suspended to one end and a weight of earth or stone at the other), a dip-well (L. 324, 459, *dhenkli*).

**dukal दुकल् । द्वैमत्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **duküj$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुकंजू** or **dukȧj$^{i}$ दुकंजि**), doubt, hesitation.

**dukȧj$^{i}$ gōmot$^{u}$ दुकंजि-गोमंतु । द्वैमत्ये पतितः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गांमंचू**), fallen into hesitation, become doubtful. **—gatshun —गछुन् । द्वैमत्यगतिः** m.inf. to go into doubt, to fall into doubt, to begin to hesitate.

**dukala दुकल । स्थूलशिरस्कः** adj. c.g. double-headed, hence large-headed.

**dukôl$^{u}$ दुकोलु । द्विकालिकभोजनम्** m. the act of eating twice in one day (lit. having two breakfasts). Cf. **duköj$^{\ddot{u}}$** and **kôl$^{u}$.**

**dakalad दकलद् । निराश्रयबाधायुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dakaladiñ दकलदिञ्**), pushed about from pillar to post (of one who has lost his home or livelihood and is unable to obtain another from elsewhere). See **daka.**

**dukalad दुकलद् । विभिन्नतन्तुकः** adj. c.g. having the threads thinned or loosened (of good cloth battered and spoiled by the washerman), washed threadbare. See **dukh 1.**

**ḍakun डकुन् । शब्दवत्पानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍok$^{u}$ डंकु**, 2 p.p. **ḍacyōv डच्योव्**), to drink with a gulping noise, to gulp down a drink greedily. **ḍok$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डंकु-मंतु । शब्दवत्पीतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍüc$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ डंचू-मंचू**), drunk with loud gulps, drunk greedily.

**ḍĕkun$^{u}$ ड्यकुनु**, see **ḍĕka.**

**ḍŏkun ड्वकुन् । कुब्जीभवनम्, संकुचिती(न्यूनी)भवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍŏkyōv ड्वक्योव्**), to be bent, humpbacked (from disease, old age, etc.); to come out too little, to come out too short (e.g. of cloth coming out shorter than the measured amount of thread originally given out before weaving, or of a copper vessel weighing less than the amount of copper given out for its manufacture). **ḍŏkyō-mot$^{u}$ ड्वक्यो-मंतु । भुग्नीभूतः, प्राप्तसंकोचः** perf. part. (f. **ḍakyē-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ डक्ये-मंचू**), become bent, humpbacked; come out too little, too short, as ab.

**dūkān** دوکان m. a shop.

**dukôn$^{u}$ दुकोनु । द्विकाणः** adj. (f. **duköñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुकांञू**), one-eyed with two (eyes), i.e. squinting so badly that one can only see with one eye at a time.

**dūkāndār दूकान्दार्** دوکاندار m. a shop-keeper (Rām. 1312, El. *dukándár*).

**duk-nyāy दुक्-न्याय्, duka-nyāy दुक-न्याय्**, see **dukh 2.**

**dukāñĕl दुकाञल् । पुष्टपूर्णाङ्गः** adj. c.g. stout-limbed, strong and powerful.

**dikpāl दिक्पाल्** m. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the sky (Rām. 1770).

**ḍākur 1 डाकुर् । उद्गाहः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), a belch, eructation (K.Pr. 124, *ḍākar*). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. belching to rise, eructation to take place (El.). **—karun —करुन् । उद्गाहोद्भवः** m.inf. to belch, eructate. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** m.inf. belching to come, eructation to take place.

**ḍākur 2 डाकुर् । मूलिकागन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍākaras डाकरस्**), the smell of chopped or pounded radishes, potatoes, or the like, which arises from a mixed stew of vegetables and meal. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । गन्धोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a smell to arise, esp. of the smell from stale food after meal-time.

**ḍak$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ डकरू । प्रोन्नतमार्गादिभूः** f. rising ground on a road, a hill on a road. Cf. **ḍȧk$^{i}$.**

**ḍākür$^{\ddot{u}}$ डाकरू । पिटविशेषः** f. a kind of basket, round, wide, and shallow, for holding vegetables, flowers, fruit, or the like (El. *ḍákir*).

**dŏkur$^{u}$ द्वकुरु । परिघः** a kind of hammer for use in metal-work, with a drum-shaped head. (El. *dauker*; L. 460, *dokar*; Śiv. 1563.)

**dŏkár$^{i}$-dab द्वकंरि दव् । कूटाघातः** m. hitting with a hammer, esp. the welding together of heated metal. **—dan -दन । लघुकूटदण्डः** m. the wooden handle of such a hammer.

**dŏk$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वंकंरू । अन्तरायः** f. an impediment, intervention, obstacle, esp. the prevention of the success of any action or business nearing its accomplishment by tale-telling, treacherous betrayal of a secret, or the like. **—gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछूंञ्जू । क्रियाघातापत्तिः** f.inf. such treacherous impeding to occur. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञ्जू । कार्यविघातनम्** f.inf. to cause such impeding by betraying a secret or the like.

**dŏkri-bāz द्वक्रि-वाज़् । कार्यविघाती** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-bāzañ -वाज़ञ्**), a tale-bearing impeder, one who is addicted to impeding in this way.

**ḍŏkur$^{u}$-ḍŏkur$^{u}$ ड्वकुरु-ड्वकुरु । कुब्जावस्था** m. (sg. dat. **ḍŏkaris-ḍŏkaris ड्वकरिस्-ड्वकरिस्**), the condition of a bent or humpbacked person (from old age, injury to the spine, or the like). Cf. **ḍŏkh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** and **dọk$^{u}$**. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । कार्श्येऽपि कार्यविधानम्** m.inf. to do a little work as best one can when one is bent by old age.

**dukra दुक्र । वाद्यविशेषः** m. a certain musical instrument, described as consisting of linked rings fixed to a staff. Cf. **dahara.**

**dukör$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुकांरू । कर्तरी** f. scissors (El. *dúkār*; L. 463 *dakúr*). **—wāyüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वायंञ्जू । कर्तर्या कर्तनम्** f.inf. to cut cloth, etc., with scissors.

**dukarun$^{u}$ दुकरुनु । अग्न्युत्थापनकीलकम्** m. a poker or stick for stirring a fire.

**ḍiksa डिक्स । प्रणतिः** f. a mode of reverently prostrating oneself before a god or highly reverenced human being. The body is thrown straight on the ground, which is touched with the forehead. **—diñĕ —दिञ । दण्डवत्प्रणतिकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to make such prostrations.

**daksh दक्ष्** or **dakshĕ prazāpath दक्ष प्रज़ापथ्** m. Dakṣa, N. of a famous Hindū āditya or demigod, father of Umā and father-in-law of Śiva (Śiv. 33, 65, 76, 78, 124, 317, 321).

**duköshⁱlad दुकांशिलद् । द्विदिनोपोषितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **duköshⁱladiñ दुकांशिलदिञ्**), one who fasts for two complete days.

**dakshin दक्षिन्** adj. southern (Śiv. 661); subst.m. the south (Śiv. 1412, 1589, Rām. 632). The south is supposed to be the home of Dakṣa (see **daksh**), hence a double meaning in Śiv. 661. Cf. **dakhin** and **dachyun$^{u}$.**

**dakshinā दक्षिना** f. a fee or present paid to a Hindū officiating priest or to a teacher (Śiv. 707, Rām. 612), i.q. **dachin,** q.v.

**dĕkath द्यकथ् تکت । आयासः** f. (sg. dat. **dĕküʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्यकंचू**), trouble, perplexity, difficulty, distress.

**ḍĕkath ड्यकथ् । दोषः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍĕküʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ड्यकंचू**), a fault, imperfection (of any thing, business, or the like).

**dal 1 दल्** or **ḍal 2 डल्** (q.v.) **। दलम्** m. (sg. abl. **dala 1 दल**), a young and tender leaf or shoot (Śiv. 1805, 1841); the petal of a flower; a company, party, or body (of men united together for a common object). **-bādal -वादल् । स्पर्धया स्वमतसंमानना** m. obstinately upholding one's own opinion, without advancing proofs, but in emulation or rivalry with the opposing party; party spirit, party enmity, obstinate partizanship. **-nĕnd -न्यन्द्** f. the fourth or last weeding of a rice-field (L. 463).

**dal 2 दल् । कुट्टनम्** m. (sg. abl. **dala 2 दल**), pounding (e.g. grain in a mortar), husking (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । विदारणम्, चोदनम्** m.inf. to pound paddy, etc., to husk grain; met. to discuss (a subject) thoroughly, to criticize minutely. **dala-draka nērun दल-द्रक नेरुन् । सुदृढीभवनम्** m.inf. to pass through difficulties or trials, etc., and to come out strong at the end, to pass through cleansing fires. **dala koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1 दल कंडु-मंतु । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनेन संस्कृतः** perf. part. (for **2** see **dala 3**) (f. **dala küḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दल कंडू-मंचू**), husked (of grain). **dala kaḍun 1 दल कडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षकुट्टनसंस्कारः** m.inf. (for **2** see **dala 3**), to pull off (husk) by pounding, to husk grain in a mortar.

**dalas hyon$^{u}$ दलस् ह्यनु । भर्त्सनसंमुखीकरणम्** m.inf. to take for a pounding; hence, met. to bring a person up before one in order to reproach or revile him, to call up for a scolding.

**ḍal 1 डल् । सरः** m. a lake (Śiv. 1805, 1810); N. of a large lake near Śrīnagar (see El. s.v. and RT. Tr. II, 416; Śiv. 1823, 1841). **-ḍuḍa -डुड । अनिमन्त्रितभोगी** m. 'a Ḍal-sponger', a man who is in the habit of following picnic parties on the Ḍal lake, and joins them as an uninvited guest; cf. **ḍuḍa.** **—darwāza —दर्वाज़** m. the Ḍal gate, the flood-gate of the Ḍal lake. When the Jihlam (or Vĕth) is low, the gates remain open; but when the river rises to a certain height, they automatically close, thus preventing inundation of the land round the lake (K.Pr. 245). **-khögⁱ -खांगि । सरोविशेषनाविकः** m. a special kind of boatman on the Ḍal lake, who attends to the cultivation of the famous floating islands thereon. **-khöhⁱ -खांहि । सरःसंचारादिव्यसनी** m. 'a Ḍal-picnicker', one who wastes his money by continually spending his time in boats on the Ḍal lake. **-masāla -मसाल । भच्यविशेषः** m. a certain sweetmeat made of beans flavoured with the shoots and pollen of the **pĕts$^{ü}$** (see the next). **-nābad -नावद् । तृणगुच्छविशेषः** m. lake-candy, a kind of sweetmeat made of the pollen of the **pĕts$^{ü}$** (q.v.) or reed-mace (*Typha* sp.) which grows in lakes (L. 72, *dal nabád*).

**ḍal 2 डल्** m. a young leaf, a leaflet, i.q. **dal 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 1741).

**ḍal 3 डल्** f. looseness, laxity; (of the mind, etc.) unsteadiness, depression (K. 1167). Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

**dāl दाल् । दाली** f. split pea or pulse, used for food; the cooked porridge made from it. The best *dāl* is said to come from Khampur (El.). **—galüñ$^{ü}$ —गलंञू । संमतीकरणम्** f.inf. the *dāl* to become soft (in boiling); hence, to have an advantage, to avail; to succeed; to keep in (with), get on (with); to persuade by any means, to persuade by some means or other, to use every effort in persuasion. **—paküñ$^{ü}$ —पकंञू । सामर्थ्यापगमः** f.inf. the *dāl* to start going (through one's body); met. (of a person of cowardly disposition) to lose courage and gradually to become utterly helpless in mind and body on the receipt of bad news, real or imaginary. **—tsalüñ$^{ü}$ —च़लंञू । मानसशक्तित्यागः** f.inf. the *dāl* to run away (through one's body); met. to lose one's presence of mind immediately on hearing of some terrifying news. **—vĕsarañ —व्यसरञ् । मनःसामर्थ्यापगमः** f. the *dāl* becoming ruined (inside one); met. sudden loss of presence of mind on hearing terrifying news.

**dāli-baṭa दालि-वट । कुण्ठो ब्राह्मणः** m. a brāhmaṇ for porridge, a stupid lout of a brāhmaṇ, only good at eating, and with no learning. **-ḍūs -डूंस् । अतिमन्दः** m. a cudgel for porridge; met. a helpless lout, good at nothing but eating. **—dĕv —द्यव् । असूत्थानः** m. (f. **—dĕviñ —द्यविञ्**), one who is helpless and effortless.

**ḍāl डाल्** f. a shield (K. 447); a kind of seat offered to honoured guests (Śiv. 968).

**dala 3 दल । विटः** m. (for **1** and **2** see **dal 1** and **2**), a pimp, a pander; cf. **buḍa.** The f. is **dül$^{ü}$**, q.v. **—bāpār —वापार् । विटव्यवहारः** m. the conduct of a pimp or pander; conduct like that of a pimp. **—drāmot$^{u}$ —द्रामंतु । उद्धतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—drāmüts$^{ü}$ —द्रामंचू**), issued from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) one who by the practice of impertinence has become rude and headstrong, cheeky. **—koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2 —कंडु-मंतु । अविनीतीकृतः** perf. part. (for **1** see **dal 2**; f. **—küḍ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ —कंडू-मंचू**), extracted from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) brought up to be impudent and headstrong. **—kaḍun 2 —कडुन् । उद्धतीकरणम्** m.inf. (for **1** see **dal 2**), to draw out from a pimp; met. to teach to be impudent and headstrong. **-kaṭh -कठ् । विटजातः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the son of a pimp. **—nērun —नेरुन् । औद्धत्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. to issue from a pimp; met. (of a boy or girl) by practising impertinent conduct, to acquire an insolent and arrogant behaviour.

**dāla दाल । चर्म** m. a sheepskin, goatskin, or skin of a similar animal, esp. an entire skin. **—baṛ$^{a}$g —वंर्ग् । चर्मखण्डम्** m. a patch of leather (such as would be used for patching a shoe or the like). **—koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —कंडु-मंतु । कष्टेनोल्लङ्घितः** perf. part. (f. **—küd$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ —कंडू-मंचू**), having the skin torn off; met. (of a road, village, place, etc.) thoroughly and energetically searched through and through for something concealed. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । क्लेशेन यापनम्** m.inf. to tear off the skin; met. (to tear the skin of a road, etc.) to search anxiously everywhere for something. **-khünḍ$^{ü}$ -खंण्डू । चर्मखण्डिका** f. a piece of sheep- or goatskin, esp. a thick piece. **-tsakul -च़कुल् । चर्मखण्डः** m. a large round piece of sheep- or goat-leather.

**ḍāla डाल । सोपेचं गतिः** f. (pl. nom. **ḍāla डाल**, or, Śiv. 660, 1324 m.c., **ḍālay डालय्**), a heedless, lilting gait, the unsteady, heedless, or coquettish gait of a maid in love (Śiv. 660, 1680); (of someone sent or deputed) going along heedlessly, negligently, or in contempt of orders; disdain, indifference, contempt, disregard. **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । उपेक्षाविष्कारः** f.inf. (of someone dispatched on some errand or business) to start in a negligent way, to set out displaying contempt or disregard for the orders; to show contempt for, disregard (Śiv. 274, 1324, 1693).

**dālā दाला** ? gender, *Valeriana Wallichiana* ? (El.).

**dĕl द्यल् । त्वक्** m. husk, rind, peel, bark (K.Pr. 8, 80); skin of the body (K.Pr. 169). (In K.Pr. 8, 169, this word is written *dyal.*) **—tulàn$^{i}$ —तुलंनि । अतिताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to raise skins; met. to beat a man with a cane so as to raise blisters or weals. **—wālàn$^{i}$ —वालंनि । त्वङ्निर्मोचनम्** m. pl. inf. to strip skins; to skin a man, or to bark a tree; met. to beat a person with a stick so as to give him the pain of being skinned alive.

**ḍēl डेल्** f. a thong made of straw (El.).

**ḍēla डेल** m. a clod (El.).

**dĕl$^{i}$ द्यंलि**, see **dyol$^{u}$.**

**ḍĕl$^{i}$ ड्यंलि**, etc. Cf. **ḍyol$^{u}$.**

**dil 1 दिल् دل** m. the heart, mind, soul (K.Pr. 56, 133, 194; YZ. 17, 52, 149, 180, 208, 212; Śiv. 55, 487, 492, 706; Rām. 26, 261, 298, etc.); spirit, valour. **dil-o-jāna sūty,** with heart and soul, heartily, cordially (El.), cheerfully. **—ba dil دل بدل** m. interchange of hearts, mutual love, heart to heart (K.Pr. 56). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** m.inf. to give the mind (to), to apply oneself diligently (to) (K.Pr. 46). **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. the heart to be set (upon = **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 43, YZ. 263), the heart to be given or applied (to).

**dilas prayĕwun$^{u}$ दिलस् प्रयवुनु** n.ag. (f. **—prayĕwüñ$^{ü}$ —प्रयवंञू**), pleasing to the heart, cheering (El.). **—tasallī diñ$^{ü}$ —तसल्ली दिञू** دلس تسلی [illegible] f.inf. to comfort (El.).

**dil 2 दिल्** m. suffix giving an obscene sense, as in **mājĕ-dil माज्य-दिल्**, one who has incestuous intercourse with his own mother, a term of abuse (Gr.Gr. 107). Cf. **dinal** and **dāwal.**

**dil 3 दिल्** f. the city of Delhi (Gr.M., K. 700, 706, 899, 1004, 1011).

**ḍīl डील्** m. slackness, dilatoriness. **—karun —करुन् । विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to delay in some work which requires haste.

**dōl दोल् । अन्तरायः** m. a hindrance, impediment. Cf. **ḍūl$^{i}$ 2.** **-dōl lagun -दोल् लगुन् । क्रमशः अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. continual impediments to keep occurring, either in the accomplishment of some necessary work or preventing its commencement. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । निरोधनम्** m.inf. to give impediment; when one person is employed on another's work and wishes to complete it, a third person to impede him by arguing or by carrying tales. **—lagun —लगुन् । अन्तरायापातः** m.inf. an impediment to occur, esp. in the commencement of a necessary work. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । अन्तरायापातः** m.inf., id.

**dōla rōzun दोल रोज़ुन् । निरोधनम्** m.inf. to impede, hinder. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । अन्तरायापत्तिः** m.inf. an impediment to occur just at the conclusion of a work. **-yārĕ -यार्य । पार्वतीयमार्गवृक्षषण्डः** f.pl. pine-trees as an impediment; (on a mountain road) a block caused by a thicket or group of trees.

**ḍōl 1 डोल् । आकारः** m. shape, form, fashion, appearance; pattern, model, specimen; the form of some representation of another object, likeness; met. form, in the sense of formed character, proper bringing up. Cf. **bĕḍōl.**

**ḍōl 2 डोल् । आनकः** m. a large drum, a kind of kettle-drum (Śiv. 1029, K. 1009).

**ḍōl 3 डोल् । पात्र(कुम्भ)भेदः** m. a bucket (of leather or metal) for drawing water, a well-bucket.

**dōla दोल । वक्रकनीनिकः, तिर्यक्** adj. c.g. crooked; squint-eyed, crooked-eyed; adv. crookedly, not straight, not squarely, transversely, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, or the like. **-dukôn$^{u}$ -दुकोनु । वक्रद्विदृष्टिः** adj. (f. **-duköñ$^{ü}$ -दुकांञू**), doubly squint-eyed, squint-eyed with both eyes, so that one sees double when looking with both eyes. **-dōla -दोल । तिर्यक्तिर्यक्** adv. (of more than one thing) not evenly together, not straight together, awry, zigzag, u.w. vbs. of placing, position, etc. **-dōla wuchun -दोल वुछुन् । तिर्यक् समीक्षणम्** m.inf. to see crookedly; to look upon with enmity, to regard jealously; to look deceitfully, guilefully (YZ. 266); to look flirtingly or archly. **-kôn$^{u}$ -कोनु । वक्रदर्शी** adj. (f. **-köñ$^{ü}$ -कांञू**), squint-eyed. **-kāñĕr -काञर् । वक्रदृष्टित्वम्** m. squint-eyedness, squinting. **-wüñ$^{ü}$ -वंञू । तिर्यङ्मार्गः** f. a zigzag path so as to reduce the slope on a mountain-side. **-wạy -वंय् । तिर्यक्तिर्यङ्मार्गः** m. id.

**döl$^{i}$ दांलि । चर्ममयः** adj. c.g. made of skin, esp. of tanned leather.

**ḍöl$^{i}$ 1 डांलि । उपदा** f. a 'dalee', a present of fruit, flowers, sweetmeats, etc. (brought on a tray).

**ḍöl$^{i}$ 2 डांलि । अंशुकखण्डः** f. a piece of cloth let into a garment to prevent its being too tight, a gore, a gusset.

**dol$^{u}$ 1 दलु । दलितः** adj. (f. **düj$^{ü}$ 4 दंजू**; for **düj$^{ü}$ 1** see **dọj$^{u}$,** 2 see s.v., 3 see **dagun 2, 5** and for **dol$^{u}$ 3** see **dalun**); crushed, pounded (of grain); used —° after numerals, as in **du-dol$^{u}$ दुदलु**, pounded or husked twice over.

**dol$^{u}$ 2 दलु । वसनाञ्चलम** m. the skirt, usually the front skirt, of a garment (El. *daul, dul = dāman*) (K.Pr. 61, 112, 125, 248, 254; W. 135). **—düj$^{ü}$ —दंजू । चीलपुरोभागखण्डादिः** f. the various pieces which go to make up the front edge of a bodice. **—d$^{a}$nun —दनुन्** m.inf. to shake out the skirt, to shake dust or dirt out of the skirt (K.Pr. 112, where *dul den* is for **dol$^{u}$ d$^{a}$n,** imperat. sg. 2). **—d$^{a}$nith trāwun —दनिथ् त्रावुन् । औदासीन्येन परित्यागः** m.inf. to shake out one's skirt and abandon; to abandon any task and give up all connexion with it, to wash one's hands of anything.

**dál$^{i}$ cīrán$^{i}$ दंलि चीरंनि । दोषारोपाहतिनिराकृतिः** m. pl. inf. to wring out one's skirts; to repudiate or free oneself from the damage resulting from an accusation. **-sör$^{ü}$ -सांरू । वस्त्रपुरोभागेनापहरणम्** f. collecting and carrying away in the front skirt of one's garment. **—trôw$^{u}$ —त्रोवु । पर्युपेक्षणशीलः** adj.f. (f. **—tröw$^{ü}$**

—त्रावू), one who carelessly scatters abroad money, household goods, etc., wasteful, extravagant, an uneconomical housekeeper. **-trāvĕr** -त्राव्यर् । पर्युपेचित्वम् m. wastefulness, bad housekeeping. —**tsoṭ**$^{u}$ —च़ंटु । भिन्नचीलप्रान्तः m. one the skirt of whose coat is torn or cut; a skirt, the lower part of which is torn. —**tsaṭáni**$^{i}$—च़टंनि । भोजनाद्यर्थमत्याग्रहः m. pl. inf. to cut or tear the skirts; met. to eagerly press a guest to take food (even when he does not want it), to force hospitality upon a person.

**dali d**$^{a}$**nith trāwun** द्लि द्निथ् त्रावुन् । विस्मरणम् m.inf. to shake off from the skirt; met. to put any unpleasant memory out of the mind. —**d**$^{a}$**nith tshunun** —द्निथ् छ़ुनुन् । समुपेच्य परित्यागः m.inf., id.

**dūl** (?), adj. lazy (El.).

**dula** दुल । युग्मम m. a pair, a couple, esp. of two similar things (Rām. 966).

**ḍula** डुल । वर्तुलाश्मा m. rolling (Śiv. 1015); a rolling stone, a large globular rock or stone, such as rolls down in avalanches, etc. —**gōmot**$^{u}$ —गोमंतु । निपतितः perf. part. (f. —**gömüts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गांमंचू), gone a-rolling; met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) rolled down or fallen from a height; (of a business, etc.) uprooted and cast down. —**gatshun** —गछ़ुन् । निपातीभवनम् m.inf. to go a-rolling, to roll (El.); met. (of a man, a fruit, or the like) to roll down or fall from a height; (of a business, etc.) to be thrown down, destroyed. —**karun** —करुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to set a-rolling, to roll or cast down from a height; (of a business, etc.) to destroy. —**trāwun** —त्रावुन् । निपातार्हता m.inf. to be in a position to be easily knocked or rolled down; met. (of a thing or business) to be sure ultimately to be cast down and destroyed, to be in a hazardous position; after a long delay to be on the point of happening, to be hovering on the brink. —**tshunun** —छ़ुनुन् । निपातनम् m.inf. to roll or knock down from a height; met. (of a business nearing completion) to knock down by opposition.

**ḍulan dyun**$^{u}$ डुलन् दिनु m.inf. to give rollings, to cause to roll, to roll (tr.) (El.).

**ḍūl**$^{i}$ **1** डूलि । डयनम f. (sg. dat. **ḍōlĕ** डोल्य), a litter, a kind of sedan (esp. for respectable women), a 'dooley' (K. 1007). Cf. **ḍūlik**$^{i}$ and **ḍūl**$^{u}$ **1.**

**ḍūl**$^{i}$ **2** डूलि f. in the following (cf. **dōl**): **ḍūl**$^{i}$ **diñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ डूलि दिञू । अन्तरायविधानम् f.inf. to impede one work for the benefit of another work by giving false information or spreading false reports or the like. —**karüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू । विमुखीभवनम् f.inf. to show hostility to any work by delaying its successful completion. —**wanüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वनंञू । असत्संदेशनम् f.inf. to give false intelligence in order to impede the accomplishment of another's work.

**ḍul**$^{u}$ **1** डुलु । कुण्डभेदः m. a kind of large earthen or metal vessel in which one can bathe (El.), or in which a large quantity of rice or the like can be washed before cooking (K.Pr. 147, 237). The f. of this word, in a dim. sense, is **ḍulij**$^{i}$, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36). —**parmūzun** —पर्मूज़ुन् । वलिपात्र परिमार्जनम् m.inf. to wipe out the pot; esp. on the festival of the Śivarātri (commencing on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun = Feb.–March) ceremonially to empty into a lake or river the contents of a large cooking pot as an offering to the village tutelary deity (*kṣētrapāla*).

**ḍul**$^{i}$ **barán**$^{i}$ डुलि वरंनि । चेत्रेशवलिविधानम् m. pl. inf. to fill the pots, to perform the Hindū rite of ceremonially touching a vessel containing fragrant objects, preparatory to offering them to the village tutelary deities Vaṭukanātha and other Bhairavas (see **börav**). The rite is performed by both right- and left-handed Śāktas on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th of the dark half of the month of Phāgun. **-pröpyun**$^{u}$ -प्रांपिनु । वलिनैवेद्यविशेषः m. the offerings to the deity of boiled rice, cakes, etc., made on the above ceremony of the Śivarātri, portions of which are given to the spiritual preceptor and to the officiating priest. —**pūzun** —पूज़ुन् । पूजाविशेषः m.inf. to perform the above worship on the five days and nights commencing with the 11th day of the dark half of Phāgun. Cf. **hērath.**

**ḍul**$^{u}$ **2** डुलु m. rolling, in the following (cf. **ḍulun**): **ḍul**$^{i}$**-brör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ डुलि-व्रांरू । भ्रामणात्मछलनम् f. sending on a fool's errand, as when a meeting is mutually arranged and wrong directions are given by one of the parties to the other. **-brör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **gatshüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -व्रांरू गछ़ंञू । छलापातः f.inf. to be deceived by an imaginary disappearance, as when the master of a house sees thieves coming into it and, because they have hidden in some place near him, imagines that they have gone away. **-brör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **karüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -व्रांरू करंञू । छलविधानम् f.inf. to send on a fool's errand, e.g. when two persons are dispatched on some work and one misleads the other by sending him off to imaginary secret meetings.

**ḍūl**$^{u}$ **1** डूलु m. a kind of litter or sedan chair (El., who writes the word *dúl*). Cf. **ḍūl**$^{i}$.

**ḍūl**$^{u}$ **2** डूलु (1 p.p. of **ḍōlun,** q.v.), adj. (f. **ḍūj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ डूजू, f.pl. **ḍōjĕ** डोज्य), that which is left unused; hence, deserted, abandoned (as an orphan or the like) (Gr. Gr. 18).

**dül**$^{\ddot{u}}$ दंलू । विटवृत्तिका f. a procuress, a bawd; f. of **dala 3,** q.v.

**dilband** دلبند adj. e.g. attractive, charming, lovely; beloved (El.).

**dilbar** دلبر adj. and subst. m. heart-ravishing, captivating, beloved; heart-ravisher, a lovely person, a beloved one (YZ. 18, *dilbaran*, ag. sg.).

**dālcin** दाल्चीन् m. cinnamon (Gr.M.).

**dilcasp** دلچسپ adj. c.g. beloved, pleasant, delightful, agreeable, (of a book) interesting (W. 158, Gr.M.).

**daldal** दल्दल् । आश्यानमार्गः m. a frozen road, esp. a muddy road frozen rough and hard.

**ḍāl-ḍīl** डाल्-डील् । विशिष्टवेषः m. form, appearance, carriage of a person, esp. such a manner of holding oneself as to indicate the possession of high qualities.

**dildār** دلدار adj. and subst. c.g. possessing or winning the heart, delighting the heart, charming; having heart, encouraged; a lover, mistress, sweetheart (El.).

**ḍōl-dār** डोल्-दार् । मनोहराकारयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing form, esp. having a pretty form, pretty, elegant (of vessels, ornaments, clothes, or the like).

**dalagī** दलगी । विटवृत्तिः f. the profession of a pimp or bawd; mode of life like that of a pimp or bawd.

**ḍulagun$^{u}$** डुलगुनु । शरीरपरिवर्तः m. rolling the body on the ground; lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulung$^{u}$**. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । शरीरपरिपर्तनम m.inf. or **ḍulag$^{a}$n$^{i}$ din$^{i}$** डुलग॑नि दिनि m. pl. inf. to roll on the ground (Śiv. 535); to lie face downwards on the ground, to rest, to loll (K.Pr. 54); (of a business, esp. when some opposing influence has disappeared) to revive. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । विलम्बनम् m.inf. to throw oneself down upon the ground (e.g. in sorrow) (Rām. 1537); to delay work already commenced (from laziness or unwillingness, etc.).

**dilgīr** دلگیر adj. c.g. heart-stricken, oppressed in mind, afflicted, grieved, low-spirited, melancholy, sad (K.Pr. 106, Rām. 349).

**dilhazīn** دلحزین adj. c.g. grieved in heart, sorrowful, sad of heart (El.).

**ḍulij$^{i}$** डुलिजि or **ḍulij$^{\ddot{u}}$** डुलिजू । कुण्डी f. a kind of bowl, usually of earthenware, used for eating, wide at the top and narrower at the bottom. This word is f. of **ḍul$^{u}$ 1**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 36).

**ḍūlik$^{i}$** डूलिकि । प्रवहणम् f. a kind of litter for one person, borne by two men, used principally by women. Cf. **ḍūl$^{u}$ 1.**

**dilkhāh** दिल्खाह् دلخواه adj. c.g. beloved, a beloved object (Rām. 153, 804).

**dilkhŏsh** دلخوش adj. c.g. contented, glad, pleased, comfortable (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to rejoice (tr.), to gladden (El.). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to rejoice (intr.) (El.).

**dilkhasta** دلخسته adj. c.g. heart-broken, afflicted (Rām. 841).

**dilkash** دلکش adj. c.g. heart-attracting, alluring, attractive, winning (Rām. 318).

**ḍalkāv** डल्काव् । शृण्वन्नप्यशृण्वन्निव adj. c.g. inattentive, one who, though he hears, sees, and understands, acts as if he does not hear, see, or understand, a fool (Śiv. 1813).

**dalīl** دلیل f. indication, evidence, argument, proof, demonstration (Gr.M.); a story, narrative (Śiv. 869, 872, with suff. of indef. art. **dalīlā**, H. viii, 6, or **dalīlāh**).

**dālom$^{u}$** दाल॑मु m. leather (H. xi, 14).

**ḍulôm$^{u}$** डुलोमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍulöm$^{\ddot{u}}$** डुला॑मू), round, globular (Gr.M.).

**ḍulum$^{u}$** डुलुमु । वर्तुलः adj. (f. **ḍul$^{\ddot{u}}$m$^{\ddot{u}}$** डुल॑मू), round, globular.

**dulmul$^{u}$** दुल्मुलु । दोलारूढः (शङ्कास्पदम्) m. on the point of rolling; met. (of an action or business) in a critical position, that of which the success is in doubt.

**ḍulamĕr** डुलम्यर् or **ḍulāmĕr** डुलाम्यर् । वर्तुलता m. globularity, rotundity, sphericity.

**ḍūl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** डूलु-म॑तु, see **ḍōlun.**

**ḍālan** डालन् । शूर्पविशेषः m. a winnowing sieve or basket; the act of winnowing with such a sieve.

**ḍālāna** डालान (cf. دالان) । प्रासादविशेषः m. a hall (Gr.M., Śiv. 968); a covered balcony; a covered bridge or way connecting the upper stories of two houses.

**dalun** दलुन् । विदारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dol$^{u}$ 3** द॑लु, f. **düj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 5** द॑जू; for **dol$^{u}$ 1** and **2** see s.v., for **düj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** see **dọj$^{u}$**, for **2** see s.v., **3** see **dagun 2,** for **4** see **dol$^{u}$ 1**), to skin, decorticate (a tree, post, or the like); to husk (grain), shred (e.g. ginger in a mortar); to plane or smoothe (e.g. a carpenter planing a board). Cf. **adol$^{u}$.**

**dalana āmot$^{u}$** दलन आम॑तु । संपन्नकुट्टनः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —आम॑चू), that which has become decorticated; become husked. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । कुट्टनसमापत्तिः m. inf. pass. to become decorticated; to become husked.

**dol$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द॑लु-म॑तु । विदारितः perf. part. (f. **düj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** द॑जू-म॑चू), decorticated; husked.

**ḍalun 1** डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम् conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍalān** डलान्, Śiv. 765, or **ḍalan** डलन्, Śiv. 910, 986, m.c.; 1 p.p. **ḍol$^{u}$** ड॑लु, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv** डज्योव्), to be displaced, moved from one place to another (Śiv. 1569, 1800); to be spread abroad, diffused (of scent, K. 924; of sweat bursting forth, see **guma**); to pass off, pass over, pass beyond, pass by or away (Gr.Gr. xxxii; governs abl. of thing passed over, Śiv. 1539, K. 1095); to walk about (El.); to slip, stumble (Gr.Gr. 5, Śiv. 1743); to be moved, agitated, distraught (Śiv. 741, 765, 910, 986; Rām. 682, 1052, 1057, 1198; K. 1156, 1157).

**ḍol$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1 डंलु-मंतु । चञ्चलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍüj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ डंजू-मंचू**), removed from one place to another; passed over, changed; in a changed condition (Śiv. 1282).

**ḍalun 2 डलुन् । विकृतिः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍol$^{u}$ डंलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍajyōv डज्योव्**), to go wrong, be spoiled (lit. and met.).

**ḍol$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2 डंलु-मंतु । प्राप्तविकारः** perf. part. (fem. **ḍüj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ डंजू-मंचू**), spoiled, etc. (YZ. 204).

**ḍālun 1 डालुन् । परिवर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl$^{u}$ डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव्**), to move (a thing) from one place to another, remove (a thing) (Śiv. 1055, 1249); to cause to pass over, to cause to pass by or away (Gr.Gr. 175); (with **atha,** q.v. for special significations) to pass the hand over anything, to smoothe (K.Pr. 93, *ḍolamut* for **ḍôl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**), to pat, touch affectionately (Śiv. 423, K. 682, 1148).

**ḍölith thawun 1 डांलिथ् थवुन् । परिवर्त्य निधानम्** m.inf. (for **2** see **ḍālun 3**), to remove a thing and put it somewhere else, esp. with intent to deceive.

**ḍālun 2 डालुन् । विकृतीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl$^{u}$ डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव्**), to mar, spoil.

**ḍālun 3 डालुन् । उत्क्षेपणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl$^{u}$ डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव**), to sift, winnow. Cf. **adôl$^{u}$.**

**ḍöl$^{i}$ ḍöl$^{i}$ thawun डांलि डांलि थवुन् । संशोध्य स्थापनम्** m.inf. to winnow gradually and put by (of a large quantity of grain), to winnow bit by bit.

**ḍölith thawun 2 डांलिथ् थवुन् । संशोधनम्** m.inf. (for **1** see **ḍālun 1**), to winnow.

**ḍālun 4 डालुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍôl$^{u}$ डोलु**, 2 p.p. **ḍājyōv डाज्योव्**), to throw, fling, cast, hurl (Śiv. 1644); to apply, put into use, wield (e.g. a pen, Śiv. 1912).

**ḍĕlun ड्यलुन् । शिथिलीभवनम्, रुगाक्रान्तीभवनम्, विकृतीभवनम्, प्रकृतिविपर्ययः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍĕlyōv ड्यल्योव्**), to be or become slack, loose (e.g. a knot or the like); to be slack, ill, weary; to lose one's powers from old age, etc.; (of rice) to be spoilt by excessive boiling, to be boiled to a mash.

**ḍĕlyō-mot$^{u}$ ड्यल्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, रुगाक्रान्तः, विकृतिं प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **ḍĕlyē-müts$^{ü}$ ड्यल्ये-मंचू**), loosened, etc., as ab.

**ḍōl$^{a}$na डोलन । कण्ठभूषाविशेषः** m. a small metal amulet or ornament in the shape of a drum, worn on the neck; the small metal case in which charms are worn by Musalmāns (El.). **-raz -रज़् । भूषणविशेषमाला** f. a necklace made of a number of such amulets.

**ḍŏlun ड्वलुन् । भोग्यतानवाप्तिः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **ḍọ̆l$^{u}$ ड्वंलु**), to be unused owing to its having no owner, to lie unused, to be left unenjoyed; to be unappreciated owing to its commonness or the ease with which it can be obtained; i.q. **ḍōlun.**

**ḍŏlyō-mut$^{u}$ ड्वल्यो-मंतु । परिचयमनवाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **ḍŏlyē-müts$^{ü}$ ड्वल्ये-मंचू**), left unused, unenjoyed, unappreciated.

**ḍōlun डोलुन् । अतिसौलभ्येन अपरिचितीभवनम्** conj. 2 (pres. part. **ḍōlān डोलान्** or m.c. **ḍōlan डोलन्**, Śiv. as bel.; 1 p.p. **ḍūl$^{u}$ डूलु**, pl. **ḍūl$^{i}$ डूलि**; f. **ḍūj$^{ü}$ डूजू**, pl. **ḍōjĕ डोज्य**; 2 p.p. **ḍōjyōv डोज्योव्**), to be very easily obtained and hence unappreciated and unused, to be of no value, to be a drug in the market (YZ. 548, Śiv. 1287, 1289); to be unused owing to having no owner. i.q. **ḍŏlun.**

**ḍūl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डूलु-मंतु । अपरिचयमवाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **ḍūj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ डूजू-मंचू**), unused, unappreciated, as ab.

**ḍulun डुलुन् । भ्रमणम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍulyōv डुल्योव्**; El. gives a perf. part. **ḍul$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** for which I can find no other authority), to roll (e.g. of a large globular rock, a tree-trunk, or the like) (El.).

**ḍulun$^{u}$ डुलुनु** m. (sg. dat. **ḍulanis डुलनिस्**), the act of rolling. **dulân$^{i}$ din$^{i}$ डुलंनि दिनि,** m. pl. inf. to give rollings, to roll oneself about (H. xii, 23).

**duloṇḍ$^{u}$ दुलंडु । द्विवक्रः** adj. (f. **dulünḍ$^{ü}$ दुलंडू**), having both the shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged.

**dulong$^{u}$ 1 दुलंगु । दीर्घजङ्घः, द्विजङ्घावक्रः, द्विस्कन्धः** adj. (f. **dulünj$^{ü}$ दुलंजू**), (of a human being) having the shanks of double length, long-shanked; having both shanks crooked, bandy-legged, bow-legged; (of a tree) having two trunks, having a forked trunk.

**dulong$^{u}$ 2 दुलंगु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of bird like a crane, with long legs.

**ḍulung$^{u}$ डुलुंगु । देहपरिवर्तः** m. rolling oneself on the ground, lying at ease upon the ground, lolling. Cf. **ḍulagun$^{u}$.**

**dulanjĕl दुलंज्यल् । द्विशाखिकः** adj. c.g. having two branches, forked (e.g. a tree, a creeper, an ornament, a string, etc.).

**dulanjĕr दुलंज्यर् । जङ्घावक्रता** m. the condition of having two crooked shanks, bandiness, bowleggedness.

**ḍulanāwun डुलनावुन्** or (Śiv. 324) **ḍulawun डुलवुन् । गोलवद्भ्रामणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍulanôw$^{u}$ डुलनोवु** or **ḍulow$^{u}$ डुलंवु**), to roll a thing from one place to another, esp. something too heavy to lift; to roll (a heavy stone or the like) away from a place (e.g. the stone rolled away from the Holy Sepulchre); to roll something down from a height, to hurl down (Śiv. 324).

**ḍulanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डुलनोवु-मंतु** or **ḍulow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डुलंवु-मंतु । संचालितः** perf. part. (f. **ḍulanöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ डुलनांवू-मंचू** or **ḍulüw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ डुलंवू-मंचू**), rolled along or away.

**daliñ दलिञ् । त्वक्खण्डना** f. husking (of grain, etc.), decortication. Cf. **dalyun$^{u}$.**

**ḍaliñ** डलिञ् । प्रवणता f. a passing over (Gr.Gr. 120); a slope, a sloping road, i.e. one which does not rise abruptly.

**ḍālüñ$^{ü}$** डाल॑ञू । संचालनी f. a sieve; a winnowing basket, a winnowing scoop.

**dalpha-duhun** दल्फ-दुहुन् । क्रन्दनम् m. the noise made by a number of children quarrelling among themselves.

**dalūr** दलूर् । नीचकर्मा m. one who acts like a pimp (**dala**); an evil, mean fellow, one whose character is marked by covetousness, bad conduct, bad temper, and treachery.

**dĕl$^{a}$r** द्यल्र् । वृक्षादित्वक् f. a piece of thick bark of a tree, rind, cork.

**dĕlur** द्यलुर् । वृक्षत्वक् m. (sg. dat. **dĕlaras** द्यलरस्), i.q. **dĕl$^{a}$r,** but larger.

**dilēr** دلیر adj. c.g. intrepid, bold, daring, venturesome, brave, courageous, valiant (Gr.M.).

**dilīrī** دلیری f. intrepidity, boldness, daring, courage, bravery (El. *dilerī*) (Gr.M.).

**dulor$^{u}$** दुल॑रु । द्वियष्टिकः adj. (f. **dulür$^{ü}$** दुल॑रू), possessing two strands (of a necklace, rope, thread, or the like).

**dil-ārām** دل ارام adj. c.g. heart-easing, a sweetheart (Rām. 1064).

**ḍal$^{a}$rāwun** द॑ल्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍal$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** द॑ल्रोवु), to mislead, delude (El.).

**ḍĕlis** ड्यलिस्, cf. **ḍyol$^{u}$.**

**dilāsa** = دلاسا m. 'mind-soothing'; soothing, comfort, consolation, encouragement (Gr.M., K. 1004). —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु (Rām. 491) or —**karun** —करुन् (Rām. 781), m.inf. to soothe, comfort, console.

**dil-sōz** دلسوز adj. c.g. heart-burning, heart-inflaming, touching, pathetic (Rām. 1083).

**dulata** दुलत । विघ्नः m. a kick with the two hind legs of a horse; met. an interruption, impediment, suddenly occurring to anyone engaged in some occupation. —**bihun** —बिहुन् । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. such a kick to be settled on one; hence, to be suddenly much obstructed, suffer great and sudden obstruction. —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । अत्याहननम् m.inf. to suddenly obstruct as ab. —**yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । व्याहतीभवनम् m.inf. an obstruction as ab. to occur.

**dalēṭh** दलेठ् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dalēṭas** दलेटस्), the messenger of a court, a sheriff's officer, policeman sent to arrest.

**dōlath** दोलथ् دولت f. (sg. dat. **dōlüts$^{ü}$** दोल॑च़ू), good fortune, prosperity, riches, wealth (K.Pr. 52, 157, 246, 254; Śiv. 430, 579; Rām. 142, 330).

**dōlüts$^{ü}$-band** दोल॑च़ू-बन्द (= دولت مند) । आढ्यः adj. c.g. very wealthy. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । धनसंपद्युक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), id.

**dil-tang** دلتنگ adj. c.g. distressed, mournful, sad (Rām. 481).

**dalav** दलव् । पट्टिकागूहनम् m. the act of joining together the ceiling of flat boards over a room. —**tārun** —तारुन् । आच्छादनास्तरणम् m.inf. to fix the ceiling-boards, etc. —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । पट्टिकास्तरणम् m.inf., id.

**dāluv$^{u}$** दालुवु । चर्ममयः adj. (f. **dālüv$^{ü}$** दाल॑वू), made of leather, leathern.

**ḍalwun$^{u}$** डल्वुनु । ईषच्चपलः adj. (f. **ḍalwüñ$^{ü}$** डल्व॑ञू), that which is easily movable from one place to another, unstable, unsteady.

**ḍalawun$^{u}$ 1** डलवुनु । चपलीभवन् adj. (f. **ḍalawüñ$^{ü}$** डलव॑ञू), that which moves or can be moved from one place to another, insecure, loosened from its position.

**ḍalawun$^{u}$ 2** डलवुनु । संभवद्विकारः adj. (f. **ḍalawüñ$^{ü}$** डलव॑ञू), that which is being spoilt or marred, undergoing a process of deterioration.

**ḍōlawun$^{u}$** डोलवुनु । अतिसुलभः n.ag. (f. **ḍōlawüñ$^{ü}$** डोलव॑ञू), that which is plentiful and easily obtained (esp. of food). The idea of being so common as not to be appreciated is usually present in this word. Cf. **ḍōlun.**

**ḍulawun** डुलवुन्, see **ḍulanāwun** (Śiv. 324). **ḍulow$^{ü}$-mot$^{u}$** डुल॑वु-मंतु, see **ḍulanāwun.**

**ḍulawun$^{u}$** डुलवुनु । संचलत्स्वभावः n.ag. (f. **ḍulawüñ$^{ü}$** डुलव॑ञू), that which is easily rolled, rollable.

**dilāwar** or **dilāwār** دلاور adj. c.g. bold, brave, intrepid (Rām. 501, 908, 1351, 1457, in all **dilāwār**).

**dalwā̃zun** दल्वाँज़ुन् । परपरिवादः conj. 3, to pull a person's character to pieces behind his back, to talk scandal about, to backbite. Cf. **dal 2.**

**dalwā̃zuv$^{u}$** दल्वाँज़ुवु m. backbiting, talking scandal; **biy$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$ dalwā̃zuv$^{u}$ karun,** to talk scandal about another (K.Pr. 165).

**ḍulay** डुलय् f. the act of rolling. Cf. **ganḍa-ḍulay** under **ganḍ.**

**dālyēdir** (? spelling), adj. c.g. unfortunate (El.). Cf. **drölid.**

**dalyun$^{u}$** दलिनु । विदारणम् m. (sg. dat. **dalinis** दलिनिस्), husking (of grain, etc.), shredding; splitting, cleaving (timber, etc.); decortication. Cf. **daliñ.**

**dĕlyun$^{u}$** द्यलिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village to the west of Śrīnagar, near Vārāhamūla (Baramula).

**ḍölyun$^{u}$** डा॑लिनु । चूर्णादिमलम् m. winnowings, siftings, the refuse which is separated from grain by winnowing.

**dam 1 दम्** دم । क्षणमात्रकालः, प्राणनिरोधः, अतिघर्मवाधा, योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः, निमज्जनम् m. (sg. abl. **dama 1 दम**; pl. dat. **daman 1 दमन्**, spelt *damn* in K.Pr. 46; for **daman 2** see s.v.; for **3, 4** see **damun 1, 2**; with suff. of indef. art. **damāh दमाह्** q.v., s.v.), breath, vital air, life, the breath of life (K.Pr. 67, Rām. 15, 17); breath or blast (of a furnace or oven); stewing or simmering over a slow fire, braising; a moment, an instant (YZ. 1, 216, Śiv. 1330, Rām. 898, 1103); suppression of the breath (as a Hindū religious exercise) (Śiv. 1017, with pun on **dam 3**); a sensation of oppressive heat in a hot closed room, or in the hot season from want of air or ventilation; a full supply of the necessaries of life, the life of a well-to-do person (K.Pr. 47); plunging, diving down to the bottom of the water when bathing (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871). Cf. **damī**. **—anun —अनुन्** । श्वासनिरोधवाधा, परिपाकः m.inf. distress caused by an obstruction of the breath to arise; (in cooking) to simmer or be stewed in a tightly covered vessel (so that the *dam* or steam cannot escape) over a slow fire, to be braised. **-dilāsa -दिलास** دم دلاسا m. consolation (Rām. 1726). **—din**$^{i}$ **—दिनि** । प्राणनिरोधः m. pl. inf. to give suppressions of breath, to practise the suppression of the breath (as a religious exercise). **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु** । प्रतीक्षणपूर्वकविश्रमणम्, निमज्जनम् m.inf. to give breath; to give time; to console (K. 65, 859); to rest, take a temporary relaxation (of a person engaged in any heavy work overtaxing his strength); to dive (Śiv. 1811, 1841, 1871); to boast (K.Pr. 153, W. 122). **—gatshun —गछुन्** । क्रोधेनावाग्भावः, वायुनिरोधाद्घर्मवाधानुभवः m.inf. the breath to go; breathless from wrath to occur, to lose one's breath from rage, to be struck dumb with anger; breathlessness to occur from oppressive heat and want of ventilation. **—hĕth bihun —ह्यथ् विहुन्** । निश्चेष्टतयोपवेशनम् m.inf. to take breath and sit; when a number of persons are at work on a thing, one of them to sit doing nothing, to take a rest, sit out. **—hyon**$^{u}$ **—ह्यंनु** । कूटस्थतया स्थितिः m.inf. to take breath; (in company) to sit apart and silently, to be morose in company. **-jādā -जादा** adj. c.g. breathless (El.). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । ईषद्विश्रामः m.inf. to draw breath, to take a temporary relaxation in the course of a heavy work. **—khārun —खारुन्** m.inf. to cause breath to rise, to breathe out, exhale (Śiv. 1017); to expel breath preparatory to uttering a sound (Śiv. 1845). Cf. **dam wālun** bel. **—khyon**$^{u}$ **—ख्यंनु** । निरुत्तरीभवनम् m.inf. to eat one's breath; (in wordy warfare) to remain silent, to be beaten in abuse and left without reply; (in cooking) to be dressed over a slow fire (as a stew, etc.), to be braised. **—karun —करुन्** । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to make a breath, to await, wait a short time, pause in any work. **-phacĕr -फच्यर्** । अन्तरूष्मोपहतिः m. bursting of the breath; to suffer from some private sorrow or vexation which cannot be divulged. **—phăṭ**$^{i}$ **gatshun —फंटि गछुन्** । अन्तः खिन्नीभवनम् m.inf. the breath to burst; to suffer from some private vexation which one is unable to divulge (as if he were not able to breathe it out or to cry out). **—phăṭ**$^{i}$ **karun —फंटि करुन्** । अप्रकाश्यान्तःखेदापादनम् m.inf. to cause a person to suffer from such a private vexation. **—pakun —पकुन्** । योगक्षेमनिर्वाहः m.inf. the life to go along; there to be a full supply of all the comforts and necessaries of life. **-pŏkta -पुक्त** (= دم پخت) । पुटपाकः m. a stew or soup cooked in a pot the mouth of which is hermetically closed with paste, etc. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । जीवननिर्वाहः m.inf. life to be carried on somehow, when there is not a full supply of necessaries. **—sambālun —संबालुन्** m.inf. to arrange one's breath, to become steadied in mind, be calmed (Śiv. 1256, Rām. 1353, 1358). **—wālun —वालुन्** m.inf. to cause breath to descend, to breathe in, inhale (Śiv. 1017). Cf. **dam khārun** ab. **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु** । परिपक्वीभवनम् m.inf. simmering to come; to become fully braised or simmered.

**dama anun दम अनुन्** । श्वासनिरोधेन पाकः m.inf. to simmer or braise food in a covered vessel over a slow fire. **—dama —दम** adv. at every breath, at every moment, continually (Śiv. 156, 315, 1017, 1404). **-kuṭh**$^{u}$ **-कुठु** । घर्मकोष्ठम् m. a room which is hot for want of ventilation. **-kūṭh**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ **-कूठ्रू** । उष्णाल्पकोष्ठिका f. a small room or closet which is always hot or warm owing to want of ventilation. **-katür**$^{ü}$ **-कतंरू** । क्रीडाविशेषः f. a diving game; potsherds or bits of metal are thrown into water, for which the competitors (usually children) dive.

**daman-manz दमन्-मज़** adv. in moments; at every moment, in an instant (Śiv. 829).

**damiy दमिय्** adv. in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye (Śiv. 325, 326). Cf. **damī**.

**dam 2** دم m. (sg. abl. **dama 2 दम**), deceit, fraud, trickery; coaxing, wheedling. **-bôb**$^{u}$ **-बोबु** । दम्भशिक्षकः m. a cheat who teaches others to cheat.

**dam 3 दम्** m. (sg. abl. **dama 3 दम**), restraint (as in Śiv. 1017, **sŏra-dama**, by restraining sound, i.e. by remaining silent, with pun on **dam 1**); self-restraint, in this sense often compounded with **shĕm शम्**, tranquillity, **shĕm-dam**, tranquillity and self-restraint (Śiv. 269, 931, 1033, 1404, 1754, 1811).

**dām 1** دام m. any quadruped that is not rapacious, hence cattle.

**döm$^{i}$ raz** दांमि रज़् । पशुबन्धनरज्जुः f. a rope for tying a cow, etc., a cattle-halter.

**dām 2** दाम् । मुखयोगेन पानम् m. (with suff. of indef. art. **dāmāh** दामाह्, Śiv. 1006, or **dāmā** दामा, Śiv. 1434), drinking by suction (e.g. from the breast) (K. 109, 110); supping (as contrasted with putting liquid into the mouth with a spoon, or drinking from a cup) (Śiv. 1109, Rām. 1035, 1522); (with **cyon$^{u}$**, to drink) (to drink) a sup, (to take) a sip (Śiv. 1006, 1434, 1786); **damā** or **dāmāh**, see ab., a single sip. Cf. **añĕma** and **dŏd.** **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । युगपत्पानम m.inf. to drink gradually by suction, to suck, sup (as when one is not very thirsty) (K.Pr. 12); to suck (the breast) (Śiv. 1387, 1464). **—gaṇḍun** —गण्डुन् । युगपत्पानम् m.inf. to suck or sup down in large quantities at each gulp (as in extreme thirst). **—lagun** —लगुन् । निःशेषीभवनम् m.inf. to be used up (like water drunk by a thirsty person), to be all expended (as grain or money previously amassed).

**dāma cyon$^{u}$** दाम च्यंनु । मुखयोगपानम् m.inf. to drink by suction, to suck up, sup. **—dāma** —दाम adv. (drinking) by sips (Śiv. 1380).

**dām 3** دام m. a snare, trap, gin (YZ. 17, where it is possibly confounded with the Hindī *dām*, a fetter).

**dām 4** दा(धा)म् m. a dwelling-place, house, abode, in **param-dām** परम्-दाम्, the supreme abode, heaven (Śiv. 1659).

**dama 4** दम । शिरस्त्रप्रान्तांशः m. (for **1, 2,** and **3** see **dam 1, 2,** and **3**), the edge, thick flap, or border of the padded cap worn in cold weather.

**dama 5** دمه m. a pair of bellows, cf. **daman**; asthma (W. 3).

**damī** دمي or **damāh** दमाह् دما adv. (at) a moment (lit. one moment), cf. **damiy,** s.v. **dam 1.** **damī . . . damī** دمي . . . دمي adv. at one moment . . . at another moment, at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 47).

**ḍēm** डेम् m. an island (El.). Cf. **ḍēmb.**

**dim** दिम्, give thou to me; **dima** दिम, I shall give; see **dyun$^{u}$.** YZ. 437 has **dīma,** m.c.

**dôm$^{u}$** दोमु । कल्कविशेषः m. a brick of tea as imported from Central Asia.

**dūm,** ? spelling, m. a cowherd, shepherd, cotton-carder (El.). ? cf. **ḍūmb.**

**ḍūm** डूम्, i.q. **ḍūmb,** q.v.

**duma** दुम, see **dumba.**

**damb** दम्ब् । दम्भः m. hypocrisy (Rām. 978).

**ḍamb** डम्ब् । गर्भस्थानम् m. the womb, uterus (of women or lower animals); the inner part or inside (of a dish or vessel); the core or centre of a post, pillar, or the like; core, centre generally; a certain aquatic vegetable (K.Pr. 149, also **ḍumb**). **—lagun** —लगुन् । गर्भस्थितिः m. to conceive, become with child, become pregnant.

**ḍāmb** डांब्, see **ḍā̃b.**

**dambī** दम्बी । दम्भवृत्तिः c.g. a hypocrite.

**ḍĕmb** ड्यम्ब् । नौमध्यभागः m. the middle part of the inside (of a boat), the hold. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb** ड्यम्ब्-ड्यम्ब् । मध्यशैथिल्यम् m. looseness of the contents of a hold recognized by their shaking together and sinking. Cf. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm.**

**ḍēmb** डेम्ब् । द्वीपक्षेत्रम् m. an island; esp. an artificial lake-island built up when the water is low so as to stand above flood-level [these are cultivated and are very fertile (L. 345); sheep also graze on them (L. 363)]; a ferry, a ford (El.). Cf. **ḍēm.**

**ḍēmba-gŏg$^{a}$j$^{i}$** डेम्ब-ग्वगंजि or **-gŏg$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** -ग्वगंज़ू । जलाधारक्षेत्रोत्थालुकम् f. a kind of turnip grown on these islands, described as heavy, not well flavoured, and when eaten tending to produce phlegm or mucus. **-hākh** -हाख् । द्वीपक्षेत्रशाकम् m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), the green leaves of the above turnip used as a kind of spinach, said to be pungent and not otherwise well flavoured. The seeds of the plant are like mustard-seeds, and yield oil (K.Pr. 153). **-hönz$^{ü}$** -हांज़ू । द्वीपक्षेत्राजीवी m. (f. **-hānzĕñ** -हाङ्यञ्, but his wife is **-hönz$^{ü}$-bāy** -हांज़ू-बाय्), a cultivator of such an island. His wife usually assists him, and takes the products to market in a little skiff (W. 115, L. 381); the **-hānzĕñ** works on her own account. **-nāv** -नाव् f. the tiny dug-out or skiff in which vegetables from such islands are brought to market (L. 381). **-rād** -राद् । जलाधारक्षेत्रम् m. a floating-island, such as exist on the Ḍal lake and elsewhere in Kashmir. Root crops and the like are grown upon them. **-ʦakh** -च़ख् m. peat (L. 62).

**dimb** दिम्ब् m. a kind of vegetable found only in the Ḍal and in the Ancār lake. This vegetable is said to be found only in Kashmir (El.).

**ḍọ̆mb$^{u}$** ड्वंम्बु or **ḍomb$^{u}$** डंम्बु । जाठर(आमाशय)मांसम्, जाठरं वस्तु, अपत्यम् m. the stomach; the contents of the stomach; met. the womb (K.Pr. 47); offspring, a person's son or daughter. **—chalun** —छलुन् । अन्तराशयाभिप्रायवाचनम् (अभिप्रायपरीक्षा) m.inf. to wash out the stomach; met. to find out another's intentions without his knowledge under pretext of merely conversing with him, to worm out another's intentions. **-ʦaph** -च़फ् । पक्वाशयः m. (sg. dat. **-ʦapas**

-ꞓ़पस्), stomach and bowels, the abdomen; met. one's own begotten child (K.Pr. 61) (**ʦaph,** q.v., is fem., and possibly this word should also be f. In that case the sg. dat. would be **ʦapi** ꞓ़पि).

**ḍàmb$^{i}$-dôd$^{u}$** ड॑म्बि-द्रोदु । संतानक्लेशः m. offspring-pain, the sorrow of a childless married couple. **-dag** -दग् । संतानबाधा f. an offspring-blow, the sorrow or pain felt by a parent when a child is suffering, or when a child is misconducted; the pain felt by a childless married couple. **-kalapush$^{u}$** -कलपुशु । आमाशयः m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., as sold by butchers, a sheep's paunch. Cf. **ḍamiñĕ-kalapush$^{u}$** under **ḍamiñ$^{ü}$**. **-kānul** -कानुल् or **ḍàm$^{i}$-kānul** ड॑मि-कानुल् । पटलाधारस्तम्बः m. (sg. dat. **-kānalas** -कानलस्), a beam, a rafter, supporting the boards of a roof. **-lọ̆ʦh$^{u}$** -लु॑छ़ु । आमाशयपिण्डः m. a lump of entrails with their contents. **-phĕl** -फ्यल् । कुत्सितापत्यम् m. a cancer in the stomach; met. a bad son, a son who grieves his parents by his evil ways.

**ḍambi phŏlun** डम्बि फ॒लुन् । विशिष्टापत्यसंभवः m.inf. to blossom from the belly; met. to have a son or daughter possessing all kinds of good qualities, hence **—phọl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —फ॒॑लु-मंतु । विशिष्टापत्यशाली perf. part. (f. **—phŏj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —फ॒॑जू-मंछ़ू), blessed with such a son or daughter. **—phaṭun** —फटुन् । स्वोदरादपत्योत्पत्तिः m.inf. to burst from the belly; met. to bear offspring from one's own womb, to bear a child, hence **—phoṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —फ॑टु-मंतु । स्वोदरादुत्पन्नः perf. part. (f. **—phüṭ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —फ॑टू-मंछ़ू), a child who is born from one's own womb.

**ḍambyuk$^{u}$** डम्ब्युकु । औरसः adj. (f. **ḍambic$^{ü}$** डम्बिचू), of or belonging to one's own belly, a son or daughter born from one's own womb, i.e. not an adopted son or born of a co-wife. Cf. **ḍambyun$^{u}$**.

**ḍumb,** see **ḍamb.**

**ḍūmb** डूम्ब् or (K.Pr. 116) **ḍūm** डूम् । चण्डालभेदः m. (a **ḍūmb** woman and a **ḍūmb's** wife are both called **ḍūmbiñ** डूम्बिञ्), a man of a certain low caste, in India called a Ḍōm; an informer, policeman, night watchman of a village (El.). Ḍūmbs are plucky fellows, and carry letters at night through the jungle and over desolate hill and plain (K.Pr. 61). **-ḍagur** -डगुर् । चण्डालादिसमूहः m. Ḍōm and menial, Ḍōms and their kin, a jingle from **ḍūmb**; a collection of low-caste people, thieves, etc. Cf. **ḍagur.**

**ḍūmba dĕgul$^{u}$** डूम्ब द्यगुलु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. a large kind of earthenware pot, in which a great number of articles are tightly squeezed together for cooking. Cf. **ḍūmba-lĕj$^{i}$** and **-lyol$^{u}$** bel. **-kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -काँग्रू । बृहती अङ्गारधानिका f. a large, heavy kind of brazier or '*kāngrī*'. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** -कं॑टू । चण्डालकन्या f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a Ḍōm's daughter. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । चण्डालपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a Ḍōm's son. **-lĕj$^{i}$** -ल्यं॑जि or **-lĕj$^{ü}$** -ल्यंजू । संकरपिठरम् f. i.q. **ḍumba dĕgul$^{u}$**, as ab. but of medium size. **-lyol$^{u}$** -ल्यं॑लु । बृहत्पिठरम् m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis** ल्यलिस्), i.q. **ḍūmba dĕgul$^{u}$** ab.

**dumba** दुम्ब دنب or (El.) **duma** दुम । पशुपुच्छः m. the tail of an animal.

**ḍūmbagī** डूम्बगी । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

**ḍāmb$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** डाम्ब्जू, see **ḍā̃bul$^{u}$.**

**dumbij$^{ü}$** दुंबिजू, i.q. **dumij$^{ü}$,** q.v.

**ḍāmbal** डांवल्, etc., see **ḍā̃bal,** etc.

**ḍūmbil** डूम्बिल् । चण्डालता f. conduct of a Ḍōm; conduct like that of a Ḍōm, mean and disreputable conduct.

**ḍūmbiñ** डूम्बिञ् । चण्डाली f. see **ḍūmb.**

**dāmbur** दांबुर्, see **dā̃bur.**

**ḍimbur$^{u}$** डिम्बुरु । कुक्षिः m. the belly, the cavity of the abdomen. **—naṭun** —नटुन् । हृत्कम्पनम् m.inf. the belly to tremble; to tremble at heart from fear or panic in face of some calamity.

**dimbashöj$^{ü}$** दिम्बशांजू (? spelling) m. a hyena. It is said to be very rare in the valley (El.).

**ḍambyun$^{u}$** डम्ब्युनु । औरसपुत्रः adj. (f. **ḍambiñ$^{ü}$** डम्बिञू), i.q. **ḍambyuk$^{u}$**, q.v. under **ḍọmb$^{u}$.**

**ḍūmböz$^{ü}$** डूम्बांज़ू । चण्डालवृत्तिः f. the profession or duties of a Ḍōm, such being a village watchman, a policeman, an informer, letter-carrier, etc.

**dāmād** داماد m. a son-in-law, a daughter's husband or betrothed (among Musalmāns) (L. 267).

**dàm$^{i}$da** द॑मिद (? = دمیده) । फाणितविशेषः m. a kind of sweetmeat, ginger-candy. **-khünḍ$^{ü}$** -खं॑ण्डू । फाणितखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ** -खंज्य), a lump of ginger-candy.

**dam-dam** दम्-दम् । अतिशीतलम् m. the cold experienced at the time of snowfall, great cold. **-khāna** -खान । अतिशीतलस्थानम् m. a very cold place, e.g. a very high mountain site.

**ḍam-ḍam** डम्-डम् । डमरुवाद्यम् m. a long kind of drum beaten at both ends (W. 3). Cf. **ḍum-ḍum.** **ḍam-ḍam wāyun** डम्-डम् वायुन् । डमरुशब्दनम् m.inf. to beat such a drum; hence, to proclaim by beat of drum. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwôl$^{u}$** डम्-डम् वायन्वोलु n.ag. (f. **ḍam-ḍam wāyĕnwājeñ** डम्-डम् वायन्वाज्यञ्), a drummer.

**ḍĕm-ḍĕm** ड्यम-ड्यम । अदार्ढ्यद्योतकध्वनिः m. the sound made by a cracked or loose-jointed metal vessel, wooden board, or the like, when tapped by the finger. Cf. **ḍĕmb-ḍĕmb,** under **ḍĕmb.** **ḍĕm-ḍĕm karun** ड्यम-ड्यम करुन् । भग्नतादिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to test for a crack in the ab. manner. **ḍĕm-ḍĕm gatshun** ड्यम्-ड्यम् गछुन् । भग्नताद्युपलक्षणीभवनम् m.inf. the sound of a crack or the like to issue when such a test is made.

**dum-dām** दुम्-दाम् । संभारसंघर्षः m. noise, bustle, tumult, uproar ; celebrity, display, parade, pomp, ado.

**ḍum-ḍum** डुम्-डुम् । पटहादिवाद्यम् m. a kettledrum or similar instrument (K.Pr. 61, 70) ; the noise made by such. Cf. **ḍam-ḍam.** **ḍum-ḍum wāyĕn-wôl**$^{u}$ डुम्-डुम् वायन्वोलु n.ag. a drummer, a town-crier (El.).

**damadār** दमदार् । प्रान्तविशेषयुक्तः adj. c.g. possessing a padded edge or flap (of a cap or the like, for use in cold weather). Cf. **dama 4.**

**dama-dür**$^{ü}$ दम-दरू । द्वाराग्रभागः f. the cross-bar across a window or doorway, on which one can lean the arms when sitting close to it, a window-sill.

**dāmōdar** दामोदर् m. having a rope round the waist, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1334).

**dum-dawāl** दुम्-दवाल् । संभारः m. goods, etc., collected to do honour to an expected guest, ornaments collected to present to the bride, bridegroom, or their friends in preparation for a wedding, or similar collections.

**dĕmāg** द्यमाग् دماغ । शिरोनाडी, गर्वः m. the brain ; the air passages within the head ; airs, conceit, pride, haughtiness, arrogance. **—hāwun** —हावुन् । अभिमानख्यापनम् m.inf. to show great conceit, to put on airs (esp. in order to avoid doing something one is asked to do) (Rām. 1605). **—khārun** —खारुन् । अभिमानोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause conceit to rise, to cause another to show conceit, to turn another's head. **—khasun** —खसुन् । अभिमानोद्भवः m.inf. pride to rise, airs to be put on, the head to be turned (esp. when one is asked to do something). **—raṭun** —रटुन् । अभिमानरक्षणम् m.inf. to hold conceit ; to abstain from asking for help for fear of being insulted by a refusal. **—wālun** —वालुन् । अभिमानापाकरणम् m.inf. to cause conceit to descend, to bring another's pride low, to humble one to the dust. **—wasun** —वसुन् । अभिमानापगमः m.inf. pride to be brought low, to be humbled to the dust.

**dĕmög**$^{i}$ द्यमांगि دماغی । अभिमानी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the brain ; vain, conceited ; proud, haughty, arrogant. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । उन्मादावाप्तिः, मृत्यून्मुखताद्योतकसंनिपातसंभवः m.inf. lit. to become brainy, hence to become mad, delirious; to become unconscious, to collapse (e.g. when at the point of death).

**dĕmāgdār** द्यमाग्दार् دماغدار । साभिमानः adj. (f. **-dārĕn̄** -दार्यन्), vain, conceited ; proud, haughty, arrogant.

**damāh** दमाह् دما = **dam 1** with the suff. of the indef. art. a moment ; as adv. (wait, etc.) for a moment (YZ. 1, Śiv. 450). Cf. **damī,** which is the Persian form of the word.

**dimahö** दिमहां, **dimahōs** दिमहोस्, **dimahöv** दिमहांव्, **dimahöy** दिमहांय्, see **dyun**$^{u}$.

**dumŏhmil** दुम्वह्मिल् । दोलायमानः adj. c.g. (of any work or business) trembling in the balance of success or failure.

**dumij**$^{ü}$ दुमिजू or **dumbij**$^{ü}$ दुंबिजू (H. xi, 9) (= دمچی) । पशुपुच्छः, पुच्छबन्धनी f. the tail of an animal ; a crupper (El. *dúmij*).

**dam**$^{a}$**k**$^{i}$ दम्कि । धूमपानपात्रिका f. the water-vessel for the hubble-bubble or *huqqa*.

**ḍȧm**$^{i}$**-kānul** डंमि-कानुल् । पटलाधारदण्डः m., i.q. **ḍȧmb**$^{i}$**-kānul,** see **ḍọ̆mb**$^{u}$.

**damöl**$^{i}$ दमांलि । भूमौ पादाहतयः f. stamping the feet on the ground, a stamp (K.Pr. 202) ; a religious exercise, ecstatic and frenzied dancing at the shrine of a saint (L. 289, 459).

**damāli-phakīr** दमालि-फकीर् । हठभिक्षुः m. a bullying mendicant *faqīr*, one who, when his wishes are not granted, stamps violently on the ground (K.Pr. 10).

**dam**$^{a}$**la-hamal** दम्ल-हमल् । अत्याग्रहः f. insistence, vehement desire, exhibited by stamping the feet on the ground. Cf. **damöl**$^{i}$. **dam**$^{a}$**la-hamal karüñ**$^{ü}$ दम्ल-हमल् करंञू । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf. to show or practise vehement insistence. **dam**$^{a}$**la-hamal lāgüñ**$^{ü}$ दम्ल-हमल् लागंञू । अत्याग्रहविधानम् f.inf., id.

**damām** दमाम् (= دمامه) । पटहः m. a large kind of drum with parchment at each end (not like a kettle-drum) (K. 1009).

**damöm**$^{i}$ दमांमि । पटहवादने नियुक्तः m. a drummer, one whose business it is to make proclamation by beat of drum.

**daman 2** दमन् । आमगन्धः f. (for **1** see **dam 1** ; for **3, 4,** see **damun 1, 2** ; sg. dat. **damüñ**$^{ü}$ दमंञू), a bad smell, esp. the bad smell of stale curd or other food turned sour and gone bad.

**dāman** दामन् دامن । वसनाधस्तनप्रान्तम् m. a skirt, tail, hem, border (Rām. 1305), i.q. **dāmāna.** **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf. to seize a person's skirt ; met. to implore (Śiv. 179). Cf. **dāmāna raṭun.** **—waṭun** —वटुन् m.inf. to twist up the skirt, to fold up or lift up one's skirt (so as to save it from mud or from being torn by brambles, etc.) (Śiv. 1568).

**dāmāna** दामान دامان । वस्त्रप्रान्तभागः m. a skirt, a hem, i.q. **dāman,** q.v. **—chalun** —छलुन् । असत्याक्षेपः m.inf. to make a false accusation. **-palav** -पलव् ।

छिन्नो वसनप्रान्तः m. the torn edge or skirt of a garment. **—raṭun —रटुन्** । दीनतया याचनम् m.inf. to seize by the skirt; met. to implore, beseech (Śiv. 1732). Cf. **dāman raṭun.**

**dāmānas mīṭh$^{i}$ din$^{i}$ दामानस् मीठि दिनि** m. pl. inf. to give kisses to the skirt, to kiss the hem of (a person's) garment, to show great humility (Śiv. 1150).

**dāmàn$^{i}$ दामंनि** دامنی । शिरोभूषणविशेषः f. a woman's veil or mantle; a certain ornament worn on the forehead.

**damun 1 दमुन्** । वायुनाग्निसंदीपनम् conj. 1 (pres. part. **damān दमान्**, or, Śiv. 1854, **daman 3 दमन्**; 1 p.p. **dom$^{u}$ दंमु**), to blow up a fire (with bellows or the mouth); as vb. impers. in past tenses (past **domun दंमुन्**), to roar (of wind or a blast of air on fire) (Gr.Gr. xxxviii); to roar (as a wild beast) (Śiv. 1854). **dom$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दंमु-मंतु** । वायुना संदीपितः perf. part. (f. **düm$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दंमू-मंचू**), blown up (with bellows or by the mouth, of fire).

**damun 2 दमुन्** m. (sg. dat. **damanas दमनस्**), a pair of bellows (K.Pr. 46). For **daman 1** see **dam 1,** for **2** see s.v., for **3** see **damun 1,** for **4** see bel.

**daman-basta दमन्-वस्त** । धमनचर्म f. the leather bag, alternately inflated with and emptied of air, used as the body of a bellows (K.Pr. 46). **-nôr$^{u}$ -नोरु** । वायुनलिका m. the metal nozzle or pipe of a pair of bellows.

**dāmandār दामन्दार्** دامندار । अधःप्रान्ते चित्रोपेतः adj. c.g. skirted, having an embroidered skirt or border (of a garment).

**dāmāndörī दामान्दांरी** داماندآری । प्रार्थना f. the act of seizing the skirt, making an entreaty; esp. asking in marriage, proposals for marriage made by the relations of the bridegroom to those of the bride or vice versa.

**ḍamiñ$^{ü}$ डमिञ्जू** । आमाशयमांसखण्डः f. a piece of the stomach of a sheep or the like, as sold by butchers, sheep's paunch (K.Pr. 55); the stomach (El.). **ḍamiñĕ-kalapush$^{u}$ डमिञ-कलपुशु** । आमाशयमांसम् m. the entire stomach of a sheep, etc., a whole sheep's paunch, as sold by butchers. Cf. **ḍàmb$^{i}$-kalapush$^{u}$** under **ḍọmb$^{u}$. ḍamiñĕ-māwas डमिञ-मावस्** । अमावस्या(तिथि)विशेषः m. a certain festival held on the day of the new moon of the month of Phāgun (February–March), on the night of which pieces of sheep's paunch are offered by Hindūs to Bhairavas or Börays.

**damañĕlad दमञलद्** । विकृतास्वादयुक्तः adj. c.g. foul-smelling, corrupt-smelling (of sour milk or the like gone bad).

**dōmph दोम्फ्**, see **dōph.**

**dum$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ दुमंरू** । द्रम्मः f. a certain nominal coin, the sixteenth part of an *ānā*, the *damṛī* of India.

**damar-dam दमर्-दम्** । ढं इत्यक्षरम् m. the name given in schools to the syllable *ddhaṁ* ढं, the final syllable of *ēkaṁ siddhaṁ*, the first words put down before writing the alphabet.

**dūmravarn धूम्रवर्ण्** m. smoke-coloured, N. of the elephant-god Gaṇēśa (Gán'sh or Ganēsh) (Śiv. 14).

**dumôs$^{u}$ दुमोसु** । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. **dumös$^{ü}$ दुमांसू**), lasting for two months, two months old (u.w. reference to things without life).

**dumösyun$^{u}$ दुमांस्युनु** । द्विमासकालिकः adj. (f. **dumösiñ$^{ü}$ दुमांसिञ्जू**), two months old (u.w. ref. to things with or without life).

**dimath दिमथ्** دمت, I will give thee (YZ. 25). See **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dumaṭh दुमठ्** । महामठविशेषः, मठविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **dumaṭhas दुमठस्**), a large kind of memorial building with an echo inside, a dome, a vault (El. *ḍumuṭ*); a boundary pillar (usually of brick, whitewashed). "These *dumaṭhs* are very big conical stones, and, according to the Paṇḍits, as old as the Pāṇḍavas. They are supposed to be the petrified bodies of wicked men, whom some good people in olden times cursed because they were troubled by them, and so they became stones" (K.Pr. 61).

**dumtūlī दुम्तूली** f. maiden-hair fern (*Adiantum capillus Veneris*) (El.).

**dimav दिमव्**, we shall give, see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dimay दिमय्**, I shall give to thee (**dima + y**), see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dan 1 दन्** । त्सरुः m. the hilt or handle of a sword; a handle (El.) (of a hammer, see **dŏkur$^{u}$**); the handle of a drawer (Gr.M.).

**dan 2 दन्** । धनूराशिः m. (properly) a bow (the weapon), but for this the usual word is **danŏrdanḍ,** q.v.; this word usually indicates Sagittarius, the sign of the zodiac (Rām. 1259, 1261, 1275, K. 132). **-laġ$^{a}$n -लंग्न्** । धनुर्लग्नम् m. a certain astronomical period, the first six *ghaṛis* or periods of twenty minutes commencing with the rising of Sagittarius. **-rāsh -राश्** । धनूराशिः f. the sign Sagittarius.

**dan 3 दन्** m. prosperity, good luck, used in the following: **dan-bāgĕ दन्-बाग्य** । भाग्यप्रशंसा m. praising for benefits received, thanks; good luck, good fortune (Śiv. 494, 821).

**dan 4 दन्** m. a tooth, used for **dand,** q.v., in the following: **-dag -दग्** f. toothache. **-dawāh -दवाह्** । दन्तौषधम् m. medicine for a tooth, a cure for toothache. **-ṭakar** -टकर् । सशब्ददन्तास्फालना m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from ague, cold, or the like). Cf. **dand-ṭakar** and **ḍanṭakar**. **-ṭakar atsȧnⁱ** -टकर् अ़चं॑नि । दन्तचापल्यबाधावाप्तिः m. pl. inf. an attack of chattering of the teeth to come on. **—ṭuwȧnⁱ** —टुवं॑नि । विलम्ब्य विलम्ब्य भाषणम् m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dand ṭuwȧnⁱ**.

**dȧnⁱ-tᵃj** द॑नि-त्ज् or **dȧnⁱ-tujⁱ** द॑नि-तुजि । दन्ततूलिका a toothpick. Cf. **dȧndⁱ-tᵃj** under **dand**.

**dan 5** दन् m. the stalk of an apple or pear (El.). Cf. **dan 1.** **-kāḍ** -काड् । नलादिमलम् m. a mixture of refuse husks, stalks, etc., of vegetables, etc.

**dan 6,** see **dana 1.**

**dān 1** दान् । चुल्ली m. an earthen fire-place, esp. one with orifices for cooking, a cooking-stove, oven (Gr.Gr. 10, El., K.Pr. 25, 85, 101, 134, 164, 171, 255, W. 144, K. 161). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a cooking-stove, to build a temporary mud fire-place; hence, to stop on the road (on a journey) for cooking food (K.Pr. 87).

**dāna-büṭhᵘ̈** दान-बं॑ठू । उद्धानमध्यभागः f. the fire-place of a cooking-stove; i.e. the middle portion of the flat top of a cooking-stove, on which vessels are placed on removal from the open fire. **-ḍākh** -डाख् । चुह्‍यां दग्धमृत्तिका m. (sg. dat. **-ḍākas** -डाकस्), the plastered earth on the top of a stove, burnt red by the heat. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । उद्धानराक्षसः m. a cooking-stove demon; a kind of demon, ever gorging himself with food, and having the form of a cooking-stove. **-gȧjⁱ** -गं॑जि or **-güjᵘ̈** -गं॑जू । उद्धानाननम् f. the stokehole near the bottom of a cooking-stove, through which it is fed with fuel. **-golᵘ 1** -गं॑लु । उद्धानाननम् m. (for **dānagolᵘ 2** see s.v.), the opening of such a stokehole. **-gorᵘ** -गं॑रु । उद्धानशिल्पी m. (f. **-gürᵘ̈** -गं॑रू), a man who is skilled in making cooking-stoves, one whose profession is to build such. **-mīr** -मीर् m. a fire-place prince, a big fire-place, a large cooking-stove (K.Pr. 48). **-tsôrᵘ** -च़ोरु । चुल्लिमुखम् m. the openings on the top of a stove on which vessels are put for the purpose of cooking. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । उद्धानशाकुनिकम् f. offerings made for good luck when a cooking-stove is lit for the first time.

**dān 2** दान् । दानम् m. a gift, a present; esp. a gift in charity or for pious purposes (Śiv. 1148, Rām. 73, 390, etc.). **—dyunᵘ** —दिनु m.inf. to give charity (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 428). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to give charity (Gr.M.).

**dāna-rostᵘ** दान-र॑स्तु adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ̈** -र॑छू), wanting in charitable gifts, one who does not give in charity (Śiv. 1738).

**dān 3** (? spelling), the Indian chestnut, *Æsculus indica* (L. 70). It is lopped to provide cattle fodder for the winter. On p. 75 L. calls this *hunak dun*, and states that as a medicine it has cathartic properties. Cf. **ḍūnᵘ** and **hānakh-ḍūnᵘ**.

**dān 4** (? **dönᵘ̈**) in **dān chō̃ch,** f. the blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus* (L. 73, *dhán chánch*). Cf. **chō̃ch** and **dönᵘ̈**.

**dán,** see **dönᵘ̈**.

**dáṅ,** see **ḍā̃**.

**dana 1** दन । धनम् m. wealth, riches, property (Śiv. 365, 861, 893, 952, 1067, etc.; Rām. 1123); money, treasure, cash; fortune (El. *danna*; K.Pr. 48; K.Pr. 260 and W. 149 have **dan,** so also Śiv. 1059). **-boḍᵘ** -ब॑डु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ̈** -ब॑डू), great in wealth, very wealthy, a leader of society, a millionaire. **-bôgᵘ** -बोगु । धनभागः m. a share of wealth, esp. a share of movable property under division. **-bögᵃran** -बा॑ग्रन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-bögᵃrüñᵘ̈** -बा॑ग्र॑ञू), division of joint wealth amongst a number of claimants, esp. when the amount of shares is mutually agreed upon, sharing out. **—bögᵃrun** —बा॑ग्रुन् । धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to share out joint property, to divide property into shares mutually agreed upon. **-bāgay** -बागय् । धनविभागः f. division of property, esp. of joint family property. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । धनाढ्यत्वम् m. greatness of wealth, wealthiness. **-böjⁱbaṭh** -बा॑जिबठ् । धनसाधारण्यम् f. (sg. dat. **-böjⁱbaṭi** -बा॑जिबटि), partnership in business. **-böjᵃran** -बा॑ज़्रन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-böjᵃrüñᵘ̈** -बा॑ज़्र॑ञू), division of joint property, dividing into shares. **—böjᵃrun** —बा॑ज़्रुन् । धनविभाजनम् m.inf. to divide joint property into shares. **-dōlath** -दोलथ् (**dana** m., **dōlath** f.), wealth and riches (Śiv. 579). **-ḍanḍ** -डण्ड् । धनदण्डः m. a punishment in money, pecuniary punishment, a fine. **-dyār** -द्यार् । धनद्रव्यम् m.pl. wealth and possessions, property. **-kāḍay** -काडय् । निरर्थधनव्ययः f. wasteful expenditure, extravagance, throwing one's wealth to the dogs. **-mad** -मद् । धनमदः m. arrogance of wealth, purse-pride. **-mŏnḍᵘ̈** -म्वं॑ण्डू । धनसंचयः f. a lump of wealth, a collected store of money, esp. a hidden store. **-mȧstī** -मं॑स्ती । धनगर्वः f. purse-pride, arrogance from the possession of great wealth. **-masth** -मस्थ् । धनमत्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., m. sg. dat. **-mastas** -मस्तस्), arrogant from the possession of great wealth, purse-proud. **-pana** -पन । धनवस्त्रादिसामग्री m. one's whole property, including money, goods, and clothes, means of life

(Śiv. 1039). **-pana lagun -पन लगुन् । धनद्रव्येणासक्तिः** m.inf. to become dependent on another for one's means of life. **-röch$^{i}$ 1 -रा॑छि । धनरक्षकः** m. a treasure-guard, one who is appointed to take care of treasure. **-röch$^{i}$ 2 -रा॑छि । धनरक्षा** f. the guardianship of treasure. **-rôch$^{u}$ -रोछु । धनपालकः** m. (f. **-röch$^{ü}$ -रा॑छू**), a treasure-guard. **-rost$^{u}$ -र॑स्तु । धनहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -र॑छू**), without wealth, penniless, poor. **-ratshar -रछ़र् । धनहीनता** m. the condition of being penniless, destitution. **-shĕr -शर् । धनाभीप्सा** m. such intense desire for money that the wisher becomes thin and meagre, money-greed, avarice. **-sör$^{ü}$ -सा॑रू । क्रमेण धनसंग्रहणम्** f. gradually removing money from a store, bit by bit, either by the owner or (generally) in peculation. **-sost$^{u}$ -स॑स्तु** adj. (f. **-süts$^{ü}$ -स॑छू**), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich (Rām. 1259). **-sôv$^{u}$ -सोवु । धनपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-söv$^{ü}$ -सा॑वू**), rich in wealth, one who has earned and saved much money, wealthy. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर् । धनाढ्यता** m. wealthiness. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । धनी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is wealthy, rich (El.). **-wöshrawan -वै॑श्रवन् । कुबेरः** m. N. of Kubēra, the god of wealth and Guardian of the North. He was son of Viśravas and step-brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 637). **-vĕtsar -व्यछ़र् । धनपूर्णत्वम्** m. the condition of being completely supplied with wealth, wealthiness. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यँतु । धनपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-vĕts$^{ü}$ -व्यँचू**), one who is completely supplied with wealth. **-zōr -ज़ोर् । धनबलम्** m. power of wealth, strength consisting in wealth; strength of body due to the possession of plenty of the necessaries of life.

**dȧn$^{i}$-pȧn$^{i}$ द॑नि-प॑नि । यावत्सर्वस्वेन** adv. including all one's possessions, u.w. vbs. signifying loss (of property), becoming subject to another, and so on.

**dana 2 दन । (दण्ड)काष्ठमयक्रीडनकम्** m. a kind of club used in a certain game, in which one club is thrown on the ground and struck with another so as to propel it beyond a boundary-line. **-kin$^{i}$ phirun -किनि फिरुन् । वैपरीत्येन विधानम्** m.inf. to retort, advance arguments on the other side.

**danan gindun दनन् गिन्दुन् । लगुडक्रीडा** m.inf. to play the ab. game.

**dāna दान** دانہ **। फलम्, अश्वभोजनविशेषः, विस्फोटः** m. grain, corn (K. 1088); a grain, seed (Śiv. 468, of a pomegranate; Rām. 1029, 1126); chick-pea, 'gram' (used for feeding horses) (K.Pr. 71); food generally (K.Pr. 100); a speck, a tiny quantity of anything (Rām. 700); a bead; a drop; a pimple, pustule; —° seed of such and such a plant. According to El. s.v. the word also means 'steel'. **—dāna —दान । फलशः** adv. grain by grain, drop by drop (Rām. 168, 286, 698, 1419). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । अश्वाय भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give 'gram' to a horse, to feed a horse. **—dyut$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —दितु-मंतु । कर्मबीजात्मनोप्तः फलोपभोगः** m. fed, given 'gram' (of a horse); met. reaping the fruits of former actions done in this or a previous birth, these actions being represented as seeds from which spring the results. **-lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -ल्यंद्रू । लताविशेषमूलम्** f. the root of a certain medicinal plant, *Berberis* sp., which root is good for horses (L. 76, spelt *dand-lidar*).

**dānā** دانا adj. c.g. and subst. m. wise, learned, clever (W. 22); a wise man, a sage (K.Pr. 47). In Matt. xi, 25, the pl. dat. is written **dānahan** دانہن.

**dānai** (L. 464), i.q. **dānay,** q.v.

**dani दनि** adj. c.g. wealthy, rich (Śiv. 703, with emph. *y*, **daniy**).

**danī,** see **dannī.**

**dāni 1 दानि,** see **dôn$^{u}$.**

**dāni 2,** see **dāñĕ.**

**dain,** see **dön$^{ü}$.**

**dĕn द्यन्** or **din 1 दिन् । दिवसः** m. a day, the period between sunrise and sunset, daytime (K.Pr. 48, *din*; 187, *dĕn*; Śiv. 1002, 1032; Rām. 225, 419); a day of twenty-four hours, a day and night; a day, the day of such and such an event, a date; (in pl.) days, the time of such and such a state of affairs (Śiv. 110); adv. by day, in the daytime (Śiv. 1555). **—barun —बरुन् । दिननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to get through the day, esp. under circumstances of difficulty, such as want of food, sickness, or the like, to tide over the day somehow or other (Śiv. 1065). **-dĕn kaḍun -द्यन् कडुन् । दिवसोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to pass several days in ineffectually endeavouring to carry through some business; to waste one's time over an impossible task. **—guzarāwun —गुज़रावुन्** m.inf. to pass the day, spend the day (Śiv. 1624). **-rāth -राथ्** (Śiv. 107, 1554; Rām. 1673) or **rāth-dĕn राथ्-द्यन्** (Śiv. 160, 215, 524, 541, 735, 986), adv. day and night, night and day, continually.

**dĕna द्यन** or **dina दिन** adv. on (such and such) a day (Śiv. 1042, 1413; with **ō** added m.c. **dĕnō द्यनो** (Śiv. 1420). **dĕna dĕna द्यन द्यन** or **dina dina दिन दिन** adv. daily, every day (Śiv. 1412). **dĕna-parimān द्यन-परिमान् । दिनमानम्** m. the extent of a day, the varying length of a day between sunrise and sunset.

**den,** see **d$^{a}$nun.**

**dēn 1 देन्** دین **। देयम्(ऋणादि)** m. a debt, a loan.

**dēn 2 देन् । समयः** m. time of day, time.

**dēnu दे(धे)नु** f. a cow, used in the compound **kāma-dēnu कामदे(धे)नु**, in Sanskrit 'kāmadhēnu', the mythical cow from which all desires are milked, the cow of plenty (Śiv. 1439).

**din 1 दिन्**, i.q. **dĕn,** q.v.

**din 2 दिन्**, they will give (Gr.Gr. 202), see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dīn 1 दीन्** adj. c.g. miserable, wretched (Rām. 1249), i.q. **dyūn$^{u}$**, q.v.; subst. m. distress, misery, wretchedness (Śiv. 1635).

**dīna-dayāl दीन-दयाल्** m. he who shows pity to the wretched, a friend of the poor; a title of the Deity (Śiv. 1436, 1697).

**dīn 2 दीन्** دین । **धर्मसंप्रदायः** m. faith, religion (K.Pr. 27); esp. the religion of Islām. **—tulun —तुलुन् । संघर्षाद्युत्थापनम्** m.inf. to raise (the cry of) 'religion', to start a religious riot or battle; to create or excite an uproar by an unpopular act, word, gesture, or the like.

**dīna-bôj$^{u}$ दीन-बोजु । समसंप्रदायकः** m. (f. **-bājĕñ** -बाज्यञ्), a sharer in religion, a co-religionist. **—tulun —तुलुन् । विरुद्धसंप्रदायप्राप्तिः** m.inf. to change one's religion, become a convert to a religion different from that in which one was born.

**dina दिन** (Śiv. 107), sg. abl. of **dyun$^{u}$,** q.v. Cf. also **dĕn.**

**din$^{i}$ दिनि** m.pl. of **dyun$^{u}$,** q.v.

**dīn$^{i}$ दीनि** pl. nom. of **dyūn$^{u}$,** q.v.

**dini दिनि** (Śiv. 1911), sg. abl. of **dyun$^{u}$,** q.v., in order to give, inf. of purpose.

**dinī दिनी** impers. fut. part. it is to be given, one should give (Gr.Gr. 111). See **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dinō दिनो** (Śiv. 1430), m.c. for **dina,** sg. abl. of **dyun$^{u}$,** q.v.

**dīn$^{u}$ दीनु, dīñ$^{ü}$ दीञू**, see **dyūn$^{u}$.**

**dŏn द्वन्, dŏn$^{i}$ द्वंनि**, see **z$^{a}$h.**

**dōna 1 दोन । पार्वतीयः प्राग्भारः** m. a projecting rocky mountain crag.

**dōna 2 दोन । लगुडविशेषः** m. the stick by which the string of a cotton-carding bow is struck by the carder. Cf. **dūn$^{u}$ 2** and **dūñ$^{ü}$ 2.**

**dôn$^{u}$ दोनु । मन्थानः** m. (sg. dat. **dönis दॊनिस्**, abl. **dāni दानि**), a churning-stick, a dasher (Gr.Gr. 12; Śiv. 1435, 1838).

**dön$^{ü}$ दॊनू । दाडिमम्** m. a pomegranate (the fruit), *Punica granatum* (L. 73, 348, 350, *dán*; K.Pr. 146, *dain*; Śiv. 468). According to El. s.v. there are three varieties of this fruit grown in Kashmīr: **tsọk$^{u}$ dön$^{u}$, mŏdur d.,** and **jigari d.** The pomegranate ripens in September, and is of inferior quality. The word is declined in Gr.Gr. 54. **-bạr$^{a}$g -बंरग् । दाडिमपत्रम्** m. the leaf of a pomegranate-tree. **-dĕl -द्यल् । दाडिमत्वक्** m. the soft outer skin of a pomegranate. **-hüṭ$^{ü}$ -हंटू । दाडिमकाष्ठम्** f. the wood of the pomegranate-tree, esp. the split wood. **-kuj$^{i}$ -कुजि** or **-kuj$^{ü}$ -कुजू । दाडिमलता** f. a small pomegranate-tree. **-kul$^{u}$ -कुलु । दाडिमवृक्षः** m. a pomegranate-tree (El.), esp. when large and full-grown. **-künḍ$^{ü}$ -कंण्डू । दाडिमत्वक्** f. the hard outer shell of a pomegranate. **-mūr$^{ü}$ -मूरू । दाडिमशाखा** f. the young non-fruit-bearing shoot or branch of a pomegranate-tree. **-mŏrba -म्वर्ब । दाडिमरसपाकः** m. pomegranate conserve. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । दाडिमान्तरफलम्** m. a single pomegranate seed. **-pōsh -पोश् । दाडिमपुष्पम्** m. a pomegranate flower (YZ. 527, Rām. 644). **-ras -रस् । दाडिमरसः** m. pomegranate juice. **-shīra -शीर । दाडिमरसः** m. a drink made of pomegranate juice and used as a cooling medicine. **-thür$^{ü}$ -थंरू । दाडिमलता** f. a pomegranate bush, a bushy young pomegranate-tree.

**ḍūna डून । पत्रपात्रम्** m. a leaf platṭer for serving food or the like.

**dūn$^{u}$ 1 दूनु । पादोनः** m. a quarter less than one, three-quarters (W. 105); a quarter less than any specified number (W. 105), as in **dūn$^{u}$ hath दूनु हथ्**, a quarter less than a hundred, seventy-five; **dūn$^{u}$ trĕh दूनु त्र्यह्**, a quarter less than three, two and three-quarters (El.); **dūn$^{u}$ z$^{a}$h दूनु ज़ह्**, one and three-quarters. **dūn$^{u}$-sôd$^{u}$ दूनु-सोदु । विचारणम्** m. three-quarters and one and a quarter; met. considering the total cost of any proposed work, calculating the pros and cons of any proposed course of action, as if one were to say "is it a quarter less than one (twenty-five per cent loss) or a quarter more than one (twenty-five per cent profit)?" **dūn$^{u}$-sôd$^{u}$ bōzun दूनु-सोदु बोज़ुन् । पूर्वापरविवेचनम्** m.inf. to calculate the pros and cons of any proposed course of action.

**dūn$^{u}$ 2 दूनु । पिचुविवरणशिल्पी** m. (sg. dat. **dūnis दूनिस्**, abl. **dōni दोनि**), a cotton-carder, a man whose profession it is to card cotton, wool, or the like. Cf. **dōna 2.**

**dūn$^{i}$-wān दूनि-वान् । पिचुविवृत्यापणः** m. a cotton-carder's place of business.

**ḍūn$^{u}$ डूनु । अचोटफलम्** m. (sg. abl. **ḍōni डोनि**), a walnut (the fruit), *Juglans regia* (El., L. 73, 79, 80, 348, 352, K.Pr. 229, qq.v. for full details regarding the tree and fruit; K.Pr. 236; Śiv. 1023, 1571; with suff. of indef. art. **ḍōnāh डोनाह्**, Śiv. 1015, 1774). **phŏka-dūn$^{u}$ फुक-डूनु** m. a puff-walnut, hence a bubble (Śiv. 1774, 1775). **-dach -दछ्** f. walnut grape, a particular kind of grape (W. 114; El. *dun-dach*).

**dūn$^{i}$-dĕl डूनि-द्यल् । अचोटत्वक्** m. the thin skin of the kernel of a walnut. **-gūj$^{i}$ -गूजि** or **-gūj$^{ü}$ -गूजू ।**

**अक्षोटफलगुलिका** f. one of the four quarters of a walnut kernel (cf. **-gūl**$^{u}$ bel.). **-gŏl -ग्वल्** or **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर् । अक्षोटत्वक्** f. the outer rind of a walnut, outside the shell. **-gūl**$^{u}$ **-गूलु । अक्षोटफलसारः** m. an entire walnut kernel (consisting of all the four parts, cf. **-gūj**$^{i}$ ab.). **-gŏlur -ग्वलुर् । अक्षोटफलावरणम्** m. see **-gŏl** ab. **-hüṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-हंटू । अक्षोटवृक्षदारु** f. the wood of the walnut-tree, walnut wood, valued for making furniture, etc. **-kul**$^{u}$ **-कुलु । अक्षोटवृक्षः** m. a walnut-tree (K.Pr. 60, written *ḍōni°*). **-künḍ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-कंण्डू । अक्षोटगुलिकावरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कंज्य**), a half walnut shell; a whole walnut shell. **-lünḍ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-लंण्डू । अक्षोटवृक्षशाखा** f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -लंज्य**), a small branch of a walnut-tree, usually full of fruit, and hence used metaphorically as an expression for extreme fruitfulness. **-lang -लङ् । अक्षोटवृक्षस्कन्धः** m. the trunk or main branch of a walnut-tree. **-murra -मुर्र । अक्षोटपुष्पाणि** f. the walnut catkin, used as a vegetable for cooking (L. 347). **-pīr -पीर् । अक्षोटफलधारिका (पात्रिका)** f. a walnut shell. **-tīl -तील् । अक्षोटसारतैलम्** m walnut oil (L. 353). **-zyun**$^{u}$ **-ज़िनु । अक्षोटवृक्षकाष्ठम्** m. walnut wood used for burning, firewood of walnut.

**dand 1 दन्द् دند । दन्तः** m. a tooth (of man or beast) (K.Pr. 48, 255; YZ. 75, 213; Śiv. 52, 126; Rām. 631, 929); the tusk of an elephant (Śiv. 13). **—bĕhán**$^{i}$ **—व्यहंनि । परास्तीभवनम्** m. pl. inf. the teeth to sit (against each other), i.e. to be silent; hence, (of one hitherto impudent and free of speech, but now silent) to be conquered or tyrannized over and to remain subdued and silent, passively to suffer tyranny. **—bĕhanāwán**$^{i}$ **—व्यहनावंनि । परास्तीकरणम्** m. pl. inf. to reduce to dumbness, to conquer, to subdue (one who has heretofore been impudent and free of speech). **—hāwán**$^{i}$ **—हावंनि । जीर्णताप्रदर्शनम्** m. pl. inf. to show the teeth; to show one's old age; met. (of clothes, vessels, etc.) to show signs of being worn out. **—lōsán**$^{i}$ **—लोसंनि** m. pl. inf. or **danda-māla lōsañĕ दन्द-माल लोसञ** f. pl. inf. **। दन्तश्रमः** the teeth to become weary, to thank a person with excessive pæans of gratitude. **-ṭakar -टकर्, danṭakar दन्-टकर्** (see **dan 4**), or **ḍanṭakar डंटकर् । दन्तचापल्यबाधा** m.pl. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). **—ṭuwán**$^{i}$ **—टुवंनि** or **dan ṭuwán**$^{i}$ **दन् टुवंनि । सार्गलभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to close the teeth; met. to speak slowly and deliberately, in order to avoid dealing with the relevant matter of a conversation. Cf. **dan ṭuwán**$^{i}$ under **dan 4**. **—wahārán**$^{i}$ **—वहारंनि । दोषेऽप्युपहासः** m. pl. inf. to spread out the teeth, to laugh even when some improper action is pointed out.

**danda-bür**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **दन्द-वंरू । दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f. a gap between two teeth. **-baran -वरन् । दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-barüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-वरंञू**), a gap between two teeth, esp. when wide. **-dag -दग्** or **dandag दन्दग् । दन्तपीडा** f. pain in the tooth, toothache. **-gūj**$^{i}$ **-गूजि, -gūj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-गूजू, dánd**$^{i}$**-gūj**$^{i}$ **दंन्दि-गूजि,** or **dánd**$^{i}$**-gūj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **दंन्दि गूजू । औषधचूर्णविशेषः** f. a certain powdered dainty distributed to the relations on the third and fourth days after the birth of a child, composed of sesame, etc., fried in *ghī*, and flavoured with various medicaments. **-gūr**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-गूरू । दन्ताधाराश्रयः** f. a gum, the flesh of the gums. **-hol**$^{u}$ **-हंलु । वक्रदन्तः** adj. (f. **-hüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-हंजू**), crooked-toothed. **-khŏkhur**$^{u}$ **-ख्वखुरु । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः** adj. (f. **-khŏkür**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-ख्वखंरू**), gap-toothed, one who has lost teeth, and shows it. **-khilāl -खिलाल् । भूषात्मदन्ततूलिका** m. an ornamented toothpick of gold, silver, or the like. **-khambyul**$^{u}$ **-खम्ब्युलु । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम्** m. a space, interval, or gap between the teeth, from the loss of a tooth or other cause. **-khamij**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-खमिजू । दन्तरन्ध्रम्** f., id. **-khamyul**$^{u}$ **-खम्युलु । दन्तमध्यरन्ध्रम्** m., id. **-khārĕ -खार्य । दन्तमूलाधारस्थानानि** f.pl. the sockets of the teeth, the gums. **-khraph -ख्रफ् । दन्तसुषिरम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khrapi -ख्रपि**), a wide gap between teeth. **-khrapal -ख्रपल् । दन्तरन्ध्रयुक्तः** adj. c.g. one who has wide gaps between his teeth, owing to loss of teeth, or naturally. **-khörish -खांरिश् । दन्तरोगविशेषः** f. a disease of the teeth, accompanied by irritation of the gums. **-khŏsor**$^{u}$ **-ख्वसंरु । दन्तमलखण्डः** m. a broken-off piece of the tartar of the teeth. **-khāv -खाव् । दन्तरोगविशेषः, दन्तकीटः** m. a disease of the teeth, in which the teeth fall out; a worm supposed to injure the teeth. **-khāv pyon**$^{u}$ **-खाव् प्यंनु । दन्तरोगोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. an attack of such worms to occur, caries of the teeth to come on. **-khay -खय् । दन्तमलम्, दन्तरोगः** f. tartar of the teeth; a disease of the teeth due to not keeping them clean; foul teeth. **-khöyin -खांयिन् । दन्तरोगः** m. a disease of the teeth, toothache arising from accumulation of tartar. **-khöz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-खांज़ू । दन्तरोगः** f., id. **-mal -मल् । दन्तमलम्** m. dirt of the teeth, esp. accumulated tartar. **-malwāy -मल्-वाय् । दन्तविकारः** m. tooth-tartar rheumatism, a disease of the teeth said to affect the phlegmatic humour. **-māl -माल् । दन्तपङ्क्तिः** f. a row of teeth, all the teeth of the upper or of the lower jaw. **-māla lōsañe -माल लोसञ । अत्याशंसनम्** f. pl. inf., i.q. **dand-lōsán**$^{i}$ ab. **-phál**$^{i}$ **-फंलि । क्षुद्रमृदुदन्ताः** m.pl. tooth-pearls, teeth (i.e. a set of teeth) small and elegant in shape. **-pīr**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-पीरू । दंष्ट्रा** f. a big tooth, one of the grinders. **-tuj$^{i}$** -तुजि f. a toothpick (K.Pr. 132), see **dánd$^{i}$-t$^{a}$j** bel. **-wŏgun$^{u}$** -ब्वगुनु । ह्रस्वदन्तः adj. (f. **-wŏgüñ$^{ü}$** -ब्वगंञू), shallow-toothed, one who possesses short thick-set teeth. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । दन्तवेधिनी m. a spike with a bent point, used as an instrument for extracting teeth; met. a tool for extracting anything by its roots from its position inside anything else. **-woṭ$^{u}$** -वंटु । दन्तपङ्क्तिः m. a tooth-bunch, a row of teeth from back to front. **-wāv** -वाव् । तक्षणीविशेषः m. an instrument for sharpening the teeth of a saw or the like. **-wōv$^{ü}$** -वोवू । दन्तरोगः f. general pain of all the teeth, dental neuralgia. **-zôl$^{u}$** -ज़ोलु । दन्तमध्यभागः m. a tooth-joint, the interstice between two teeth near the gum. **—zĕv gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$** —ज़्यव् गछ़ञू । अवाग्भवनम् f.inf. the tongue to go from the tooth, to become suddenly silent, to be silenced, to be left without an answer.

**dánd$^{i}$ āmot$^{u}$** दंन्दि आमंतु । अत्यायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{ü}$** —आमंचू), come between the teeth; thoroughly or easily chewed; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable) utterly subdued, entirely come under another's power. **-gūj$^{i}$** -गूजि or **-gūj$^{ü}$** -गूजू । चूर्णविशेषः f., i.q. **danda-gūj$^{i}$** ab. **—koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —कंडु-मंतु । दुरायासेन साधितः perf. part. (f. **—küḍ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —कंडू-मंचू), pulled out by the teeth; met. accomplished with great difficulty and exertion. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दुःखेन साधनम् m.inf. to pull out by the teeth; met. to accomplish satisfactorily, but with great exertions, some action or business. **—lagun** —लगुन् or **dandan lagun** दन्दन् लगुन् । असंमतीभवनम् m.inf. to be applied to the teeth, to knock against the teeth; (of some task) to grate in the teeth, to be unpleasant, to be disliked, to run counter to one's wishes. **-t$^{a}$j** -तज् or **-tuj$^{i}$** -तुजि; or **dán$^{i}$-t$^{a}$j** दंनि-तज्, **dán$^{i}$-tuj$^{i}$** दंनि-तुजि, q.v., s.v. **dan 4** । दन्ततूलिका f. a toothpick, see **danda-tuj$^{i}$** ab. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । दन्तैः सुचर्वितीभवनम् m.inf. to come between the teeth, to be well chewed; (of some hard and tough morsel) to become easily chewed by infirm teeth; met. (of one previously esteemed unconquerable or to be a tough customer) to become utterly subdued, to come entirely under another's power.

**dandan khasun** दन्दन् खसुन् । परिवादपात्रीभवनम् m.f. to mount on to (people's) teeth; on the completion of any public action (good or bad) to become the subject of public censure, to be gossiped about unfavourably. **—lagun** —लगुन् । अरोचकीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dánd$^{i}$ lagun** ab.

**dandas dôd$^{u}$** दन्दस् दोदु m. toothache (Gr.M.).

**dand 2,** in **dand-lidar,** see **dāna lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$,** s.v. **dāna.**

**danḍ** दण्ड् or **ḍanḍ** डण्ड् । दण्डः m. (sg. abl. **danḍa 1** दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 1** डण्ड), punishment, chastisement, imprisonment, fine (K.Pr. 106, *ḍanḍ*), corporal punishment, etc.; divine punishment for sin (Śiv. 1912). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु m.inf. to punish, to fine (Gr.M.); to pay a fine (Gr.M.). **—hyon$^{u}$** —ह्यंनु । दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take a fine, to fine a person. **—karun** —करुन् । दण्डदानम् m.inf. to punish (Śiv. 1481, to mutilate). **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु m.inf. a fine to fall, a fine or punishment to be incurred; **ʦĕ pĕyiy danḍ,** you will be punished (Gr.M.).

**danḍa 1 (ḍanḍa) barun** दण्ड (डण्ड) बरुन् । दण्डसमर्पणम्, दण्डपूरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for harm, damage, loss, or the like occurring to anything borrowed or taken in deposit. **—baray** —बरय् । दण्डसमर्पणा, दण्डपूरणम् f. the payment of such compensation. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । दण्डदानम्, निष्कृतिकरणम् m.inf. to give compensation for loss of or damage as ab. (H. v, 11). **—hyon$^{u}$** —ह्यंनु । दण्डग्रहणम्, दण्डदापनम् m.inf. to take in compensation as ab. (H. v, 11). **—khārun** —खारुन् । दण्डारोपणम् m.inf. to make a claim for compensation as ab. **—khasun** —खसुन् । दण्डारोपः m.inf. to have a claim for such compensation made against one.

**dānd** दान्द्, see **dā̃d.**

**danḍa 2** दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 2** डण्ड । नौदण्डः m. a pole, a post, staff, rod; the pole supporting the hinged mat roof of a boat; a pestle (El.).

**danḍa 3** दण्ड or **ḍanḍa 3** डण्ड । मल्लाभ्यासः f.pl. a certain gymnastic exercise (the hands and feet are placed on the ground, and the body swung backwards and forwards from the wrists and ankles). **—karañĕ** —करञ । मल्लाभ्यासविधानम् f.inf. to perform this exercise.

**dandū,** m. madder, *Rubia cordifolia* (El.).

**danöḍ$^{i}$** दनांडि । धनाढ्यः adj. c.g. opulent, rich, wealthy.

**dond$^{u}$ 1** दंन्दु । दन्तुरः adj. (f. **dünz$^{ü}$ 2** दंज़ू, for **1** see s.v.), having ugly projecting teeth; tusked (Gr.Gr. 137); met. toothed, notched.

**dond$^{u}$ 2** दंन्दु (= دندا) । पर्वताग्रभूः m. the skirt of a hill, the slope at the middle of a hill.

**dond$^{u}$ 3** दंन्दु । प्रान्तभागः m. a joining groove or mortice in carpentry. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । पट्टिकादौ धारासंपादनम् m.inf. to cut such a groove or mortice.

**ḍọ̆nḍ$^{u}$** ड्वंण्डु । मुखाग्रभागः m. the front of the face, the profile.

**ḍonḍ$^{u}$** डंण्डु । चन्द्रिकावासप्रावृतिः m. the railing of a balcony.

**dünḍ$^{ü}$ 1** दंडू । अवस्था, परिशीलना f. (sg. dat. **danjĕ** दंज्य; the abl. is properly **danji** दंजि, but usually written **danjĕ** दंज्य), condition, state (K.Pr. 62);

nature, temperament, constitution, habit of body; temper, humour, disposition (*mizāj*); natural behaviour, habit, conduct according to one's own nature, inborn habits, disposition. Cf. **ḍanja** and **ḍüṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1.** **—āsüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आसंञू । स्वभाववृत्तिः** f.inf. one's nature to exist, acting according to one's nature to occur, nature to assert herself.

**danjĕ-kun wuchun दंज्य-कुन् वुछुन् । अवस्थाप्रतीक्षणम्** m.inf. to look towards the condition, to calculate resources, to see if one has sufficient means for any proposed course of action. **—rūd$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —रूदु-मंतु । स्वास्थ्यावस्थितः** perf. part. (f. **—rūz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —रूज़ू-मंछू**), restored to good health or good condition (after sickness or the like). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्वास्थ्यावस्थानम्** m.inf. to be restored to good health or sound condition (after sickness or the like); to continue in good health (YZ. 72).

**düṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 दंडू । तुलादण्डः** f. the beam of a pair of scales, esp. of a small light pair. Cf. **ḍüṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2.**

**ḍüṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 डंण्डू । शीलः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ डंज्य**), a habit, practice, disposition (esp. a bad habit). Cf. **düṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1.** **—āsüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आसंञू । परिशीलना** f.inf. a (bad) habit to exist; met. bad luck to occur resulting in misery and want.

**ḍüṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 डंण्डू । कोटिः** f. (sg. dat. **ḍanjĕ डंज्य**), the beam of a pair of scales. Cf. **düṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2.**

**dŏndŏb द्वन्द्वब(भ्)** m. the name of a Rākṣasa or demon, in Sanskrit Dundubhi (Rām. 472, 477).

**dun-dach,** see **ḍūn$^{u}$.**

**dandag दन्दग्। दन्तपीडा** f. a toothache, i.q. **danda-dag** under **dand.**

**danḍakh-wan दण्डख्-वन्** m. the name of a celebrated forest in the Deccan, the Daṇḍaka-vana of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 556; Rām. 208, 272, 284, 321, 369, 1144, 1777).

**dandān दन्दान् । दन्तुरः** adj. (as subst., f. **dandöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दन्दांञू**), toothed, fanged, tusked; one who is disfigured by ugly projecting front teeth or incisors (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 49).

**danu-danḍ दनु-दण्ड्,** i.q. **danŏrdanḍ,** q.v.

**daṇḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ दंन्दंरू । कोटिः** f. the outer edge of a dish or the like (K.Pr. 227, the edge of a mat). According to El. not used for the edge of cutting instruments, but in Śiv. 1631, the edge of a sword. **—kadüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कडंञू । वाह्यकोटिनिष्पादनम्** f.inf. to draw out an edge; (in carpentry) to plane down the edge of a plank; (in hammering out a metal dish or the like) to form the bent or turned-down edge or lip.

**daṇḍ$^{a}$ri-phuṭ$^{u}$ दंन्दरि-फुटु । भग्नकोटिकः** adj. (f. **-phuṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -फुटू**), broken-edged, of a dish or the like.

**ḍaṇḍūra डंण्डूर** or **ḍŏnḍūra ड्वण्डूर । आज्ञाडिण्डिमः** f. a kind of drum used in proclaiming orders; proclamation by beat of drum (Rām. 716; K. 404, **ḍanḍūr**; El. *ḍanḍora*). **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू । आज्ञाडिण्डिमवादनम्** f.inf. to give notice, or proclaim, by beat of drum.

**daṇdūr$^{u}$ दंन्दूरु । निरर्थभाषी** adj. (f. **daṇdūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ दन्दूरू**), a prater, a scandalmonger.

**dānd$^{a}$r दान्दर्, dāndur$^{u}$ दान्दुरु,** etc., see **dā̃d$^{a}$r.**

**dānadār दानदार् دانەدار । अन्तःफलकः** adj. e.g. granulated; of a granulated appearance; containing grain; bearing fruit in the form of seeds enclosed in a capsule or husk (e.g. a pomegranate).

**dēndār देन्दार् دیندار । ऋणी** m. a debtor; esp. with ref. to a creditor, the man who owes him money, so-and-so's debtor.

**dīndār दीन्दार् دیندار । धृष्टप्रकृतिः** adj. (f. **dīndārĕñ दीन्दार्यञ्**), religious, devout, pious (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a fanatic, hence ready to take up arms even without cause, bellicose, pugnacious. The fem. is a woman of this description; for such a man's wife, see the next. **-bāy -बाय् । धृष्टस्वभावस्त्री** f. the wife of such a man.

**dīnḍörī दीन्दांरी دینداری । धृष्टस्वभावता** f. constancy in religion; (in Kāshmīrī) readiness to take up arms, pugnacity, see **ḍīndār.**

**ḍŏnḍūra ड्वण्डूर । घोषणा** f. proclamation by beat of drum, i.q. **ḍaṇḍūra.**

**dandāsa,** m. the bark of the walnut-tree (El.; L. 352 has *dandarsa*).

**dun-dawāl दुन्-दवाल् । वङ्कलसंग्रहः** m., i.q. **dang-dawāl,** q.v.

**danḍawath दण्डवथ्** m. (sg. dat. **danḍawatas दण्डवतस्**), prostration of the body, obeisance (K. 133).

**ḍang डंग् । पशुपादरज्जुः** m. (sg. abl. **ḍanga 1 डंग**), the shackle or rope by which the forefeet of horses or cattle are tied together to prevent them straying, a hobble-rope. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । पादवन्धनम्** m.inf. to tie the forefeet of an animal together as ab. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । पादबन्धनम्** m.inf., id., also used for tying the feet of a man together, to prevent him running away.

**ḍàng$^{i}$-ḍulijĕ डंगि-डुलिज्य । निःशृङ्खलपरिचयः** f.pl. the use or consumption of another's property at one's own will and without constraint or prohibition. **-s$^{a}$h -सह् । अधीरः** m. a hobbled tiger; met. a coward, one who is timid and easily frightened. K.Pr. 49 translates this 'a tiger in the stable', i.e. a tyrant in his house.

**ḍāng डांग्,** see **ḍā̃g.**

**ḍanga 2 डंग । पशुपादवन्धनम्** m. the act of tying the feet of a horse or other animal to prevent it straying.

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

—**karun** —करुन्। **कार्यनिरोधः** m.inf. to tie a person's feet, to impede him in any business, lit. or met. **-raz** -रज़्। **पादवन्धनरज्जुः** f. a rope for tying the feet of cattle; occasionally, a rope by which a man's feet are bound to prevent his running away.

**ḍanga 3** डंग in **ḍanga-ḍanga** डंग-डंग। **अन्तस्तुच्छव्यवहारः** m. an occupation or business (like a drum, hollow within but outwardly noisy) of no consequence, but about which a great fuss is made.

**ḍīng**$^{i}$ डींगि, see **ḍyū̃g**$^{u}$.

**ḍong**$^{u}$ डंगु। **प्रोच्चमञ्चविशेषः** m. an elevated stage erected in a field on which the crop-watcher sits.

**ḍung** डुंग्। **ब्रुडनम्** f. diving, plunging below the surface into deep water. Cf. **ḍū̃g.** —**diñ**$^{u}$ —दिञू। **ब्रुडनम्** f.inf. to dive, plunge into water.

**ḍūng** डूंग्, etc., see **ḍū̃g,** etc.

**ḍūnga** डूंग, **ḍū̃nga** डूँग, see **ḍū̃ga.**

**dang-dawāl** दङ्‌-दवाल्, **dung-dawāl** दुंग्-दवाल्, or **dun-dawāl** दुन्-दवाल् (= دوال , دنگ)। **वङ्गलसामग्री** m. magnificence, grandeur, pomp; (in Kāshmīrī) a great collection of persons or things, e.g. of people at a festival, of ornaments and other presents for a bride and bridegroom, of troops come together for a battle, etc. Cf. **dangala.**

**ḍangij** डंगिज्। **कोष्ठविशेषः** f. the upper loft of a cow-house, inhabited by people in winter for the sake of warmth. The children esp. sit in it, and in it the guest is made to sleep, for it is the warmest room in the house (L. 249).

**dangala** दंगल (= دنگل)। **जनसमूहः** m. a tumultuous assembly, a crowd, a company or body of men, esp. a company of police, soldiers, or the like, acting as one body.

**dānagol**$^{u}$ **2** दानगंलु। **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. (for **1** see **dān 1**), N. of a place about 60 miles north of Śrīnagar, the entrance to the Śāradā-kṣētra, or tract made holy by the shrine of the goddess Śāradā. (Cf. RT.Tr. II, 279 ff.)

**ḍungal** डुंगल्। **ब्रुडकः** adj. c.g. a diver; one who dives much, a good diver.

**ḍīngamīr** डींगमीर्, etc., see **ḍĩgamīr,** etc.

**ḍangur** डंगुर्। **वृषभः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍangaras** डंगरस्), a bullock; a quadruped (El.); met. a stupid man; a term of abuse (El.).

**ḍāngur** डांगुर्, see **ḍā̃gur.**

**ḍingir** डिंगिर्। **ईषन्निद्रा** f. a short sleep, a doze.

**dinagrākh** दिनग्राख् n.ag. (sg. dat. **dinagrākas** दिनग्राकस्; f. **dinagrākañ** दिनग्राकञ्), a giver (Gr.Gr. 106, 107).

**ḍānguv**$^{u}$ डांगुवु, see **ḍā̃guv**$^{u}$.

**dānih,** see **dā̃nĕ.**

**dānahan** دانہن, see **dānā.**

**dinahār** दिनहार् adj. c.g. fit to be given, worthy to be given (Gr.Gr. 130).

**ḍanja** डंज। **स्वस्थः** adj. c.g. sound, well, healthy (esp. when disease is prevalent); in good condition (of things). Cf. **dünḍ**$^{ü}$ **1.** —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन्। **स्वस्थतया स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain or continue in a good, firm condition. —**thawun** —थवुन्। **स्वस्थतया स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in good health, or in a firm, good condition.

**danjĕ** दंज्य, see **dünḍ**$^{ü}$ **1.**

**ḍĕnj**$^{i}$ ड्यंजि, **ḍĕnj**$^{ü}$ ड्यंजू, see **ḍyong**$^{u}$.

**ḍīnj**$^{ü}$ डींजू, see **ḍĩj**$^{ü}$.

**ḍönj**$^{ü}$ डांजू, see **ḍõj**$^{ü}$.

**ḍĕnjĕr** ड्यंज्यर्। **असम्यक्स्थितिः** m. the condition of not being securely based, instability (esp. of some heavy globular object).

**dönj**$^{a}$**run** दांज़रुन्, etc., see **dõj**$^{a}$**run.**

**dinuk**$^{u}$ दिनुकु (Śiv. 1651, 1714), sg. gen. of **dyun**$^{u}$, q.v., of giving. Also sg. gen. of **din 1,** see **dĕn.**

**dēnukh** दे(धे)नुख् m. (sg. dat. **dēnukas** देनुकस्), N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 225).

**dōnkh** दोंख्, etc., see **dõkh.**

**ḍēnkalī** डेंकली, see **ḍẽkalī.**

**dinakĕn** दिनक्यन् (Śiv. 1219), m. plur. dat. of **dinuk**$^{u}$, the genitive of **dyun**$^{u}$, q.v.

**dinal** दिनल्। **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman, a prostitute (Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57).

**dunāla** दुनाल। **अतिस्थूलो रज्जुविशेषः** m. a thick coarse kind of rope made up of twisted withes or of twisted strands of thread.

**dūnil** दूनिल्। **पिचुविवरिता** f. the profession of a cotton- or wool-carder.

**dunöl**$^{i}$ दुनालि। **द्विनालिकाग्निप्रक्षेपयन्त्रम्** f. a double-barrelled gun.

**dunamath** दुनमथ्। **द्विनवतिः** card. (pl. dat. **dunamatan** दुनमतन्), ninety-two.

**dunamatyum**$^{u}$ दुनमत्युमु। **द्विनवतितमः** ord. (f. **dunamatim**$^{ü}$ दुनमतिमू), ninety-second.

**dunamatyun**$^{u}$ दुनमत्युनु। **द्विनवतिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **dunamatiñ**$^{ü}$ दुनमतिञू), of the value of ninety-two (rupees, etc.), worth ninety-two, costing ninety-two.

**dannī, ? danī,** m. *Portulacea aleracea*? (El., who spells the word *dhannī*).

**d**$^{a}$**nan** द्‌नन्। **रजोऽपहरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **d**$^{a}$**nüñ**$^{ü}$ द्‌नंञू), shaking violently, the act of shaking out dust, etc., from a garment, cloth, papers, or the like. —**diñ**$^{ü}$ —दिञू। **संचालना** f.inf. to shake down grain in a basket or other receptacle so as to fill it. —**gatshüñ**$^{ü}$

**—गछ़्ञ़ू । कम्पोद्भवः** f.inf. sudden shaking or shivering of the body to occur, e.g. when suddenly coming in sight of something ill-omened, or suddenly coming within range of some foul smell.

**d$^{a}$nun द्नुन् । रजोऽपहरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d$^{o}$n$^{u}$ दंनु**), to shake anything violently; esp. to shake out dust (K.Pr. 112, impve. sg. 2 written *den*); to disperse (El.). **d$^{o}$n$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दंनु-मंतु । अपहृतरजस्कः** perf. part. (f. **d$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ दंञू-मंच़ू**), that from which dust or the like has been shaken out.

**d$^{a}$nith trôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ द्निथ् त्रोवु-मंतु । उपेचितः** perf. part. (f. **—tröv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —त्रांवू-मंच़ू**), shaken out, e.g. of a basket or other receptacle from which the contents have been thrown out; (of the hatred or anger exhibited by another) regarded with indifference. **d$^{a}$nith trāwun द्निथ् त्रावुन् । उपेचणम्** m.inf. (of a full basket or other receptacle) to shake out (the contents); to regard with indifference as ab.

**dōnun दोनुन् । पिच्वादेः विवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūn$^{u}$ दूनु**, f.pl. **dōñĕ दोञ**), to card or clean cotton, wool, etc. **dūn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दूनु-मंतु । विवृतः** perf. part. (f. **dūñ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ दूञू-मंच़ू**), carded.

**dunnö दुन्नां । द्विसंख्याङ्कः** m. the name of the figure 2, used in schools.

**dūnun दूनुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dūn$^{u}$ दूनु**), to sweep (El.). **dūnawôl$^{u}$ दूनवोलु** n.ag. (f. **dūnawājĕñ दूनवाज्यञ्**), a sweeper (El.).

**dīnānāth दीनानाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **dīnānāthas दीनानाथस्**), Lord of the wretched, Him to whom the wretched fly for help, a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1555). Cf. **dīn 1.**

**danŏntar द(ध)नुन्तर्**, see **danwantar.**

**danŏrdaṇḍ दनुर्दण्ड्** or (Gr.M.) **danu-daṇḍ दनु-दण्ड् । धनुः** m. a bow (the weapon). K. (371, 429, 430, 561, 562) always spells *danudaṇḍ*.

**dinas दिनस्** sg. dat. of **din 1** and also (Gr.Gr. 112, Śiv. 1262, 1387) of **dyun$^{u}$** (inf.), the act of giving, to give, qq.v.

**dīnis दीनिस्** sg. dat. of **dyūn$^{u}$**, q.v.

**danush द(ध)नुष्**, a bow (K. 375), i.q. **danŏrdaṇḍ,** q.v.

**danĕshṭh द(ध)न्यष्ठ् । धनिष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **danĕshṭhi द(ध)न्यष्ठि**), the name of the twenty-third of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or asterisms; in Sanskrit Dhaniṣṭhā. **danĕshṭh-kumār धन्यष्ठ-कुमार्** m. N. of a demigod. In Rām. 572 he is associated with Viśvakarmā, the architect of the gods, and in 593 identified with him.

**danāsīr दनासीर् । दुष्करकार्यव्यापारः** f. any long and difficult business, esp. when it is of no value or useless.

**dönta दांन्त**, see **dōth.**

**danth दन्थ्** m. a tooth, used for **dand,** q.v., in the following: **danta-kath दन्त-कथ् । दन्तकथा** f. gossip, verbal report, common talk, legend, as distinguished from anything based on written authority.

**ḍēnṭh डेंठ्**, see **ḍẽṭh.**

**dōnth दोंथ्**, see **dōth.**

**dönth दांथ्**, see **dōth.**

**ḍūnṭhum,** see **ḍēsh.**

**ḍönṭakh डांटख्**, see **ḍōṭakh.**

**ḍanṭakar डंटकर् । शीतवाधया दन्तामर्दः** m. chattering of the teeth (from cold, ague, or the like). Cf. **ḍand-ṭakar,** s.v. **dand,** and **dan-ṭakar,** s.v. **dan 4.** **—aʦân$^{i}$ —अच़ंनि । दन्तामर्दोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. an attack of such chattering to come on.

**ḍēnṭun डेंटुन्**, see **ḍẽṭun.**

**döntun दांतुन्**, etc., see **dōtun.**

**ḍönṭun डांटुन्**, see **ḍōṭun.**

**ḍīnṭiñ डींटिञ्**, see **ḍīṭiñ.**

**döntuv$^{u}$ दांतुवु**, see **dōtuv$^{u}$.**

**dūnʦh दून्छ़्**, **dūnʦh$^{u}$ दून्छ़ु**, **dūnʦh$^{a}$r दून्छ़र्**, etc., see **dũʦh, dũʦh$^{u}$, dũʦh$^{a}$r,** etc.

**dönʦhyuk$^{u}$ दांछ़्युकु**, see **dōʦhyuk$^{u}$.**

**dānav दानव्** m. a certain kind of demon, the Dānava of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 704).

**dunôv$^{u}$ दुनोवु । द्विनामा** adj. (f. **dunöv$^{ü}$ दुनांवू**), two-named, known by two different names, possessing an alias.

**dan$^{a}$wād दन्वाद्** m. thanks (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to thank (Gr.M.).

**dinawôl$^{u}$ दिनवोलु** n.ag. a giver, one who is generous (El., Gr.Gr. 107, K.Pr. 57). See **dyun$^{u}$.**

**d$^{a}$nawun द्नवुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d$^{a}$now$^{u}$ द्नंवु**), i.q. **d$^{a}$nun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. xl).

**dŏnawân$^{i}$ द्वनवंनि**, **dŏnawanī द्वनवनी**, see **dŏnaway.**

**danwantar** or **danŏntar द(ध)नुन्तर्** m. N. of the physician of the gods, the Dhanvantari of Sanskrit literature (Śiv. 855).

**dōnawañ दोनवञ् । विवरणभृतिः** f. wages paid for carding wool, cotton, etc.

**dŏnaway द्वनवय् । उभावेव** card. e.g. (pl. dat. **dŏnawân$^{i}$ द्वनवंनि** or **dŏnawanī द्वनवनी**; ag. and abl. **dŏnawây$^{i}$ द्वनवंयि**, see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **z$^{a}$h ज़्ह्**, two, meaning ‘even the two’, ‘even both’, ‘both’ (Rām. 239, 269, 724, 1115, 1503, etc.). Cf. **dŏshĕway.** **dŏnawân$^{i}$-hond$^{u}$ द्वनवंनि-हंन्दु । द्वयोरेव संवन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to both and only to them.

**dānye, dānyi,** see **dãñĕ.**

**dānay दानय् । पशुभागधेयः** f. a tax paid by possessors of sheep, a sheep-tax (L. 464).

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

**daniy** **दनिय्** (Śiv. 703), see **dani.**

**dinay** **दिनय्** neg. conj. part. not having given (Gr.Gr. 111); also **din** with suff. of acc.-dat. sg. of 2nd person, they will make thee, or for thee (Gr.Gr. 184). See **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dun$^{i}$yā** **दुनिया**, **duniyāh** **दुनियाह्** (Rām. 1074, 1103), **dunyā** **दुन्या** دنیا m. (sg. dat. **dun$^{i}$yāhas** **दुनियाहस्** or **dunyāhas** دنیاهس), the world (El.); the present world, the present life or state of existence (K.Pr. 62); the world, as opposed to a religious life (K.Pr. 27); the people of the world, people; worldly enjoyments or blessings, worldly goods, the good things of this life, wealth, riches (K.Pr. 62). **dunyāhas yun$^{u}$** **दुन्याहस् यिनु** m.inf. to come into the world, be born (K.Pr. 242).

**dun$^{i}$yādār** **दुनियादार्** دنیادار or (Śiv. 1799) **duniyāh-dār** **दुनियाह्-दार्** । **धनाढ्यः, बन्धुपालकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dun$^{i}$yādārĕñ** **दुनियादार्यञ्**), worldly, a person of the world; one possessed of the good things of this world, a rich man, a mammonist; (in Kāshmīrī) one who supports his relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals or the like (Śiv. 1799). **-bāy** **-बाय्** । **धनाढ्यसंबन्धिनी स्त्री** f. the wife of such a rich man.

**dun$^{i}$yādöri** **दुनियादारी** دنیاداری । **बन्धुसाह्यकर्तृत्वम्** f. worldliness, attention to the concerns of the world; worldly affairs, economy; mammon, worldly goods or possessions, riches; wife and children, family; a show of politeness; (in Kāshmīrī) the virtue of helping one's poor relations by showing hospitality or giving material help on the occasion of festivals, etc. (Śiv. 1509).

**ḍōnyuv$^{u}$** **डोन्युवु** । **अक्षोटदारुमयः** adj. (f. **ḍōniv$^{ü}$** **डोनिवू**), made of walnut wood (e.g. a box or the like).

**dünz$^{ü}$ 1** **दंज़ू** । **अणुकणसमूहः, भूषावलम्बिसूक्ष्मतन्तुसमूहः** f. (for 2 see **dond$^{u}$**), the minute grains or rice-dust distributed through husked rice; the fine wires hanging down from an ear-ornament or the like, on which minute beads are threaded. **—hĕñ$^{ü}$** **—ह्यंञू** । **सूक्ष्मकणपरिमार्जनम्** f.inf. to clean (by winnowing) such minute grains from husked rice. **-kala** **-कल** । **अतिसूक्ष्मतण्डुलाग्रम्** m. the small minute ends or tips of the rice-grains, broken off in the process of husking. **-mŏkta** **-म्वक्त** । **अणुमुक्तासमूहः** m. minute seed-pearls threaded on the ab. wires.

**dāñĕ 1** **दाञ** । **धान्यम्** m. (in the Roman character this word appears under various forms, such as *dānih*, *dāni*, *dānye*, *dānyi*, L. 330 has even *dhān*. For **dāñĕ 2** see **döñ$^{ü}$.** When the first member of a *tatpuruṣa*, or appositional, comp., this word takes the form **dā̃** **दाँ**, see Gr.Gr. 74. In the word **ḍā̃gor$^{u}$** **डाँगरु**, a paddy-seller, the initial **d** has become cerebralized. Cf. Gr.Gr. 149, where the dental **d** is an error), the rice-plant, paddy; rice in the husk, paddy (K.Pr. 10, 15, 69, 75, 165; W. 141; Śiv. 841, 1315). For full particulars regarding this crop in Kashmīr, see L. 330 ff. and El. s.v. *dányi.*

**dā̃-ambar** **दाँ-अम्बर्** । **धान्यराशिः** m. a pile of threshed rice in the husk. **-bēr** **-बेर्** or **-bēra** **-बेर** । **धान्यक्षेत्रसीमा** f. one of a series of low banks dividing up a rice-field so as to facilitate irrigation. See **-ḍūr$^{u}$** bel. **-bīra** **-बीर** । **धान्यग्रहणसंघर्षः** f. a paddy-crowd; in time of scarcity a crowd collected to receive rice at any place where it is obtainable. **-bôr$^{u}$** **-बोरु** । **धान्यभारः** m. a load of unhusked rice, a bag full of winnowed paddy. **-bŏstūr$^{u}$** **-बुस्तूरु** । **धान्यभारः, धान्यभरितस्यूतः** m. a leathern bag full of paddy, or the paddy therein contained. **-chakh** **-छख्** । **धान्यप्रक्षिप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **-chaki** **-छकि**), scattering of paddy, esp. the line of fallen paddy on the track along which paddy is being transported. **-dal** **-दल्** । **धान्यप्रथमकुट्टना** m. the first husking of paddy (paddy is husked by pounding in a mortar: this is done two or three times, and between each husking it is winnowed). **-dalyun$^{u}$** **-दलिनु** । **धान्यकुट्टना, प्रथमकुट्टितावस्थधान्यम्** m. the first husking of paddy as ab.; the paddy after being thus husked for the first time. **-ḍūr$^{u}$** **-डूरु** । **धान्यक्षेत्रभागः** m. a section of a paddy-field as divided by low banks for purposes of irrigation. See **-bēr** ab. **-gĕḍ$^{ü}$** **-ग्यंडू** । **बद्धमुष्टिकतृणसंयुक्तधान्यभारः** f. a sheaf of reaped paddy, usually consisting of six times as much of the straw as can be grasped in the hand at one time. Cf. **-khor$^{u}$** and **-lôw$^{u}$** bel. **-gọ̆n$^{u}$** **-ग्वंनु** । **लघु धान्यकूटम्** m. a pile or heap of sheaves of paddy, esp. a small one. Cf. **-gŏñ$^{i}$** bel. **-guna** **-गुन** । **धान्यपूर्णा गोणी** f. a grain-sack or bag, for use with pack-animals. **-gŏñ$^{i}$** **-ग्वंञि** । **धान्यकूटम्** f. a high pile or stack of sheaves of paddy, put together to allow them to become thoroughly dry. Cf. **-gọ̆n$^{u}$** ab. **-gur$^{u}$** **-गुरु** । **अश्वोढधान्यम्** m. a paddy-horse, a pack-horse loaded with paddy. **-gāsa** **-गास** । **धान्यतृणम्** m. paddy-straw. **-hönz$^{ü}$** **-हांज़ू** । **धान्यविक्रेता नाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ** **-हाज़ञ्**), a boatman (or boatwoman) whose profession it is to collect paddy from the villages on the river-banks for sale in the city. **-hāyukh** **-हायुख्** । **धान्यपूर्णा तुला** m. (sg. dat. **-hāyĕkas** **-हायकस्**), the grain-pan of the large scales in which paddy is weighed. **-hyol$^{u}$** -ह्यंलु । धान्यगुच्छः(शूकः) m. an ear of the paddy-plant (Gr.M.). **-kā̃dur$^{u}$** -काँदुरु । धान्यकन्दुः m. a large receptacle made of matting for storing threshed unhusked paddy. **-khāh** -खाह् । धान्यचेत्रसमूहः m. paddy land, a group of paddy-fields. **-khal** -खल् । धान्यखलः m. a paddy-threshingfloor, a place where paddy is collected prior to threshing. **-khar** -खर् । खरोढधान्यभारः m. an ass's load of grain. **-khār** -खार् । धान्यखारी f. (sg. dat. **-khör$^{ü}$** -खांरू), a certain weight of threshed paddy, a *khār* or *kharwār* (about 152 lb.) of paddy (Gr.Gr. 74): the area over which one *khār* of paddy seed-grain is sown is exactly equivalent to four British acres (L. 243; cf. **-path** bel.). **-khor$^{u}$** -खंरु । धान्यमुष्टिकद्वादशी m. a certain load or measure of paddy in the ear with the straw, consisting of twelve handfuls or as much as can be grasped twelve times with the hand, two sheaves. Cf. **-gĕḍ$^{ü}$** ab. **-khīt$^{i}$** -खीति । धान्यचेत्रम f. a paddy-field. **-khĕwar** -ख्यवर् । अल्पशो धान्यसंग्रहः m. the collection of a store of paddy little by little: e.g. when the paddy has been threshed by the cultivator, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given; in such a case the cultivator, for his immediate needs, privately carries off from the pile, little by little, a store for his personal consumption before receiving this permission. **-kala** -कल । धान्यशिरोंऽशः m. paddy-head, i.e. the bearded tip of an ear of paddy, containing very small grains. **-kanz** -कञ़् । धान्योलूखलम् m. a mortar in which paddy is husked; a mortar full of paddy; as much paddy as will fill a mortar. **-kĕs$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -क्यसंरू । धान्यकिंशारुः f. the beard of the paddy-ear. **-kuṭh$^{ü}$** -कुठू । धान्यसद्म f. a paddy-granary (usually built with wooden boards). **-kaṭ$^{a}$ra** -कंतर । अल्पधान्यसमूहः m. a small amount of threshed paddy, usually as much as can be held in the palm of the hand. **-lāv** -लाव् । धान्यलवणम f. paddy-reaping, the paddy harvest. **-lôw$^{u}$** -लोवु । धान्यलूनमुष्टिः m. (in reaping paddy) the amount of straw held in the hand and reaped with one cut of the sickle. Cf. **-gĕḍ$^{ü}$** ab. **-lāy** -लाय् । धान्यलाजाः f. parched paddy, paddy roasted so that each grain bursts. **-müṭ$^{ü}$** -मंटू । धान्यालिञ्जरः f. a large, high, earthen jar used for holding paddy, esp. when filled with it. **-maṭh** -मठ् । धान्यमणिकः m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas** -मटस्), a kind of large earthen jar for holding paddy. **-mŏṭh$^{ü}$** -म्वंठू f. (sg. dat. **-mŏchĕ** -म्वछ्य), a handful of paddy (K. 178). **-nör$^{ü}$** -नांरू । चेत्रभागविशेषः f. a long, narrow strip of a field grown with paddy. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् । अल्पधान्यम f. (sg. dat. **-phĕkas** -फ्यकस्), 'a dust of paddy,' a very small quantity of paddy, e.g. the amount collected or distributed at one time by or to one person. **-phol$^{u}$** -फंलु । धान्यसमूहः, एकं तत्फलम m. a small quantity of threshed paddy (Gr.Gr. 164); a single grain of paddy (K. 178, in this sense usually only plural, Gr.Gr. 164). **-phulay** -फुलय् । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावः f. blossoming of paddy, the flowering of the rice plant (taking place in July, August, or early September). **-phulạyi-kani** -फुलंयि-कनि । प्रायेण धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावकाले adv. at about the time of rice-blossoming (indefinitely). **-phulạyi-kyut$^{u}$** -फुलंयि-कितु । धान्यमञ्जरीप्रादुभावकाले adv. at the time of rice-blossoming (definitely). **-phọ̆t$^{u}$** -फ्वंतु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a moderately large kind of basket used for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket (Gr.Gr. 74). Cf. **-phŏt$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** bel. **-phuṭ$^{a}$j$^{i}$** -फुटंजि or **-phuṭ$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** -फुटंजू । धान्यराशिः f. a pile of threshed paddy. **-phŏt$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -फ्वतंरू । लघुधान्यकण्डोलः f. a small kind of basket for carrying paddy; such a basket filled with paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. (These baskets are plastered over with mud.) Cf. **-phọ̆t$^{u}$** ab. **-pȧj$^{i}$** -पंजि or **-püj$^{ü}$** -पंजू । धान्यपूर्णपिटः a large kind of basket for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-pol$^{u}$** -पंलु । धान्यकण्डोलः m. a large kind of wide open basket, woven of withies and boughs, for holding paddy; such a basket full of paddy; so much paddy as will fill such a basket. **-püṭ$^{ü}$** -पंटू । धान्यत्वक् f. empty paddy husks still on the plant, i.e. husks in which the grain has not formed for want of moisture and which are gaping at the top, as if longing for a drink. **-path** -पथ् । द्रौणिकधान्यचेत्रम m. a certain measure of land, a field of such an area that it will require one *trakh* (about 9½ lb.) of paddy seed for sowing. It is equal in area to one British rood (L. 243). Cf. **-khār** ab. **-paṭh$^{a}$r** -पंथर् । प्रक्षिप्तधान्यकप्रदेशः m. ground on which paddy thrown, usually accidentally or carelessly, has taken root and grown up. **-pathur$^{u}$** -पथुरु । प्रसारितधान्यस्थलम m. a paddy-floor, a level open space on which paddy is spread out to dry. **-pyuṭh$^{u}$** -पिठु । धान्यभारः m. a sack of leather or gunny full of paddy, adapted for carrying on a man's back and shoulders. It holds about a *khār* or 152 lb. **-roṭ$^{u}$** -रंटु । धान्यपरिमाणम m. (in bartering vegetables, etc., for paddy or the like) the weight of anything in paddy. **-raṭh**

**-रठ्** । **धान्यपरिमितिः** f. (sg. dat. **-raṭi -रटि**), id. **-shup$^{u}$ -शुपु** । **धान्यशूर्पः** m. a winnowing basket for paddy; so much paddy as can be held at one time by such a basket. **-sör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सा॑रू** । **धान्यसंग्रहः** f. piling of unthreshed grain (always with reference to paddy conveyed from one place to another, e.g. from a field to be stacked up elsewhere). **-thal -थल्** । **रोपणधान्यलताः** f. paddy seedlings ready for transplanting. **-thāl barun -थाल् बरुन्** । **कांस्यपात्रे धान्यपूरणशाकुनिकम्** m.inf. to fill the paddy dish, to take the paddy omen. (On the eve of the New Year and similar festivals a metal tray is loaded with paddy, accompanied by flowers, cooked rice, silver, walnuts, cakes, etc., and omens taken from it.) **-ʦaph -च़फ्** । **धान्यलता** f. a paddy plant, a rice plant as it springs from a single seed. **-waguv$^{u}$ -वगुवु** । **प्रसारितधान्यकटः** m. a paddy-mat, a mat on which threshed paddy is spread out for drying. **-wāph -वाफ्** । **धान्यवापकालः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas -वापस्**), paddy-sowing, the time at which paddy is sown (late April to early June). **-wör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वा॑रू** । **धान्यनौका** f. a paddy-barge, a small kind of open barge used for conveying paddy by river to the city. **-vĕv -व्यव्** । **धान्योप्तिः** f. paddy-sowing, the act of sowing paddy. **-zamīn -ज़मीन्** । **शालेयम् (क्षेत्रम)** f. (sg. dat. **-zamīni -ज़मीनि**), paddy-land, land in which paddy is sown or to which it is transplanted, land suited for growing paddy, rice land. **-zyur$^{u}$ -ज़िरु** । **उद्भवद्धान्यमञ्जरी** m. paddy-pollen, the young paddy in blossom.

**diñĕ दिञ** f.pl. of **dyun$^{u}$**, q.v.

**diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दिञू** f.sg. of **dyun$^{u}$**, q.v.

**dīñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दीञू**, see **dyūn$^{u}$**.

**döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दा॑ञू** । **गुञ्जाषट्कमानम्** f. (sg. dat. **dāñĕ 2 दाञ**), the name of the amount of a certain weight, equivalent to the weight of six seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, each weighing about eight barley-corns. Cf. **dāñuk$^{u}$**; met. a very small amount, hence **döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दा॑ञू दा॑ञू** every particle, every single piece (Śiv. 1524, m.c. **döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ döñī**), and **dāñĕ dāñĕ दाञ दाञ** adv. in every particle, to the last grain, entirely (Śiv. 1301, 1308, 1313).

**d$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ द॑ञू**, etc., see **d$^{a}$nun.**

**dūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 दूञू** । **यत्यग्निकुण्डम्** f. the smoke-fire over which a Hindū ascetic sits for lengthened periods inhaling the smoke by way of a religious exercise (Śiv. 305). **—dazüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दज़॑ञू** । **निरन्तरखेदापत्तिः** f.inf. such a smoke-fire to burn; met. continual worry or sorrow to be experienced, owing to the continual presence or neighbourhood of some irritating cause.

**dūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 दूञू** । **पिचुविवरणयन्त्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **dōñĕ दोञ**), a bow (El. *dúnui*); esp. the bow used by a cotton-carder. He twangs its string against the uncleaned cotton or wool, thus cleaning it (Gr.Gr. 121); met. in **Rām-baḍ$^{a}$rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ dūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ राम्-ब॑द्र॑ञू दूञू** f. the bow of Rām Baḍ$^{a}$r (= Rāmacandra), a rainbow (cf. L. 463). Cf. **dūn$^{u}$ 2.** **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू** । **विवृत्य प्रक्षेपणम्** f.inf. to card (cotton, etc.); met. to toss aside in all directions a mass of articles, esp. in the hope of finding and getting hold of some particular thing hidden amongst them.

**dōñĕ-phamb दोञ-फम्ब्** । **यन्त्रविवृतपिचुः** m. cotton which has been carded.

**dūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3 दूञू** f. noise, outcry heard in the distance. **—tulüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —तुल॑ञू** । **रोषकोलाहलः** f.inf. to raise an angry noise or angry tumult heard in the distance, as when made by children out of sight of their parents, or raised by the masters and mistresses of a house against the conduct of a servant not present. **—wŏthüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —व्वथ॑ञू** । **कोलाहलोत्थितिः** f.inf. such a noise or outcry to occur.

**düñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ द॑ञू** । **मांसखण्डः** f. a piece of goat's flesh, esp. a long strip cut off from the upper part of the leg.

**dūñ-dö दूञ्-दा॑** । **धकारः** m. the name of the Śāradā and Nāgarī letter **ध**, used in schools.

**dañ-dab दञ्-दब्** । **खण्डशो भवनम्, सद्यो मरणम्** m. being dashed to pieces, of someone or something falling from a height or the like (used esp. in abuse); met. sudden death, however caused.

**dañ-daka दञ्-दक** or **-dakh -दख्** । **भङ्गनिपातः** m. (sg. dat. **-dakas -दकस्**), i.q. **dañ-dab**, q.v.

**ḍañ-ḍañ डञ्-डञ्** m. in **ḍañ-ḍañ karun डञ्-डञ् करुन्** । **अन्तःशून्यताख्यापनम्** m.inf. to make the sound of '**ḍañ-ḍañ**', to show the hollowness of anything (lit. or met.) by ringing it.

**dāñuk$^{u}$ दाञुकु** । **षड्गुञ्जामितपरिमाणम्** m. a certain metal weight used in weighing. The weight which it indicates is one **döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, q.v.

**dūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दूञू-म॑च़ू**, see **dōnun.**

**dīñĕr दीञर्** । **दीनता** m. misery, wretchedness.

**döñ$^{\breve{e}}$run दा॑ञ्रुन्** । **चिन्तनम् (विमर्शः)** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **döñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ दा॑ञ॑रु**), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1050). Also **döñ$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun** (e.g. Śiv. 1667). **döñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दा॑ञ॑रु-म॑तु** । **चिन्तितः (विमृष्टः)** perf. part. (f. **döñ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दा॑ञ॑रू-म॑च़ू**), reflected upon, considered.

**döñ$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun दा॑ञ्रावुन्** । **ध्यानविषयीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **döñ$^{\breve{e}}$rôw$^{u}$ दा॑ञ्रोवु**), to consider about, reflect on, think over (Śiv. 1667); i.q. **döñ$^{\breve{e}}$run**, q.v. **döñ$^{\breve{e}}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दा॑ञ्रोवु-म॑तु** । **ध्यानविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **döñ$^{\breve{e}}$röw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दा॑ञ्रा॑वू-म॑च़ू**), reflected upon, considered.

**dōñōv दोञोव्** 2 p.p. of **dōnun,** q.v.

**dāñĕwal दाञवल् । धान्याकम्** f. coriander seed (El.), *Coriandrum sativum.*

**dāñĕwali baṛ$^{a}$g दाञवलि वंरग् । धान्याकशाकम्** m. greens or spinach (*sāg*) of the leaves of the coriander plant. **-gūj$^{ü}$ -गूज़ू । धान्याकचूर्णम्** f. powdered and sifted coriander seed. **-kul$^{u}$ -कुलु । धान्याकलता** m. the coriander shrub. **-path -पथ् । धान्याकरसलेपः** m. a certain medical application, a plaster or lotion of powdered coriander seed mixed with water and applied to the affected portion of the body by means of a rag.

**d$^{a}$pa दॖप** or **d$^{a}$ph दॖफ्** (sometimes written **d$^{ü}$ph दूफ्**) **। धूपः, वनस्पतिभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **d$^{a}$pas दॖपस्**), the name of a certain plant found in the forests. Its root is collected by shepherds and burnt in the temples as incense (L. 363, *dhup*); the root used as incense (Śiv. 108, **d$^{a}$ph**). Cf. **dupa** and **dūph**.

**d$^{a}$pa-gaṇḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ दॖप-गंडॖरू । ओषधिविशेषमूलम्** f. the root of this plant, burnt as incense. **-zuv$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -ज़ुवॖरू । धूपपात्रम्** f. a vessel or censer for burning incense.

**dop$^{u}$ दॊपु । आज्ञा** m. (really 1 p.p. of **dāpun,** q.v.), a thing said (K.Pr. 139); an order, command.

**dapi-köm$^{ü}$ दपि-कॊमू । प्रेरणया करणम्** f. a work done by command, and not voluntarily. **—karun —करुन् । चोदनया विधानम्** m.inf. to carry out a work under another's orders, and not of one's own motion.

**dupa दुप । धूपः, वनौषधिविशेषः** m. incense, frankincense, a fragrant-burning gum (Śiv. 1856); a certain wild plant, i.q. **d$^{a}$pa,** q.v. **-dag -दग्** or **-dŏg -द्वग् । अतिकुट्टनम्** m. the pounding of the *dupa-* or *d$^{a}$pa*-plant; met. the thorough pounding of any substance (cf. Śiv. 1856). **-gaṇḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -गंडॖरू । वनस्पतिमूलविशेषः** f. the root of the *dupa-* or *d$^{a}$pa*-plant. **-lōṭ$^{ü}$ -लॊटू । धूपशाखा** f. a long stick of incense for burning, a candle of incense-gum. **-zuv$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -ज़ुवॖरू । धूपाधारिका** f. a censer.

**dupoch$^{u}$ दुपॊछु । द्विपक्षकालिकः** adj. (f. **dupüch$^{ü}$ 1 दुपॊछू;** for **2** see **dupokh$^{u}$**), of or belonging to two lunar fortnights; born, produced, or made two lunar fortnights ago.

**dupacĕl दुपच्यल् । द्विपटकः** m. a kind of cloth or mantle in which there are two breadths. Cf. **dup$^{a}$ṭa.**

**dapa-daph दप-दफ्, dapā-daph दपा-दफ्,** or **daphā-daph दफा-दफ् । द्वन्द्वयुद्धम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dapi -दपि**), a quarrel commencing with mutual abuse and winding up with a hand-to-hand fight.

**d$^{a}$ph दॖफ्,** see **d$^{a}$pa.**

**daph दफ्,** see **dapun 1.**

**ḍaph डफ्** (= دف) **। वाद्यविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍaphas डफस्**), a tambourine.

**ḍāph डाफ् । संवेशनम्** m. (sg. dat. **ḍāpas डापस्**), lying down, resting (El. has *ḍāf* m. rest, and *ḍāp* f. sleep). **—ḍulagun —डुलगुन् । संवेशनम्** m.inf. to be sleepless, to toss and tumble in one's bed. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** m.inf. to rest, give rest (to) (El. *ḍāf*). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । संवेशनम्** m.inf. to take to one's bed (from disease, sorrow, weakness, or the like); to sleep (El. *ḍāp trāwün$^{ü}$* f.).

**daphā 1 दफा** دفع m. pushing, thrusting, repulse, repelling (El.); used in special senses in the following: **—gatshun —गछुन् । अदृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become destroyed at a distance, to be thrust away to a distance and there to perish. **—karun —करुन् । अपनयनम्** m.inf. to thrust away or carry away to a distance and there to destroy, to make away with. **—sapadun —सपदुन्** or **—sapazun —सपज़ुन् । नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—gatshun** ab.

**daphā 2 दफा** دفعہ f. one time, one turn or bout.

**dīph 1 दीफ् । दीपः** m. (sg. dat. **dīpas दीपस्**), a light, a lamp (Śiv. 314), esp. the small lamp consisting of a cotton wick burning in a saucer of oil, or the jewelled lamp used in worship (Śiv. 513, 738, 835, 1093, 1175, 1205, 1346, 1523, 1692, 1706); used met. in idioms such as **kŏla-dīph क्वल-दीफ्** m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536).

**dīpa-dān दीप-दान् । दीपवल्लिः** m. an illumination, esp. the illumination of the Diwālī festival (see **-mālā** bel.) or the illumination on the eighth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Phāgun (Phālguna) on the occasion of making offerings to deceased ancestors. **-mālā -माला । दीपमालाख्योत्सवः** f. a celebrated festival, the Diwālī of India, held on the new moon of the month of Kārtikh (Kārttika) in honour of Kārttikēya, the Indian war-god. In the daytime Hindūs bathe and put on their best attire. At night they worship Lakṣmī, and their houses and the streets are illuminated (Śiv. 1093, 1150). **-shrād -श्राद् । दीपसांमुख्ये श्राद्धम्** m. a ceremony (at which lamps are lighted) performed in the months of Māg or Phāgun of the year after a death, in honour of the deceased; genl. a festival observed by all Hindūs on the eighth day of the bright half of Phāgun, = **-dān** ab.

**dīph 2 दीफ्** m. (sg. dat. **dīpas दीपस्**), an island; used —° as in **Sangal-dīph,** the island of Sangal, Ceylon (K.Pr. 186).

**dŏph 1 द्वफ् । क्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas द्वपस्**), a shrub, a small bush (Gr.M.).

**dŏph 2 द्वफ् । निपातशब्दः** m. (sg. dat. **dŏpas द्वपस्**), the sound caused by falling from a height (e.g. on to

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

a roof), crash, flop, bang. **—karith —करिथ्** । **सनिपातशब्दम्** adv. with such a sound, crash, u.w. vbs. of falling, etc.

**dō̃ph दोँफ्** । **निगूढासिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **dō̃pi दोँपि**), a sword-stick, a walking-stick with a sword hidden inside it.

**dūph दूफ्** m. (sg. dat. **dūpas दूपस्**), incense. Cf. **d$^{a}$pa, dupa,** and **d$^{a}$ph. dūpa-dīph दूप-दीफ्** m. incense and lamps (used in worship) (Śiv. 1175, 1523, 1692, K. 1046).

**daphā-daph दफा-दफ्** । **विप्रलापः** f., i.q. **dapa-daph,** q.v.

**duphala 1 दुफल** । **द्विफालः** adj. c.g. two-bladed, two-edged (e.g. a mattock or a knife).

**duphala 2 दुफल** । **द्विधाभिन्नः** adj. c.g. split lengthways into two pieces (of a log, a post, firewood, or the like).

**duphol$^{u}$ दुफ़लु** । **द्विफलोद्भावकवृक्षादि** adj. (f. **duphüj$^{ü}$ दुफ़ज़ू**), (of a field) bearing two crops (spring and autumn); (of a tree, etc.) bearing two different kinds of fruit on different branches.

**daphul-wakth** دفع لوقت m. putting off, postponement.
**daphul-wakth kaḍun दफ़ुल्-वक्थ् कडुन्** । **क्रियासमयनिर्वाहणम्** m.inf. to draw out postponement; somehow or other to complete an urgent work in the proper time in spite of the absence of the necessary means. **—nērun —नेरुन्** । **क्रियानिर्वाहसमाप्तिसंभवः** m.inf. postponement to issue; a work to be completed as ab.

**daphan दफन्** دفن । **शववसनम्** m. burial, interment; (in Kāshmīrī) a shroud.

**ḍaphar डफर्** (= دفر) । **मांसमयसूदविशेषः** m. a stink; (in Kāshmīrī) a certain dish made by cooking together the flesh on a sheep's or goat's head together with the animal's paunch. **-kāl$^{i}$yĕ -कॅलिय** (= دفر قلیه) । **सूदविशेषः** m. an abominable stinking mess, tasteless victuals, a dish in which much broth, vegetables, etc., are mixed to make it go further, wishwash; (in Kāshmīrī) a mess made up of the paunch and head-flesh of a sheep or goat, as ab. **-lĕj$^{ü}$ -ल्यंज़ू** । **व्यञ्जनविशेषोखा** f. a cooking-pot filled with the above mess, or of a kind suitable for its preparation.

**ḍīph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ डीफ़्रू** or **ḍī̃ph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ डीँफ़्रू** । **गुह्यसभा** f. a private assembly of a few (four or five) men met together for consultation, a private committee, privy council.

**ḍī̃ph$^{a}$rĕ karañĕ डीँफर्य करञ** । **सभाविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to form such small privy councils, to form small private committees out of a number of people assembled together.

**dupahar दुपहर्** । **मध्याह्नः** m. lit. two watches (a day being divided into four watches of about three hours each); hence, midday (Gr.Gr. 157; Gr.M.).

**dupaharan दुपहरन्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bög$^{i}$ -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन्** । **प्रायो मध्याह्ने** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts. **—tāmath —तामथ्** adv. till midday (Gr.M.).

**dupaharas दुपहरस्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.M.). **-bög$^{i}$ -बॉगि** or **-bögin -बॉगिन्** । **प्रायो मध्याह्नकाले** adv. at about midday, at midday or thereabouts.

**dupŏhor$^{u}$ दुप्वहरु** । **द्व्यग्रिः** adj. (f. **dupŏh$^{a}$r दुप्वहर्**), two-cornered, two-pointed, two-peaked, forked.

**dō-phyōr दो-फ्योर्** । **विसर्जनीयः** two-dotted; (in Sanskrit grammar) the sign : or *visarjanīya.*

**dupokh$^{u}$ दुपंखु** । **द्विपक्ष्यः, द्विपक्षयुक्तः** adj. (f. **dupüch$^{ü}$ 2 दुपंछू**; for 1 see **dupoch$^{u}$**), having two sides or wings; (of a bird) two-winged; (of a wheeled vehicle) two-wheeled; of or belonging to both parties (e.g. a feast to which a man invites both his own and his wife's relations).

**dupol$^{u}$ दुपंलु** । **द्विपलमितः** adj. (f. **dupüj$^{ü}$ दुपंज़ू**), weighing 2 *pals* of about one-tenth of a pound each, weighing (approximately) 3 ounces; composed of materials weighing 3 ounces (e.g. a turban, in the making of which 3 ounces of thread were used up); hence, of such an article, very fine, very delicate and light.

**dupalyun$^{u}$ दुपल्यिनु** or **दुपल्युनु** । **द्विपलमितः** adj. (f. **dupaliñ$^{ü}$ दुपल्यिञू**), i.q. **dupol$^{u}$,** q.v.

**dapun 1 दपुन्** । **कथनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dop$^{u}$ दॅपु**; the impve. sg. 2 is **daph दफ्**, e.g. Śiv. 633), to say, to speak (K.Pr. 30; YZ. 20, 28, 91, 161, 250, 463; Śiv. 40, 74, 78, 80, 82, 88, etc.), to order, command; to send a message, to instruct by message; to say to oneself, consider, think (Śiv. 530, 785); to explain (El.); (on the occasion of a son's marriage or similar festival) to invite friends and relations formally by word of mouth (Śiv. 74, 79, 81, 82) (cf. **dapun 2, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ**).

**dapani nērun दपनि नेरुन्** । **निमन्त्रणाय निर्गमनम्** m.inf. to go forth in order to invite; on the occasion of giving a marriage feast or the like, to go out to pay visits of invitation to one's relations, to set out to invite personally. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । **निमन्त्रणायागमनम्** m.inf. to arrive at a house in order to invite its inhabitants to a marriage or the like (Śiv. 79, 81).

**dåp$^{i}$ dåp$^{i}$ sōdāh दॅपि दॅपि सोदाह्** । **परस्परसंमतिपूर्वकं कार्यविधानम्** f. (of two parties) agreement after mutual consultation as to a course of conduct; esp. a mutual agreement to fight or the like.

**dop$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दॅपु-मॅतु** । **आज्ञापितम्** perf. part. (f. **düp$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दॅपू-मॅछू**), said; ordered, commanded; invited, etc.

**dapun 2 दपुन्** m. (sg. dat. **dapanas दपनस्**, pl. nom. **dapȧn$^{i}$ दपंनि**, L. 268), an invitation to a wedding issued to the relations and friends of the bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 82 ; L. 268 *dapani*). This word is really the same as **dapun 1,** the inf. used as a verbal noun. Cf. **dapun 1, dapan-bata,** and **dapawañ.**

**dapan-bata दपन्-बत । निमन्त्रणायाभ्यागतार्थं भोजनम्** m. (on the occasion of a marriage, when an ambassador arrives at the house of a relation of the bride or bridegroom formally to invite him to the festival) the formal dinner given to such an ambassador. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapawañ.**

**dupar दुपर् । कूटविशेषः** m. a heavy iron-headed hammer ; an iron mallet, a sledgehammer.

**dupūr$^{u}$ दुपूरु । द्विपुरकः** adj. (f. **dupūr$^{ü}$ दुपूरू**), having two layers or strata ; having two sections, one above the other (e.g. an ear-pendant) ; two-storied (of a house).

**dup$^{a}$ṭa दुपट** or **dupaṭa दुपट । सूक्ष्मप्रावरणपटः** m. 'having two breadths', a kind of light muslin wrapper or cotton shawl (El.), usually with embroidered edges, worn by men, loosely thrown over the shoulders (Śiv. 1725, K. 976, both with suff. of indef. art. **dupaṭāh दुपटाह्**), and used by women as a head-covering and veil. Cf. **dupacĕl.**

**dīp$^{a}$th दीपथ्** f. (sg. dat. **dīp$^{ü}$ts$^{ü}$ दीपंचू**), brightness, light, splendour (Śiv. 1657).

**dīptimān दीप्तिमान्** adj. c.g. bright, splendid, brilliant (Śiv. 1122, **dīptimāna,** m.c.).

**dupọ̆tr$^{u}$ दुप्वंत्रु । द्विपुत्रः** adj. (f. **dupŏtür$^{ü}$ दुप्वतंरू**), possessing two sons.

**dupotr$^{u}$ दुपंत्रु । द्विपत्रात्मा** adj. (f. **dupatür$^{ü}$ दुपतंरू**), possessing two leaves, two-leaved (e.g. a seed-sprout just showing two leaves).

**dapawun$^{u}$ दपवुनु । कथनेन चोदयन्** n.ag. (f. **dapawüñ$^{ü}$ दपवंञू**), one who speaks ; one who commands ; one who instructs by message ; one who personally invites to a wedding or the like (see **dapun 1** and **2**).

**dapawañ दपवञ् । निमन्त्रणायागतेभ्यः सुदायद्रव्यम्** f. (on the occasion of a marriage or other festival, when the ambassadors arrive at a house formally to invite the members of the family to the festival) the money-present given by the invited to the inviters. Cf. **dapun 1** and **2** and **dapan-bata.**

**dre, drii,** incorr. for **driy,** q.v.

**dar 1** در prep. in, into, with (Ram. 72, 900 ; W. 99 ; YZ. 10, 27) ; on, upon, above (**phōj dar phōj,** troop upon troop, Rām. 570) ; of, concerning, about ; by, for, because of ; near, hard by, at ; to, as far as, according to ; before, in presence of ; against. For compounds commencing with this word, see s.vv.

**dar 2 दर्** در **। द्वारम्** m. (sg. dat. **daras 1 दरस्**, abl. **dara 1 दर**), a door, doorway, entrance to a house, room, etc. (Rām. 574) ; a door (of escape) (K.Pr. 227) ; a square in a draught or chess board (Śiv. 1544, **khāla-dar,** the square of skin, the position inside the skin, hence the womb, being born, human life). **-ḍokh$^{u}$ -डंखु । आश्रयः** m. 'door and prop' ; refuge and care, support, assistance, subsistence, received from a master, friend, or the like.

**dar 3 दर् । परिमाणम्** m. (sg. dat. **daras 2 दरस्**, abl. **dara 2 दर**), value, estimation, esteem ; price, rate, tariff, market or current rate ; the calculation of the weight of a load, etc. ; a large, fixed pair of scales for weighing heavy loads. **-danḍa -दण्ड । बृहत्तुलादण्डः** m. the beam of such a pair of scales ; a general term for such a beam together with all its appurtenances. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । तोलनम्** m.inf. to weigh. **—karun —करुन् । परिमाणसमताविधानम्** m.inf. to calculate the weight of anything by weighing an aliquot part thereof by measure and multiplying by the number of parts. **—lagun —लगुन् । तोलनारम्भः** m.inf. the weighing to commence (e.g. of a crop of paddy or of a stack of firewood). **—lāgun —लागुन् । तोलनारम्भणम्** m.inf. to commence the weighing as ab.

**dara-dar 2 दर-दर्**, see s.v. ; for **1** see **dara 4.** **-tuluk$^{u}$ -तलुकु । तुलामानोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-talüc$^{ü}$ -तलंचू**), 'of under the scales' ; (of anything being weighed) coming first into existence at the time of weighment.

**daruk$^{u}$ दरुकु । परिमाणभवः** adj. (f. **darüc$^{ü}$ दरंचू**), of or belonging to weight, of or belonging to the weight or weights used to balance an article being weighed.

**daras khot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दरस् खंतु-मंतु । तुलायामारूढः** perf. part. (f. **—khüts$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ —खंचू-मंचू**), mounted on the scales, in the condition of being weighed ; met. subject to general discussion and criticism. **—pĕṭh khārun —प्यठ् खारुन् । तुलारोपणम्** m.inf. to cause to mount upon the scales, to subject to weighment ; met. to subject another to discussion and criticism. **-pĕṭh khasun -प्यठ् खसुन् । तुलारोहणम्** m.inf. to mount on the scales, to be in the condition of being weighed ; met. to become the subject of general discussion and criticism.

**dar 4 दर्** m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs in Kashmīr (Gr.Gr. 34).

**dara-bāy दर-बाय्** f. the wife of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ, in a laudatory sense, a real son of a Dar, a good Dar (Gr.Gr. 132) ; **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ (Gr.Gr. 131).

**dar 5 दर्**, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

**dar 6** (K.Pr. 167), see **dor**$^{u}$**.**

**dar 7 दर् (धर्)** m. one who carries or bears up, used —°, as in **mālā-dar,** one who bears a garland (Śiv. 1171, 1174); **musala-dar,** one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160); **gangā-dar,** he who carries the Ganges (on his head), Śiva (Śiv. 37).

**dar 8 दर्** m. a cavern, cave (Rām. 1584, but here the word may also be **dara 3,** q.v.).

**ḍar डर् । भयम्** m. fear, apprehension, alarm, dread, awe (K. 375, 464, 468, 577).

**dār 1** دار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dārĕñ दार्यञ्** دارِن), having, possessing, holding, keeping; used —°, as in **alāka-dār,** the owner of an estate; **āsana-dār,** possessing a seat, hence worthy of housing or receiving a deity (Śiv. 57); **āyĕ-dār,** possessing accessibility, easy to grasp; **baca-dār,** possessing a child, pregnant; **bāḍav-dār,** possessing largeness, too large; **bāganayĕ-dār,** divisible; **bagāra-dār,** greasy, rich. In Śiv. 1789 there is a pun with **dār,** impve. 2 sg. of **dārun.**

**dār 2 दार्** دار **। दारु** m. (sg. abl. **dāra 1 दार**), a beam or log of wood, a piece of timber (K.Pr. 248, Śiv. 337, 1776); a lump of wood, a worthless piece of wood (K.Pr. 50). El. writes this *dār*, i.e. *dör*$^{ü}$.

**dāra-banna दार-वन्न । दारुकूटम्** f. a large pile or stack of logs or beams. **-khŏn -खुन् । दारुसमूहः** f. a small pile of a few beams and planks collected together for building a house or the like. **-kŏl -क्वल् । दारुप्रवाहिणीकुल्या** f. a small canal or water channel for conveying logs from the forest. **-kön̄**$^{ü}$ **-कांञ़ू । दारुसमूहः** f. a collection of logs, etc., esp. when brought together for building a house. **-lür**$^{ü}$ **-लंरू । काष्ठमयगृहम्** f. a house built of timber, a log house. **-pon**$^{u}$ **-पंनु । काष्ठकीलकम्** m. a wooden wedge for splitting logs. **-wan -वन् । असंख्यदारुसमूहः** m. a dense forest of timber-trees; met. a huge collection of logs.

**dār 3 दार् । दृढता** m. (sg. abl. **dāra 2 दार**), strength, stoutness, durability, esp. of clothes, vessels, or similar articles liable to wear out.

**dāra-dor**$^{u}$ **दार-दंरु । अतिदृढः** adj. (f. **-dür**$^{ü}$ **-दंरू**), very strong, very durable (as ab.).

**dār 4 दार्** or (K. 325, 507) **dārā दारा । धारा** f. a line of descending fluid, a thin stream (Śiv. 501, 1028, 1173, 1361, 1366, 1577); **ȧsh**$^{i}$ **pȧk**$^{i}$ **dārē,** tears flowed in a stream (YZ. 132, m.c. for *dāri*); so, **osh**$^{u}$ **dāri pok**$^{u}$ (YZ. 417).

**dāri-dāri दारि-दारि** (often **-dārĕ -दार्य** m.c.) (Śiv. 964, 1233, 1910) or **dör**$^{i}$**-dör**$^{i}$ **दांरि-दांरि** (Śiv. 1894) adv. in streams. **dāri dāri wasun दारि दारि वसुन् । अतिवृष्टिप्रस्नुतिः** m.inf. 'to descend in streams', a house to be flooded in a rain-storm owing to leaks in the roof.

**dār 5 दार्** or **dāra 3 दार । धारा** f. the sharp edge or point of any tool, weapon, or cutting instrument (El. *dára*).

**dāra phērañĕ दार फेरञ । कोटिपरिवर्तः** f. pl. inf. the edges or point of a tool or weapon to be turned. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ । कोटिखण्डना** f. pl. inf. 'edges to fall', the edges or point of any tool or weapon to be depressed, to be blunted or turned.

**dār 6 दार्** f. a door (Rām. 22). **nav-dār नव्-दार्,** the nine doors or apertures of the body, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation (Rām. 23).

**dāra-pūz दार-पूज़् । द्वारदेवतापूजा** f. worship of the door-god; a part of the Hindū wedding ceremony, in which the bridegroom, before entering the bride's house for the purpose of marriage, worships the god who guards the door. Cf. **dör**$^{ü}$ **3.**

**ḍār 1 डार् । समस्थलक्षेत्रम्** m. a level field suitable for growing corn crops, a cornfield. El. writes this *dār* (i.e. *dör*$^{u}$ with dental *d*).

**ḍār 2 डार् । जातिविशेषः** m. a surname, commonly used by Musalmān cultivators, as in Gaphār Ḍār غفار ڈار, **Lȧs**$^{i}$ **Ḍār लंसि डार्,** both proper names.

**d**$^{a}$**ra द्र । श्वापसारणवाक्यम्** m. onomat. the cry used in chasing away a dog, 'shoo!' (K.Pr. 35, 114, *durah*). **-d**$^{a}$**ra -द्र । श्वनिरासायासकृच्छब्दानुकरणम्** m. the word used in referring to the above cry oft-times repeated, 'shoo-shooing.' **-d**$^{a}$**ra karun -द्र करुन् । असकृन्निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo' repeatedly; met. to drive away another (esp. an objectionable person) discourteously whenever he approaches one. **—karun —करुन् । निराकरणम्** m.inf. to 'shoo', drive away a dog; met. to drive a person away discourteously.

**dara 3 दर । आधारः** m. (sg. dat. **daras 3 दरस्**), a support, prop, that which holds anything immovable, cf. **ȧch**$^{i}$**-dara,** s.v. **ȧch**$^{i}$**.** **—log**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **—लंगु-मंतु । स्तब्धीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—lüj**$^{ü}$**-müts**$^{ü}$ **—लंजू-मंच़ू**) (of some living being) become motionless (Rām. 1584, see bel.). **—lagun —लगुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become motionless, be stopped, suddenly delayed or impeded (of some person or thing usually or preferably in motion) (Śiv. 332, 1641; of the coming of daylight being delayed, Rām. 1584, cf. **dar 8**); to become fixed, permanent (Rām. 1391, of the darkness of an eclipse); met. to become released from transmigration, become absorbed in the Supreme Deity (Śiv. 166, and also of the moonlight being stopped by the brighter light of the sun). Cf. **dari lagun,** s.v. **dor$^u$ 1.**

**dara 4** दर । आकर्षः f. pulling out, straining (leather, cloth, rope, or the like previously contracted, in order to lengthen it); pulling or wringing out clothes in the process of washing (Śiv. 1022). **-dar 1** -दर् f. pulling, hauling (at anything) (K.Pr. 11). Cf. also **dara-dar 2** and **3,** s.vv. **-drasa** -द्रस । आकर्षः m. to pull from both ends a rope, etc., as ab., till there is danger of its breaking. Cf. **drasa.** **—dyun$^u$** —दिनु । आकर्षणम् m.inf. to pull out as ab.

**dara 5** दर دره । सेकनालिका m. (sg. dat. **daras 4** दरस्), a valley between two hills, down which a stream runs; (in Kashmīr) a small water-channel conducted round a rice field or the like for purposes of irrigation, the flow of which usually falls from high ground; the current or flow of water in a river (Śiv. 1638, **wŏgani dara,** with a shallow current). **-gaṇḍ** -गंड् कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधः m. a block in such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **—gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् । कुल्याप्रवाहनिरोधनम् m.inf. to block such a channel so as to divert the flow of water. **-taluk$^u$** -तलुकु । नालिकातो नवोद्धृतः adj. (f. **-talüc$^ü$** -तलंचू), of or belonging to below the source of the ab. water-channel, i.e. (water) drawn directly from where the water is falling into the channel from high ground. **—sĕẓ$^a$run** —स्यंज़रुन् । नालिकाप्रवाहणम् m.inf. at the proper time to cause water to flow along one of these channels.

**dara 6** दर, in **dara-dar,** see **dara 4** and **dara-dar 2** and **3.**

**dara 7** दर m. doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1606).

**dara 8** دره m. translated 'beard' in YZ. 145. Cf. **dör$^ü$ 2.** Possibly incorr. for **ḍĕka,** forehead.

**dara 9** दर fut. sg. 1 of **darun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**dāra 4** दार । चौरसंघातः m. a body of thieves collected together for purposes of robbery, a troop of banditti, 'dacoits,' gang-robbers. **—dyun$^u$** —दिनु । समुच्चित्य चौर्यविधानम् m.inf. (of thieves) to rob in a body, to commit 'dacoity', to commit gang-robbery. **—pyon$^u$** —प्यंनु । चौरसंघातापातः m.inf. an attack by banditti or 'dacoits' to occur.

**dāra 5** दार in **dāra-pār** दार-पार् । पारावारशास्तिः m. rule over far and near, rule over a wide extent of country. Cf. **dōr 1.**

**dārā** दारा f. (sg. dat. **dārāyĕ** दाराय), i.q. **dār 4** (K. 325, 507).

**dārū** दारू دارو m. medicine, drug, remedy, cure. With suff. of indef. art. **nōshĕ-dārōh** = نوش دارو, an antidote (Rām. 901).

**ḍēr** डेर् । राशिः m. (sg. abl. **ḍēra 1** डेर), a collection, accumulation; a heap, mound, pile, stack (K.Pr. 118, Śiv. 1185); a store, granary, magazine (El., Śiv. 1862); —° plenty of, as in **dyāra-ḍēr,** plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **—gatshán$^i$** —गछ्नि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to occur; (of things left unswept away owing to laziness) to lie scattered about in heaps. **—khāran$^i$** —खारंनि । राशीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to raise heaps, to leave things in untidy heaps. **—khasán$^i$** —खसंनि । राशीभवनम् m. pl. inf. heaps to be raised; to become piled in heaps (of dust, etc.) (Śiv. 1238). **—sārun** —सारुन् m.inf. to collect a heap, to pile up a heap (K.Pr. 48).

**ḍēra 2** डेर । निवासस्थानम् m. a tent, temporary dwelling, abiding place, temporary lodging in another's house when away from home. **—ḍēra phērun** —डेर फेरुन् । कालक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to wander from lodging to lodging, esp. when one has no house of one's own; to spend time fruitlessly. **—dith bĕhun** —दिथ् ब्यहुन् । आसत्त्यानुलगनम् m.inf. to take a temporary lodging and remain there uninterruptedly during one's stay (e.g. when a spy or detective wishes to observe another's actions). **—dyun$^u$** —दिनु । निवासदाढ्योत्पादनम्, रक्षणार्थोपवेशनम् m.inf. to pitch one's tent, determine upon the place of one's temporary lodging; to settle down temporarily in a place for the purpose of protecting or spying on someone. **—hyon$^u$** —ह्यंनु । परिव्रज्यादिपूर्वकनिवासकरणम् m.inf. to wander about living temporarily in various places, esp. in forests. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । अनुलगनम् m.inf. to settle down near someone else for some purpose.

**dēri** देरि, see **dyūr$^u$.**

**diār,** incorr. for **dyār,** q.v.

**dīār,** m. (El.), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v., s.v. **div.**

**dīr** दीर् । धैर्यवान् m. steady, constant, firm, resolute, brave, courageous, self-possessed.

**dīra-vīr** दीर-वीर् । अतिधैर्यवीर्यः m. a hero.

**dīr$^i$** दीरि, see **dyūr$^u$.**

**dīrī** दीरी । धीरता f. firmness, fortitude, courage.

**dōr 1** दोर् دور । उच्चाधिकाराप्तिः m. circuit, revolution; circuit of rule, jurisdiction, power, authority, dominion, sway (Rām. 997); a high or responsible office, such as that of treasurer or head of a city. **—karán$^i$** —करंनि । उच्चपदोपभोगः m. pl. inf. to occupy such high positions in due course, or otherwise.

**dōra-dōr 1** दोर-दोर् f. might, power, sway (Śiv. 738). **dōra-dōr karün$^ü$** दोर-दोर् करंञू । वृद्धिमत्पदाप्तिः f.inf. to gradually reach a high position or station.

**dōrĕ-phyur$^{u}$ दोर्य-फिरु** m. reversal of one's circuit, going back on one's course, losing one's way (Śiv. 1834). **dōr-ĕ zamāna दोर्य ज़मान** دور زمانہ m. the revolution of ages (Śiv. 726).

**dōr 2 दोर्** । द्रुतगतिः f. running, a run; (of a horse or the like) galloping, a gallop (Gr.Gr. 127). **—anün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —अनंञ्रू** । अतिद्रुतागमनम् f.inf. to bring the act of running; hence, to come running, to come quickly. **—niñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —निञ्रू** । अतिशीघ्रधावनम् f.inf. to run fast, gallop. **—trāwün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —त्रावंञ्रू** । अतिधावनम् f.inf., id. **—tshunün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —छुनंञ्रू** । शीघ्रतया पर्यापणम् f.inf. to get over at a run; (of a road) to pass over very quickly; (of a book, etc.) to get through very quickly, to read quickly, to gallop through.

**dōra-dōr 2 दोर-दोर्** । अतिधावनम् f. running hither and thither, haste, hurry, bustle; much or frequent running or galloping; contest in running, a race.

**dōri yun$^{u}$ दोरि यिनु** m.inf. to come running, to run up (to a person) (K. 223).

**dōr 3 दोर्** । (व्यूति)वितानयन्त्रम् f. a weaver's loom.

**dōri khôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दोरि खोरु-मंतु** । व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **—khör$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —खांरू-मंच़ू**), that which has been put on a loom (of the warp for weaving). **—khārun —खारुन्** । व्यूतियन्त्रे आरोपणम् m.inf. to set the warp on a loom. **—khasun —खसुन्** । व्यूतियन्त्रारोहणम् m.inf. to mount the loom, i.e. (of the warp) to be set on the loom. **—khot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —खंतु-मंतु** । व्यूतियन्त्रारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüts$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —खंच़ू-मंच़ू**), mounted on the loom, i.e. (of the warp) ready on the loom for weaving. **—phyur$^{u}$ —फिरु** । व्यूतियन्त्रसंचालना m. the act of working the loom up and down and (the shuttle) backwards and forwards, weaving. **—woth$^{u}$ —वंथु** । व्यूतियन्त्रादवरूढः 1 p.p. (f. **—wütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ —वंछू**), descended from the loom, i.e. (of cloth) quite new and fresh from the loom.

**dōr 4 दोर्** m. *Spiræa Lindleyana* (El.).

**dōr 5 दोर्** m. a field, a little garden (El.). Cf. **ḍōr, dūr 5,** and **ḍūr$^{u}$**.

**ḍōr डोर्** । अनूपम् m. land covered with very shallow water, a watery country, a slightly flooded country (from rain or overflow). Cf. **dōr 5, dūr 5,** and **ḍūr$^{u}$.**

**dör 1 दांर्** or **dair 1 दैर्** । धैर्यम् m. firmness, constancy, calmness, gravity, fortitude (Śiv. 338, 1022, K. 414). Also written **dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 दांरू** (e.g. Śiv. 52, 128, 728) and **döry दांर्य्** or **dairy दैर्य्** (e.g. Śiv. 1109, 1271, 1373, 1563).

**dör 2** or **dair 2** دیر m. a convent, a monastery; (in Kāshmīrī) the world (for Persian *dair-ĕ tang*) (YZ. 238).

**dōra 1 दोर** دورہ । आवृतिः(संचारः) m. a round, revolution, circuit; a round, tour, course, circuit; the circulation of disease, periodic attacks of ague or the like. **-bôj$^{u}$ -बोजु** । समशीलसखा m. a circuit-sharer, i.e. a friend whose tastes, habits, and occupations are the same as one's own. **-bata -बत** । बहुभोजननिष्पादनम् m. the preparation of many various kinds of food for a large number of guests invited on festival occasions and the like.

**dōra 2 दोर** । दीर्घपटः m. a long piece of cloth as it issues from the loom. See **dōr 3.**

**ḍōra डोर** । डोरकम् m. (sg. dat. **ḍōras डोरस्**, abl. **ḍōra डोर**, but ag. **ḍūr$^{i}$ डूरि**), a thick string, a cord, a rope, halter (not so thick as a cable). Cf. **ḍūr$^{\ddot{u}}$.** **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** । प्रतीचयावकाशदानम् m.inf. to give rope, to give breathing time, to allow a person a short space in which to recover himself (in a fight or the like). **-pan -पन्** । डोरकतन्तुः m. a short piece of rope or of the strand of a rope.

**dör$^{i}$ दांरि**, see **dār 4.**

**dörī 1 दांरी** or **dairī दैरी** f. patience (in misfortune). **—thawün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —थवंञ्रू** f.inf. to exercise patience (Gr.M.).

**dörī 2 द(ध)ांरी** c.g. an adjectival suffix meaning 'bearing', 'upholding', etc., as in **diha-dörī,** carrying a body, in bodily form (Śiv. 1887); **Gōvardana-dörī,** he who upheld Mount Gōvardhana, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 733); **jaṭa-dörī,** he who wears his hair in matted locks, i.e. Śiva (Śiv. 1895); **mukuṭa-dörī,** she who wears a diadem, i.e. Pārvatī (Śiv. 1501).

**dor$^{u}$ 1 दरु** । दृढः adj. (f. **dür$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 दंरू**, for **2** see s.v.), firm, hard, strong, compact, durable, solid (K.Pr. 88, Śiv. 337, 1777); robust (K.Pr. 243, *duruye* for *doru-y*); earnest (El.); manly (El.); strong (of arguments) (Gr.M.); strong, firm, steady, obstinate (in purpose or resolution) (Gr.M.); strong, permanent, immortal (Gr.M., K.Pr. 243); fine (of weather, L. 460). El., L., and K.Pr. spell this *dur* and *durr*; K.Pr. 167 spells **dür$^{\ddot{u}}$** *dar*, cf. **bukur$^{u}$.** **—droṭ$^{u}$ —द्रंटु** । दृढस्थूलः adj. (f. **dür$^{\ddot{u}}$-drüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दंरू-द्रंटू**), hard and stout, stiff and strong, hard and thick. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । दृढीभवनम्, अविगलनम् m.inf. to become tight or jammed (of a knot or the like); to become stiff, solid, tough (of food which even cooking does not make tender). **—karun —करुन्** । धैर्यविधानम् m.inf. to make firm; hence, to exercise patience or perseverance, to take courage, to be firm; to be composed, calm.

**dari lagun दरि लगुन्** । स्तब्धीभवनम् m.inf. to be suddenly stopped, suddenly caused to halt (of something in motion). Cf. **dara lagun,** s.v. **dara 3.**

**dȧr$^{i}$-wôl$^{u}$** दंरि-वोलु । दृढाग्रहः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is hard, hard-fisted, one who meanly insists on getting all he can.

**dor$^{u}$ 2** दंरु । पङ्क्तिः, पच्यः m. a single row of a number of people arranged in rows; any particular tribe or caste to which a person belongs, cf. **bāca-baṭh.**

**dor$^{u}$ 3** दंरु । वृष्टिनिरोधः m. cessation of rain, stoppage of a shower; a temporary cessation in the middle of a shower. **—karun** —करुन् । वृष्टिस्तम्भः m.inf. such a temporary cessation of rain to occur.

**dor$^{u}$ 4** दंरु, see **darun 1.**

**dör$^{ü}$ 2** दांरू । श्मश्रु f. (for **1** see **dör**), the beard (of men) (K.Pr. 9, 156, 168, written *dár*; Rām. 582, K. 662, 664). **—dazüñ$^{ü}$** —दज़ंञ्रू । अन्तः खेदानुभवः f.inf. the beard to burn; met. to experience great annoyance from something happening in one's presence.

**dāri-buḍ$^{u}$** दारि-बुडु । श्मश्रुवृद्धः adj. (only m.), old bearded, a grey-beard, of ripe age (used specially in blessings or the like, e.g. a mother saying 'May I see you a grey-beard'). **-chaj** -छज् । घनविशालश्मश्रु m. a fine flowing beard ('shaped like a winnowing sieve'). **-chyot$^{u}$** -छ्यंतु m. a grey-beard, a venerable old man, a respected elder (Rām. 1600). **-kh$^{a}$ʦ** -खच़् । दीर्घ श्मश्रु m. a long beard. **-kôs$^{u}$** -कोसु । मुण्डितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), one whose beard has been shaved off. **-lab** -लब् । श्मश्र्वेकपार्श्वम् f. one side of a beard, e.g. the right side, or the upper half. **-lôw$^{u}$** -लोवु । घनदीर्घश्मश्रु m. a long thick beard. **-phĕʦ$^{ü}$** -फ्यंच़ू । श्मश्रुपचः f. a small piece of a beard. **-wāl** -वाल् । श्मश्रुवालः m. the hair of the beard. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । श्मश्रुविशिष्टः m. bearded, possessing a beard. **-zyūṭh$^{u}$** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.), long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 75).

**dör$^{ü}$ 3** दांरू । पचद्वारम् f. (for **1** see **dör**), a private or back doorway (Śiv. 340, 949, 958, 1360, 1367); a postern-gate, wicket, sally-port; a window, a casement (H. v. 4, K. 921; El. *dãr*); a window-shutter (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 965, 1450). According to El. glass or mica is used in small windows in the houses of the rich. **—bar sŏrun** —बर् स्वरुन् । द्वारसमाधानम् m.inf. to see to casement and door, to lock up the house for the night. **—dĩñ$^{ü}$** —दिञ्रू । पचद्वारपिधानम् f.inf. to shut or lock a casement. Cf. **dār 6.**

**dārĕ bar trọp$^{a}$rȧn$^{i}$** दार्य बर् त्रुपरंनि । यावद्द्वारपिधानम् m. pl. inf. to cover casements and doors, to shut tightly all the doors and windows of a house, so as to stop even the circulation of air, for purposes of secrecy. **dārĕ trọp$^{a}$rañĕ** दार्य त्रुपरञ्य । द्वारपिधानम् f. pl. inf. to cover the casements, to close them so tightly as to stop even the circulation of air (Śiv. 1703).

**dāri dara dyun$^{u}$** दारि दर दिनु । प्रार्थितार्थं खेदनम् m.inf. to give pulling at the side-door, to cause a person to pull frequently at the side-door; hence, in negotiations for a marriage or the like, the petitioned party to harass the petitioner by delaying to give a definite reply one way or the other. **dāri dara lagun** दारि दर लगुन् । प्रार्थनालाघवाप्तिः m.inf. pulling at the side-door to be experienced; hence, lack of dignity to be experienced by persistent petitions for something even after refusal. **dāri drasa lagun** दारि द्रस लगुन् । लज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. dragging at the side-door to be experienced, to be put to shame by accusations against or gossip about the members of one's family. Cf. **drasa. dāri-kin$^{i}$** दारि-किनि adv. (to go out, look, etc.) by or through the window (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331). **dāri-poṭ$^{u}$** दारि-पंटु । पचद्वारकवाटः m. the door of a side-doorway; the window-flap of a casement, the board which closes a window; a window which is closed by a board (El.).

**dör$^{ü}$ 4** दांरू । पाञ्चालिका f. a child's doll. Cf. **achĕ-dör$^{ü}$** under **ȧch$^{i}$.**

**dāri-dajĕ** दारि-दज्य । पाञ्चालिकाः f.pl. doll-rags; hence, dolls. **-dajĕ pöth$^{a}$r** -दज्य पांथ्र् । पाञ्चालिकाव्यवहारः m. doll-like conduct, used with reference to the relations of a bride and bridegroom who act foolishly as if (like dolls) they were motionless, and without sense of dignity or shame.

**dur** दुर् دُرّ m. a pearl (Rām. 570). **dur-fishān** دُرّ فشان adj. c.g. pearl-scattering (YZ. 6, of the mouth scattering words like pearls). Cf. **dūr 2.**

**dūr 1** دور adj. c.g. distant, remote, far, i.q. **dūr$^{u}$**, q.v. **-pahān** -पहान् adj. c.g. somewhat distant, moderately distant (Gr.Gr. 94). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go far away, to go to a distance (Śiv. 279); to become at a distance, to find oneself far away (Śiv. 328). **—pĕṭh** —प्यठ् । बहुकालान्तरे adv. after a long time.

**dūr 2** दूर् (= دُرّ) । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a pearl (El.); an earring or ear pendant, esp. one with a single pearl set in it and worn on the lobe of the ear (H. vii, 11). So **kana-dūr,** ear-pearl (YZ. 448). Cf. **dur.**

**dūra-hor$^{u}$** दूर-हंरु । कर्णभूषायुग्मम् m. a pair of such pendants, one for each ear (Gr.Gr. 81). **-hȧr$^{i}$ kan** -हंरि कन् । एककर्णोपयोगिकर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single one of such a pair of ear pendants. **-hȧr$^{i}$ rĕkh** -हंरि र्यख् । क्षुद्रः कर्णभूषणभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-hȧr$^{i}$ rĕkhi** -हंरि र्यखि), a small broken or chipped ear pendant. **-kan** -कन् । एकमात्रः कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. a single ear pendant. **-kanüj$^{ü}$** -कानंजू । कर्णभूषणविशेषतन्तुः f. the bent or hooked wire which passes through the lobe of the ear and supports such a pendant. **-phol$^{u}$ -फ़लु । फलाकारकर्णभूषणम्** m. a handsome ear pendant, set with precious stones and crystal, and suspended by a golden wire (Rām. 1040). **-ʦākh -च़ाख् । कर्णभूषणविशेषचतुष्कम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ʦāki -च़ाकि**), a double set of ear pendants, two for each ear.

**dūr 3,** m. repulse (El.).

**dūr 4** (? **ḍūr**), the border round the bottom of a *phēran*, or long dress like a nightgown worn by Kāshmīrīs (El.). Cf. **ḍūr$^{ü}$.**

**dūr 5,** an irrigated field, vegetable land (L. 460). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **ḍūr$^{u}$.**

**dūr दूर् । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a village about 14 miles south of Śrīnagar, once an important town, but now reduced.

**dūruk$^{u}$ दूरुकु । ग्रामविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **dūrüc$^{ü}$ दूरचू**), of or belonging to the village of Dūr.

**dura दुर** درہ **। तोत्रम्** m. a scourge made of twisted thongs, with which offenders are punished. **—din$^{i}$ —दिनि । तोत्रताडनम्** m. pl. inf. to scourge as above. **-raz -रज़् । तोत्ररज्जुविशेषः** f. a kind of whip, consisting of a rope made up of twigs and twisted bark, used by gardeners to keep birds off fruit-trees, etc. Its crack is very loud, i.q. **kura,** q.v. **—ta kura wazán$^{i}$ —त कुर वज़ंनि । परितस्तोत्राहतिः** m. pl. inf. to play the tunes of the whip and the scourge, to crack the whip all round, as in clearing a space at a palace gate or the like. **-ṭās -टास् । तोत्रशब्दः** m. the crack of the **dura-raz** or **kura,** see ab. **—wazán$^{i}$ —वज़ंनि । तोत्राघातवृत्तिः** m. pl. inf. to make the whip sound, to give a criminal a flogging. **—wazanāwán$^{i}$ —वज़नावंनि । वाङ्स्थेन तोत्रैराहतिः** m. pl. inf. to ply the whip all round one, esp. of one acting with cruelty.

**duru,** m. a valley (El.) (cf. **dara 5**).

**dūr$^{u}$ दूरु** or **dūr दूर** دور **। सुदूरः** adj. (f. **dūr$^{ü}$ 1 दूरू**; for **2** see s.v.), distant, remote, far, at a distance, a long way off (of place or time, cf. **dūr 1**) (K.Pr. 25, 81, 203, 207, 239; YZ. 36; Śiv. has **dūr$^{u}$,** 1063, 1834, and **dūr,** 106, 443, 636, etc.); (of a road) long; **bŏz$^{ü}$-nishĕ dūr$^{u}$,** beyond the intellect, incomprehensible (Gr.M.); so **hōshĕ dūr** (YZ. 219). **—dūr$^{u}$ hyon$^{u}$ —दूरु ह्यंनु । संवन्धविभेदनम्** m.inf. to break off mutual visiting, to break off intimacy. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । संवन्धपरित्यागः** m.inf. to put at a distance, cease to have connexion or intercourse (with) (of a business or a person). **—karun —करुन् । निराकरणम्** m.inf. to put far away, keep at a distance; to put away or aside (K.Pr. 56); to expel (El.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । औदासीन्यवृत्तिः** m.inf. to remain apart (from any person, business, or the like) (Śiv. 106, 878).

**dūr$^{i}$-gāth दूरि-गाथ् । सुदूरत्वदोषः** m. (sg. dat. **-gātas -गातस्**), the fault of being distant (e.g. of a village which has the disadvantage of being too far away).

**dūri दूरि** adv. at a distance (El. *dūrē*, K.Pr. 62, 156, H. vii, 18). **dūri dūri दूरि दूरि । दूरे दूरे** adv. (for **dūr$^{i}$ dūr$^{i}$** see **dōrun**), at a great distance. **-pĕṭh -प्यठ्** adv. at a distance (El.).

**durĕn gaʦ$^{a}$n दूर्यन् गछ़न्** or **—güʦ$^{ü}$n —गंछ़ून् । सुदूरव्यापारसाधनेन** adv. by distant goings, (a work, etc., accomplished) by means of long journeys.

**dūryuk$^{u}$ दूर्युकु । दूरभवः** adj. (f. **dūric$^{ü}$ दूरिचू**), begotten or made at a distance, born or existing a long way off or a long time ago; **—safar** دوریک سفر m. a journey of distance, a long journey (Gr.M.).

**ḍūr$^{u}$ डूरु । आवापः** m. (pl. dat. **ḍūrĕn डूर्यन्,** Gr.Gr. 56), a garden-bed, a flower-bed, a parterre (Śiv. 1028; K.Pr. 47, dat. *ḍaurih*, translated 'field'). Cf. **dōr 5, ḍōr,** and **dūr 5.**

**dūr$^{ü}$ 2 दूरू । गृहमध्यवीथिः** f. (for **1** see **dūr$^{u}$**; sg. dat. **dūrĕ दूर्य,** not **dōre दोर्य**), a narrow lane between houses, an alley (Gr.Gr. 20, 62, K.Pr. 114, Rām. 1720); a street without shops (El.).

**dōri-gol$^{u}$ दोरि-गंलु । वीथिमुखम्** m. the narrow, contracted throat or entrance of such a lane; met. a very narrow lane itself. **-phēra -फेर । वीथीभ्रान्तिः** m. wandering about through lanes, losing one's way in a city's lanes.

**ḍūr$^{ü}$ डूरू । डोरकम्** f. (sg. dat. **ḍūrĕ डूर्य** Gr.M.), a string, twine; braid, esp. silken braid, a ribbon; the string of a pair of drawers, a breeches' string (Gr.Gr. 20); a bale of cotton (Gr.M.). Cf. **ḍōra.**

**ḍūr$^{i}$-dol$^{u}$ डूरि-दंलु । कौशेयडोरोपलचिताधस्तनप्रान्तवसनम्** m. a coat of which the edge of the skirt is ornamented with braid or cord. **-dār -दार् । डोरकयुक्तः** adj. e.g. braided (of a garment having its edges ornamented with silk braid). **-kār -कार्** m. silk embroidery on *alwand* or plain *pashmīna* cloth (L. 377). See **alwand.**

**dür$^{ü}$ 2 दंरू । आकृष्टिः** f. (for **1** see **dor$^{u}$ 1**), pulling, dragging, usually —°, as in **kana-dür$^{ü}$,** pulling by the ear. Cf. **dara 4.**

**drab द्रब्** m. the Toon tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

**drŏb द्रुब् । ओषधिविशेषः** f. (so reported, but m. in the following phrase), a certain plant growing amidst *dūb*-grass (*Panicum dactylon*) and described as having thin circular leaves, prob. i.q. *drab* of L. 72, *Polygonum* sp., which is eaten boiled with milk.

**drŏbas wasun द्रुबस् वसुन् । अपथ्यसेवनम्** m.inf. to eat unwholesome diet when an invalid; to eat forbidden food (of one who is performing a fast); to lead a dissolute life.

**drub** द्रुब् । निमज्जनशब्दः m. the sound caused by anything falling from a height into water, splash, plop.

**druba-gāḍa** द्रुब-गाड । मात्स्यसूदविशेषः f.pl. 'splash-fish', a certain kind of fish-soup, the broth made by boiling gobbets of the flesh of fish in a great deal of water. The lumps of fish thrown for boiling into this water make a splash. **—wāyun** —वायुन् । नौसंचालनविशेषः m.inf. to propel a boat in a certain fashion, rowing in a wind, the oars being thrown up in the air and coming splash into the water.

**darb** दर्ब् । दर्भः f. a certain kind of grass, *Poa cynosuroides*, used by Hindūs in religious ceremonies, the *kuśa* or *darbha* of Sanskrit (Rām. 320, 398, 552, 1291, 1298).

**darbi-ḍē̃ṭôn$^{u}$** दर्बि-डेँटोनु or **-ḍē̃ṭun** -डेँटुन् । दर्भमेखला m. a girdle made of this grass, and worn by certain Hindū ascetics (Brahmacöris). **-gĕḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ग्यंडू । दर्भग्रन्थिः f. a wisp of this grass; cf. **-gyoḍ$^{u}$** bel. **-gāsa** -गास । कुशः m., i.q. **darb.** **-gyoḍ$^{u}$** -ग्यंडु । दर्भभारः m. a load or bundle of wisps of this grass; cf. **-gĕḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** ab. **-hur$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ह्रूरू or **-hür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -हंरू । दर्भखण्डबन्धः f. a wisp or small bundle (as much as can be held in the hand) of this grass in a dried and woody condition as imported from outside Kashmīr. **-kā̃ḍ** -काँड् । दर्भलता m. a stem of ripened *darb* grass in seed, dried and hard. **-köñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कांञू । दर्भसमुच्चयः f. a pile or heap of this grass, esp. of small quantities (Rām. 1289). **-lŏtsh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ल्वछंरू । दर्भबन्धः f. a tied-up bundle of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by the two hands. **-lôv$^{u}$** -लोवु । दर्भमुष्टिबन्धः m. a tied-up bundle or wisp of this grass, of such a size that it can be grasped by one hand. **-māwas** -मावस् । कुशसंग्रहामावस्या f. the festival of the new moon of the month of Bād$^{a}$rapĕth (August–September) on which Hindūs collect this grass. **-raz** -रज़् । दर्भमयी रज्जुः f. a girdle of this grass, put on a bride at the marriage ceremony (Sanskrit *pariṇayadāna*), and on a Hindū boy at the ceremony of his initiation (Sanskrit *upanayana*). **-t$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$** -तंजू । दर्भतूलिका f. a small dried stick of imported *darb*-grass; cf. **-hur$^{\ddot{u}}$** ab. **-tul$^{u}$** -तुलु । दर्भाल्पसमूहः m. a small bundle of this grass. **-zaṇḍ** -ज़ंड् । दर्भसमूहः f., id.

**dŏrbŏḍ$^{u}$** द्वर्ब्वडु adj. (f. **dŏrbŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्वर्ब्वज़ू), evil-minded, wicked (K. 1051).

**darbadar** दर्बदर دربدر adv. from door to door; subst. m. a beggar, a vagrant. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । विगुणीभवनम् m.inf. to become a vagrant, to become debased; to become harassed in searching for something hidden or the like. **—karun** —करुन् । विगुणीकरणम् m.inf. to debase, make wicked (e.g. a master or a father debauching a pupil or son); to hide anything so as to harass a person by making it necessary for him to search for it.

**darbadarī** दर्बदरी دربدري । निरर्थता f. beggary, vagrancy; (in Kāshmīrī) worthlessness of character.

**dūrbīn** دوربین f. a telescope (Gr.M.).

**darbār** دربار m. a house, a dwelling; a hall of audience, court (Śiv. 952, 1036); holding of a court, a levee, durbar (K.Pr. 29, 51); a royal audience (Śiv. 10, 1508, 1579); the executive Government; a post of honour, a high position (Śiv. 10). **-gara** -गर m. a master's house, the house of a servant's master (K.Pr. 50). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make a house, to reside, hence met. to apply oneself steadily to any work (Śiv. 1798); to hold a court or levee (Śiv. 1798, with pun on the double meaning). **—murkhas karun** (= دربار مُرَخَّص کرن), to dismiss a court, to dismiss the courtiers from a levee (H. viii, 11).

**darbôr$^{u}$** (= درباري), m. one who attends a court, a courtier; one entitled to a seat at a levee or durbar; vill., a better-class villager who does not work himself and wears white clothes (L. 253).

**dur$^{i}$bata** दुरिबत । सुदायविशेषः m. a present of clothes, jewels, etc., given by her father's people to the mother of a son or daughter on the occasion of the worship of the Mother goddess which takes place on the day before the child's wedding, initiation, or similar solemn occasion. **-dāy** -दाय् । सुदायविशेषहारिणी f. the servant woman who brings and offers this present. **—khārun** —खारुन् । सुदायविशेषोपढौकनम् m.inf. to offer this present. **-mahönyuv$^{u}$** -महांनिवु । सुदायविशेषहारकः m. the male servant who carries this present from the house of the mother's father. **-prās** -प्रास् । सुदायविशेषांशप्रतिदानद्रव्यम् m. the fourth part of the above present, which, according to custom, is returned to the giver. **-wājĕñe** -वाज्यञ । सुदायविशेषेण सह संगमय्य यान्त्यः स्त्रियः f.pl. the women relations who escort this gift from the house of the mother's father.

**ḍaröc$^{\ddot{u}}$** डरांचू, see **ḍarôk$^{u}$**.

**drū̃chĕ** द्रूँछ्य, see **drū̃ṭh$^{u}$**.

**drō̃ch drō̃ch karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रॉँछ् द्रॉँछ् करंञू or **drō̃j$^{i}$ drō̃j$^{i}$ karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रॉँजि द्रॉँजि करंञू । कलहपूर्वकतोदनम् f.inf. to continually and angrily scold a child, a servant, a wife, or other member of a family.

**drā̃chĕr** द्राँछ्यर् or **drē̃chĕr** द्रेँछ्यर् । कर्कशत्वम् m. hardness, harshness, dryness, esp. of something once soft, such as a fruit, a gourd, a vegetable, or the like. Cf. **drō̃ṭh$^{u}$** (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

**drucyōv द्रुच्योव्**, see **drukun.**

**draḍ द्रड्** ?, **drüḍ$^{ü}$ द्रऺडू** ?, f. ?, hardness, strength ; cf. **droṭ$^{u}$.** **drüḍ$^{ü}$-rost$^{u}$ द्रऺडू-रऺस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh$^{ü}$ -रऺछू**), wanting in strength, weak, tender, delicate (K. 1107).

**dard** درد f. pain, ache, trouble, grief, affliction ; pity, sympathy, compassion ; love, affection (K.Pr. 50 ; Śiv. 974 ; H. ix, 8). **—āsüñ$^{ü}$ दर्द आसऺञू । प्रीतिसंभवः** f.inf. love or affection to come into being or to arise.

**darda sān दर्द सान् । अतिप्रीतियुक्तम्** adv. very affectionately, very lovingly (u.w. vbs. of giving or the like).

**dārád$^{i}$ दारऺदि । दरद्देशोद्भवः** adj. c.g. born or produced in the Darad country. This is properly the territory round the upper Kishĕngangā, but the name is extended to include the country reaching from Citrāl to Yasīn, across the Indus regions of Gilgit, Cilās, and Bunjī, to the Kishĕngangā Valley in the immediate north of Kashmīr. Cf. RT.Tr. I, 47*n*, and II, 435.

**dardar दर्दर् । शीघ्रता** m. quick progression, running fast so that one's feet make a noise on the ground. **—karān —करान् । अतित्वरितम्** adv. fast and with noise, u.w. vbs. meaning 'to go' or the like.

**dara-dar 2 दर-दर् । आग्रहः** f. (for **1** see **dara 4**), obstinacy in bargaining, driving a hard bargain, eager discussion as to market price, long and obstinate chaffering (K. 952). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करऺञू । आग्रहविधानम्** f.inf. to indulge in lengthy bargaining, to do lengthy chaffering.

**dara-dar 3 दर-दर् । ईषत्स्थैर्यम्** f. (of one dangerously sick) slight improvement, a slight turn for the better, turning the corner. **—gaṭshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ़ऺञू । स्थैर्यसंभवः** f.inf. (of one dangerously sick) slight signs of improvement to occur, a turn for the better to take place, the crisis to pass over ; met. (of some business on the brink of ruin) slight signs of improvement to occur. **—sȫpanüñ$^{ü}$ —सॕँपनऺञू । स्थैर्यसमापत्तिः** f.inf., id.

**daridr दरिद्र् । दारिद्र्यम्** m. poverty, beggary, destitution.

**darid$^{a}$r दरिद्र्** or **daridrī दरिद्री । दरिद्रः** adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken.

**dūradarshī दूरदर्शी** adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, foreseeing (Gr.M.).

**drag द्रग् । पर्वतनितम्बः** f. the ridge, side, or swell of a mountain, where people rest on their way up. **—dŏyüñ$^{ü}$ —द्वयऺञू । कलहः** f.inf. to milk the breast of a mountain ; met. to fight a wordy battle, to engage in a war of words.

**drāg द्राग् । दुर्भिक्षम्** m. a famine, dearth, high price or scarcity of provisions (K.Pr. 9, 60, 128, 147, 204 ; YZ. 396). **—tulun —तुलुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to raise a famine, to cause a famine, or to cause provisions to become dear by misgovernment or the like. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन् । दुर्भिक्षोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. a famine, or high price of provisions to arise.

**drāga-dāñĕ द्राग-दाञ । दुर्भिक्षधान्यम्** m. famine-rice, rice high-priced on account of scarcity ; met. anything universally necessary which, owing to its scarcity, has become high-priced. **-drikh -द्रिख् । दुर्भिक्षहता** f. (sg. dat. **-driki -द्रिकि**), a famine-leech ; a woman wasted away by hunger owing to dearness of provisions. **-dĕv -द्यव् । दुर्भिक्षकारणम्** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ्**), a famine-demon, one who by misgovernment or other means causes provisions to be high-priced. **-hot$^{u}$ -हऺतु । दुर्भिक्षहतः** adj. (f. **-hüṭs$^{ü}$ -हऺच़ू**), famine-stricken (of a human being or of a country or city). **-kuṭsur$^{u}$ -कुछ़ुरु । अनुभूतदुर्भिक्षः** adj. (f. **-kuṭsür$^{ü}$ -कुछ़ऺरू**), a famine-puppy (i.e. one born in a famine season) ; one who likes or desires a famine or high prices ; one who, even in times of plenty, is mean and niggardly in his food expenditure, owing to his having once suffered from famine. **-kuṭsarĕñ -कुछ़र्यञ् । समनुभूतदुर्भिक्षा** f. a woman who, having once experienced famine, or who, owing to her association with one who has, is niggardly in the distribution of food even in times of plenty. **-warihy -वरिह्य् । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरः** m. a famine-year, esp. a year which is remembered as one in which a famine has occurred (YZ. 406). **-waharuk$^{u}$ -वहरुकु । दुर्भिक्षवर्षोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-waharüc$^{ü}$ -वहरऺचू**), of or belonging to a famine-year ; born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year. **-wár$^{i}$hyuk$^{u}$ -वऺरिह्युकु । दुर्भिक्षवत्सरोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-wár$^{i}$hic$^{ü}$ -वऺरिहिचू**), born, produced, or commenced in a famine-year, esp. in some particularly remembered famine-year. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यऺतु । दुर्भिक्षव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭs$^{ü}$ -व्यऺच़ू**), suffering from famine or high prices, (a place) where prices rule high. **-zad -ज़द् । दुर्भिक्षबाधितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ -ज़दिञ्**), famine-stricken.

**drāguk$^{u}$ द्रागुकु । दुर्भिक्षभवः** adj. (f. **drāgüc$^{ü}$ द्रागऺचू**), born, produced, or commenced in a time of famine.

**drāgas-kyut$^{u}$ द्रागस्-कितु । दुर्भिक्षसमये** adv. in or during a time of famine, u.w. vbs. of becoming, being born, commencing, etc.

**drọ̆g$^{u}$ द्रऺगु । दुर्मूल्यः** adj. (f. **drọ̆j$^{ü}$ द्रऺजू**), dear, high-priced (K.Pr. 204) ; expensive, precious, valuable (Śiv. 1284) ; (of a quality, action, or conduct) rare.

**drŏgi bāzạra द्रगि बाज़र । दुर्मूल्येन** adv. from a dear market, at a high price, for a great price. **—bāzạruk$^{u}$ —बाज़ऺरुकु । दुर्मूल्येन क्रीतः** adj. (f.

**—bāzaṛüc$^{ü}$ —बाज़ंरंचू**), bought for a great price. **—mŏla —म्वल । अतिमूल्येन** adv. at a high price, for a great price. **—mŏluk$^{u}$ —म्वलुकु । दुर्मूल्यकः** adj. (f. **—mŏlüc$^{ü}$ —म्वलंचू**), high-priced, costing much, very dear.

**darōg, durōg** (El.) دروغ m. a lie, falsehood.

**darōga दरोग** (= داروغه), a superintendent, inspector, manager, intendant, overseer (El.).

**dŏṛ$^{a}$g द्वंरग् । फाणितविशेषः** f. a kind of candied sugar, usually —°.

**dargāh** درگاه f. a portal, door; a royal court, palace (**ba-dargāh-i padar,** in the palace of the father, Rām. 1511); a mosque; a shrine or tomb (of some reputed saint) which is the object of worship or pilgrimage.

**drāgalad द्रागलद् । दुर्भिचखिन्नः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **drāgaladiñ द्रागलदिञ्**), famine-stricken (Gr.Gr. 135).

**dŏrgam द्वर्गम्, durgam दुर्गम्** adj. c.g. impassable, difficult of access or approach, inaccessible (or nearly so), impenetrable, impervious (Gr.M.); difficult of attainment.

**drŏgun द्रगुन्** (also spelt **drugun द्रुगुन्**) **। दुर्मूल्यीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drŏgyōv द्रग्योव्**), to become dear, to be raised greatly in price, esp. of something usually cheap. **drŏgyō-mot$^{u}$ द्रग्यो-मंतु । दुर्मूल्यीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **drŏgyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ द्रग्ये-मंचू**), become dear, as ab.

**dŏrgand द्रर्गन्द् । दुर्गन्धः** c.g. a bad smell, stink, esp. of rotten fruit or food.

**dragur द्रगुर् । चेत्रांशविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **dragaras द्रगरस्**), a plot (in or near a rice-field) which, owing to its having long lain fallow, is unfit for sowing or the like.

**drọ̆g$^{a}$rāwun द्रंगरावुन् । दुर्मूल्यीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drọ̆g$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ द्रंगरोवु**), to raise the price of anything, to cause something usually cheap to become high-priced (e.g. by misgovernment, or by cornering the market). **drọ̆g$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ द्रंगरोवु-मंतु । दुर्मूल्यीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **drọ̆g$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ द्रंगरांवू-मंचू** or **drọ̆j$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ द्रंजरांवू-मंचू**), raised in price, as ab.

**dīrgashĕnkā दीर्गशंका, dīshēkā दीशेँका,** or **dīshēkhā दीशेँखा । मलोत्सर्गः** f. evacuation of the fæces, easing oneself.

**dirga-s$^{a}$tár$^{i}$ दिर्ग-सतंरि । चिरक्रियः** m. one who is habitually slow, dilatory; lazy at work.

**dŏrgath द्वर्गथ् । दारिद्र्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **dŏrgüʦ$^{ü}$ द्वर्गंचू**), poorness, poverty (lit. and fig.); destitution (Śiv. 1246, 1895); defeat (El.).

**drih द्रिह । भ्रुकुटिः** f. (sg. dat. **drihi द्रिहि**), contraction of the brows, a frown. **—ladüñ$^{ü}$ —लदंञू । भ्रुकुटिविधानम्** f.inf. to frown.

**darhā** (K.Pr. 49) (? **ḍarhā**), fear.

**darah** (K.Pr. 11), see **dara-dar 1** under **dara 4.**

**dārōh दारोह्,** see **dārū.**

**drihalad द्रिहलद् । भ्रुकुटियुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **drihaladiñ द्रिहलदिञ्**), a frowner, one who frowns, frowning.

**drŏh$^{a}$ma द्रहम । तृणलताभेदः** m. a certain kind of grass (*Sorghum halepense*). It is regarded as poisonous till it comes into flower, but its poisonous properties then depart and it is one of the best cattle fodders (L. 71, *durháma*), i.q. **drŏhāma.**

**drŏhāma द्रहाम । तृणलताभेदः** f., i.q. **drŏh$^{a}$ma.**

**darham दर्हम्** درهم adj. c.g. intricate, confused, entangled, distorted, embroiled; afflicted. **—barham** درهم برهم adj. c.g., id. (Gr.M.; Rām. 229, afflicted, upset). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । स्तब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become confused or paralysed with astonishment at some unexpected obstacle. **—karun —करुन् । कुण्ठिती(स्तब्धी)करणम्** m.inf. to confuse, paralyse with astonishment, as ab.

**drō̃j$^{i}$ द्रॉँजि** in **drō̃j$^{i}$ drō̃j$^{i}$ karüñ$^{ü}$ द्रॉँजि द्रॉँजि करंञू । कलहपूर्वा वागादितोदना** f.inf., i.q. **drō̃ch drō̃ch karüñ$^{ü}$,** q.v.

**drō̃j$^{u}$ द्रॉँजु । डोम्बः** m. a Ḍōm, a man of unclean, vile caste, esp. one employed as a spy or messenger.

**drō̃j$^{i}$-bāpār द्रॉँजि-वापार् । डोम्बवृत्तिः** m. conduct like that of a vile Ḍōm. **-bāy -वाय् । डोम्बस्त्री** f. a Ḍōm's wife.

**drō̃j$^{i}$gī द्रॉँजिगी । डोम्बव्यापारः** f. the profession or conduct of a vile Ḍōm or spy; vile conduct generally.

**drā̃jĕr द्राँज्यर् । डोम्बत्वम्** m., i.q. **drō̃j$^{i}$gī.**

**drŏjĕr द्रज्यर् । दुर्मूल्यम्** m. dearness, scarcity, famine (of something usually cheap and easy to get) (Gr.Gr. 140).

**drọ̆j$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ द्रंजरांवू-मंचू,** see **drọ̆g$^{a}$rāwun.**

**dar-jŏsh दर्-जोश्** درجوش adv. with great excitement, eagerly, fervently, ardently, angrily, indignantly (Rām. 329, 818).

**ḍarôk$^{u}$ डरोकु । बिभ्यत्** adj. (f. **ḍaröc$^{ü}$ डरांचू**), fearful, apprehensive, timid; a coward, dastard.

**dr$^{a}$kh द्रख्** or **drikh द्रिख् । रक्तपाः** f. (sg. dat. **dr$^{a}$ki द्रकि** or **driki द्रिकि**), a leech (El. *darak* and *drik*; K.Pr. 15, with suff. of indef. art. *drakah*, for **dr$^{a}$khāh**; L. 157, 461).

**dr$^{a}$ka-**(or **drika-**)**gor$^{u}$ द्रक-**(or **द्रिक-**)**गंरु । रक्तपाविक्रेता** m. a leech-seller (El.). **-gür$^{ü}$ -गंरू । रक्तपाविक्रेत्री** f. a female leech-seller. **-gár$^{i}$-bāy -गंरि-बाय् । रक्तपाविक्रेतृस्त्री** f. a male leech-seller's wife. **—lāgañĕ —लागञ । रक्तपासंयोजनम्** f. pl. inf. to apply leeches. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ । व्यग्रतया खेदोद्भवः** f. pl.

inf. leeches to fall or be applied; met. to be distraught from grief (as if leeches were sucking away one's life-blood). **-ʦop**$^{u}$ -ज़ंपु । रक्तपाघातचिह्नम् m. the mark of a leech-bite. **-wôl**$^{u}$ -वोलु m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a leech-applier (El.).

**drākh** द्राख्, see **nērun.**

**drēkh** (El. *drekh*), m. (sg. dat. **drēkas**), *Pistachia integerrima* (El.). ? i.q. **drẽka-tür**$^{ü}$, q.v.

**drŏkh 1** द्रूख् m. (sg. dat. **drŏkas** द्रूकस्), in the following: **drŏka-drŏkh** द्रूक-द्रूख् । क्रीडनम् f. mutual romping, skipping and dancing, gambols (for gender see Gr.Gr. 75).

**drŏkh 2** द्रूख् । वमिः f. (sg. dat. **drŏki** द्रूकि), vomiting, sickness, squeamishness (El.). **—anüñ**$^{ü}$ —अनंञ़् । वमनम् f.inf. to bring on or cause vomiting. **—yiñ**$^{ü}$ —यिञ़् । वमिसंभवः f.inf. an attack of vomiting to come on.

**drŏka diñĕ** द्रूक दिञ । भर्त्सनप्रलापः f. pl. inf. to give vomits; met. to utter foul abuse (of one who feels himself superior in rank to the abused). **—mārañĕ** —मारञ । गर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to bring vomits into action; met. to boast of oneself, in order by so doing to put another to shame.

**darkh** दर्ख् or **darakh** दरख् m. (sg. dat. **darkas** दर्कस् or **darakas** दरकस्), disputing (El.).

**daraka-darakh** दरक-दरख् । स्पर्धया विलम्बनम् f. delay caused by disputing or emulous zeal, people getting in each other's way, hurly-burly. Cf. **daranga.** For gender see Gr.Gr. 75.

**darka karun** दर्क करुन् । आग्रहविलम्बनम m.inf. to cause delay in this way by disputing or mutual emulous zeal. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । साग्रहाक्षेपः m.inf. (in a quarrel or dispute) to delay it by excess of obstinacy.

**durukha** दुरुख دورخه adj. in **durukha-māth** دورخه مات (in chess) checkmate by both rooks (Rām. 1316).

**drūkh**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ द्रूख्‌रू or **drũkh**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ द्रूँख्‌रू । कुरूपा f. a withered old woman, a hobbling old hag.

**drikākañ** द्रिकाकञ् । याता f. a husband's younger brother's wife; a term of address used between wives of two or more brothers.

**drikākañĕ-bọd**$^{u}$ द्रिकाकञ-बूंदु । यात्राचरणम् m. behaviour like that of the wives of two brothers to each other, mutual quarrelling or dislike between two women. **-tôn**$^{u}$ -तोनु । यातृभावः m. the mutual relationship between a younger brother's wife and an elder brother's wife.

**drakun** द्रकुन् । धावनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drakyōv** द्रक्योव्), to run, esp. to run in order to get over a long distance quickly, to go along at a steady trot.

**drŏkun** द्रूकुन् or **drukun** द्रुकुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **drọk**$^{u}$ द्रूंकु or **druk**$^{u}$ द्रुकु; 2 p.p. **drŏcyōv** द्रूच्योव् or **drucyōv** द्रुच्योव्), to play, sport, gambol. **drŏk**$^{i}$ **drŏk**$^{i}$ **yun**$^{u}$ द्रूंकि द्रूंकि यिनु । अत्यायासक्रीडनम् m.inf. to come playing playing; hence, (of children) to play till one is weary.

**drŏkañĕ** द्रूकञ । उत्प्लुतिः f.pl. gambolling (of children, etc.).

**darkār** दर्कार् دركار adj. c.g. necessary, required, wanted (Śiv. 1079, 1792); required to be done, necessary to be done, proper (course of conduct) (Śiv. 1792).

**drẽka-tür**$^{ü}$ द्रेँक-तंरू । औषधिविशेषः f. a certain medicinal plant growing on the shores of lakes, whose juice is used for eye-diseases. Cf. **drēkh.**

**drāl** द्राल् । मध्यस्थः, विटः m. a broker, an agent (K.Pr. 60); a marriage-broker, a go-between who arranges marriages (L. 268); a go-between, pander. (The fem. **dröl**$^{ü}$, q.v., means 'a bawd', while **drāla-bāy** means 'a broker's wife'.)

**drāla-bāy** द्राल-बाय् । मध्यस्थस्त्री f. a broker's wife. **-har** -हर् । मध्यस्थकलहः (अवास्तवकलहः) f. brokers' quarrelling; sham quarrelling, like that which brokers practise with the sellers in order to deceive their buyer-clients, or vice versa.

**dröl**$^{i}$ द्रांलि । माध्यस्थ्यमूल्यम् f. commission paid to a broker, brokerage. **—khẽñ**$^{ü}$ —ख्यंञ़् । माध्यस्थ्यभृतिभोगः f.inf. to earn or receive brokerage.

**dröl**$^{ü}$ द्रांलू । विटी f. a bawd, a female pimp.

**drūl**$^{u}$ द्रूलु m. the skin of men or animals (El. *drúl*). See **drūr**$^{u}$.

**dārĕl** दार्यल् । लम्बितश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) long-bearded (Gr.Gr. 133, 134). Cf. **dör**$^{i}$**yāl.**

**dŏrlab** द्वर्लब् adj. c.g. difficult to get (K. 61); rare, scarce (Gr.M.); difficult to get to, hence difficult to do, almost impossible (of a task) (Śiv. 743, 1003, 1758, K. 202).

**drölid** द्रांलिद् । दरिद्रः adj. c.g. poor, needy, poverty-stricken, unfortunate (K. 1090, 1154). **-küṭ**$^{ü}$ -कंटू । दरिद्रपुत्री f. the daughter of a poor man; a poverty-stricken girl or (sometimes) woman. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दरिद्रपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a poor man's son; a poverty-stricken boy; a son of misfortune, one miserably poor (K.Pr. 189).

**drölid**$^{a}$**gī** द्रांलिद्‌गी । दरिद्रव्यापारः f. conduct like that of one who is poverty-stricken, whether really so or not.

**dröliduth** द्रांलिदुथ् । दरिद्रत्वम् m. (sg. dat. **dröl**$^{i}$**datas** दांलिदतस्), poverty.

**dröl**$^{i}$**döz**$^{ü}$ द्रांलिदांज़ू । दरिद्रता f. poverty (K. 1090, 1094, 1158).

**drālagī** द्रालगी । मध्यवर्तिता f. the conduct of a go-between or broker; conduct like that of a broker.

**drālᵃz द्राल्ज़् । मध्यस्थवृत्तिः** f. the profession of go-between or a broker, broker.

**drām द्राम्**, see **nērun.**

**darm दर्म्** or **darᵃm दर्म् । धर्मः** virtue, morality, customary observance of prescribed conduct, duty, good works, piety, religion (K.Pr. 105, 187 ; Śiv. 51, 170, 516, 1028, etc.) ; personified in **darmay,** O Piety ! (Śiv. 51) ; charity, almsgiving (El., K.Pr. 48) ; virtue, nature, character, essential quality, peculiarity (Śiv. 1673, 1898). **—arth kām mōksh —अर्थ् काम् मोच्** m.pl. religious merit, wealth, pleasure, and final emancipation (the four objects of existence) (Śiv. 1798). **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ** or **darma-bĕñĕ दर्म-ब्यञ । धर्मभगिनी** f. a sister in respect of religion ; (when referring to a grown-up unmarried woman) a woman who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a sister, and treated accordingly. **—Dās —दास्** N. of a celebrated Kāshmīrī ascetic. He built several small houses, the biggest of which was sufficient for only two persons. Hence the phrase **Dharᵃm Dāsüñᵘ̈ kuṭhürᵘ̈**, a Dharᵃm Dās's chamber, hence any small room. He died in 1877. (See K.Pr. 50.) **—gārun —गारुन् । धर्मसमाचरणम्** m.inf. to remember morality affectionately, zealously to follow moral duties. **-karm -कर्म् । धर्मक्रिया** m. (sg. dat. **darmas-karmas दर्मस्-कर्मस्**), morality and the performance of religious actions, the sum-total of all one's moral duties and observances (Śiv. 681) ; cf. **darma-karm** bel. **-möjᵘ̈ -मांज़ू । धर्ममाता** f. a mother in respect of religion ; a woman who, owing to community of religious belief or after calling religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a mother, and treated as such.

**darma-aina** or **-öna दर्म-ऐन । दानार्थादर्शः** m. 'a piety-mirror' ; a kind of small mirror intended to be used for giving in charity. **-boḍᵘ -वंडु । धर्मेण महान्** adj. (f. **-büḍᵘ̈ -वंडू**), great in piety, respected owing to good moral character ; very virtuous. **-bāg -बाग् । धर्मार्थोद्यानम्** m. a piety-garden ; a public garden founded as an act of virtue by a private person. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । धर्मवृद्धिः** m. greatness in piety, respect paid to a man owing to his good moral character ; greatness of virtue, virtuousness. **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ । धर्मभगिनी** f. a sister in religion, i.q. **darm-bĕñĕ** ab. **-bôyᵘ -बोयु । धर्मभ्राता** m. a brother in religion, a male friend who, owing to mutual religious sympathy or after taking religion as a witness to the assertion, is looked upon as a brother, and treated as such. **-dā̃d -दाँद् । उत्सर्जितवृषः** m. a piety-bull, a Brahminy Bull, a bull set at liberty by Hindūs as an act of piety, and allowed to roam at will ; met. a stout lumpish fool of a fellow who follows his own courses. **—ḍolᵘ-motᵘ —डंलु-मंतु । धर्मात्पतितः** perf. part. (f. **—ḍüjᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ —डंजू-मंचू**), one who has abandoned customary rules and piety, a reprobate. **—ḍalun —डलुन् । धर्मात्पतनम्** m.inf. to abandon customary rules and piety, to become a reprobate. **-dān -दान्** m. pious gifts, charity (Śiv. 1148, 1738). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । धर्माच्चलनम्** m.inf. to go from piety, to abandon pious practices, to become a reprobate. **-hān -हान् । धर्मापवादः** f. loss of piety ; a reputation for conduct wanting in piety. **-hān khasüñᵘ̈ -हान् खसंञू । धर्मकुत्सारोपः** f.inf. an accusation of a repute of want of piety to be incurred. **-hān yiñᵘ̈ -हान् यिञू । धर्मकुत्सासमापत्तिः** f.inf. a repute for want of piety to be incurred. **-hīñĕr -हीञर् । धर्महीनता** m. want of piety. **-hyūnᵘ -ह्यूनु । धर्महीनः** adj. (f. **-hīñᵘ̈ -हीञू**), wanting in piety. **-kinⁱ -किनि** adv. according to the rules for pious observance, devoutly. **-kangañ -कङ्गञ् । दानार्थकङ्कतिका** f. 'a piety-comb', a kind of small-sized woman's comb intended to be used for giving in charity (it has teeth on both sides). **-kanguvᵘ -कङ्गुवु । दानार्थकङ्कतिका** m. 'a piety-comb', a man's comb intended for a similar purpose (it has teeth on only one side). **-karm -कर्म्** m. (sg. dat. **darma-karmas दर्म-कर्मस्**), a work of piety, a religious action ; cf. **darm-karm** ab. **-phal -फल् । धर्मफलम्** m. the fruit of piety, the divine reward for good works in this or the other world. **-phälⁱ baṭañ -फंलि बटञ् । भिक्षुब्राह्मणी** f. a piety-fruit Brāhmaṇ woman, a Brāhmaṇ beggar-woman who in asking for alms reminds each person applied to of the reward earned by pious actions such as giving in charity. **—pyonᵘ —प्यंनु । धर्मान्निपातः** m.inf. to fall from piety, to give up pious practices. **-röchⁱ -रांछि । धर्मस्य रक्षा, धर्मरक्षा** f. protection of piety, the upholding of pious practices ; protection from harm owing to one's personal piety. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु । धर्महीनः** adj. (f. **-rüʦhᵘ̈ -रंछू**), without piety, a reprobate. **-raʦhar -रछर् । धर्मराहित्यम्** m. absence of piety. **-rāza द(ध)र्म-राज़** m. a king of justice ; hence, a just judge, one who decides justly (Śiv. 1754) ; N. of Yama, the Lord of the Lower World, who judges the soul after death (Śiv. 810, 1148, 1911 ; K. 493, 538, 848). **-sabā -सबा** f. an assembly for pious purposes, a holy assembly (Śiv. 65, 969, 1070). **-shösᵃtᵃr -शांसतंर् । धर्मशास्त्रम्** m. a code of moral laws. **-shösᵃtᵃ́rⁱ -शांसतंरि । धर्मशास्त्राध्यापकः** m. one who teaches a code of moral laws. **-ṣost$^{u}$** -संस्तु । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. (f. **-süʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$** -संछू), possessing piety, pious. **-saʦhar** -सछ़र् । धर्मनिष्ठत्वम् m. piety, a pious disposition, pious conduct. **-wākh** -वाख् m. a word of piety, true words, a truthful statement (K. 722). **-zān** -ज़ान् । धर्मज्ञानम् f. (sg. dat. **-zöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ज़ांञू), knowledge of moral law or duty.

**darmüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** दर्मंचू, see **darmuk$^{u}$** bel. **—kath** —कथ् । यथातत्त्वसंभाषणम् f. a word of piety; a truthful statement; good advice or a just decision given by an arbitrator or the like.

**darmuk$^{u}$** दर्मुकु । धर्मोद्भवः, दानहेतुकः adj. (f. **darmüc$^{\ddot{u}}$** दर्मंचू), of or belonging to piety (Śiv. 448, 520, 598, etc.); sprung from good works or piety (e.g. good luck, the reward of virtue); that which is given as a gift for pious purposes.

**darmas** दर्मस् sg. dat. for virtue, for piety (Śiv. 750, in sense of acc.); used almost as a precative interjection equivalent to the English 'for goodness sake', 'for heaven's sake' (Śiv. 1554, 1630, 1673, 1737). **—āmot$^{u}$** —आमंतु । प्रतिग्रहप्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —आमंछ़ू), 'come for piety,' hence received as a present, esp. a present given as a pious action. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । दानोत्सर्गः m.inf. to give for piety, to give or endow for pious purposes. **—dyut$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —दितु-मंतु । दानेनोत्सृष्टः perf. part. (f. **—diʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —दिछू-मंछ़ू), given for pious purposes, given as an endowment. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । दानतः प्राप्तिः m.inf. to be given as a present, esp. for pious purposes.

**darmī** दर्मी । धर्मनिष्ठः adj. c.g. faithful to duty, virtuous, pious, just.

**daram** दरम् in the following: **daram-bôy$^{u}$** दरम्-बोयु । जाङ्गलिकमनुष्यः m. a forester, one who inhabits the wild hill-country of Kashmīr, and occupies himself with cattle-tending or similar occupations.

**durma** दुर्म । और्णबृहतिकाभेदः m. a kind of thick woollen blanket, used as a bed-covering in cold weather.

**dramb** द्रम्ब् । चक्राकारो गोमयकरीषः f. a circular cake of moist cow-dung spread out in the sun to dry for fuel, a cake of cow-dung fuel.

**dramba-chal** द्रम्ब-छल् । करीषचक्रखण्डम् m. a piece of a cake of cow-dung fuel. **-nār** -नार् । करीषविशेषाग्निः m. a fire of cow-dung fuel, esp. such a fire as used by goldsmiths for melting the precious metals. **—thipaňĕ** —थिपञ । अकार्यकरणम् f. pl. inf. to pat cow-dung fuel, to prepare the moist cakes of cow-dung fuel for drying; met. (of a person once prosperous, but reduced to poverty) to take to a lowly occupation for a livelihood. **—wahāraňĕ** —वहारञ । शोषार्थं गोमयप्रसारणम् f. pl. inf. to spread out moist cakes of cow-dung to dry; met. to throw filth about in improper places.

**darmāda** दर्माद درمعده adv. in the belly, but used met. in the following: **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । सविलम्बीभवनम् m.inf. to be delayed (in the accomplishment of any work). **—karun** —करुन् । विलम्बितीकरणम् m.inf. to delay as ab. **—lagun** —लगुन् m.inf. to be in doubt, incertitude (Rām. 1670).

**dāra-madāra** दार-मदार (= دار و مدار) । सान्त्वना m. adjustment of a dispute; (in Kāshmīrī) causing a person to like something which he has hitherto disliked, reconciling, winning over, propitiating, satisfying.

**dramun** द्रमुन् । दूर्वातृणम् m. (sg. dat. **dramanas** द्रमनस्; pl. nom. **draman** द्रमन्), a kind of grass, bent grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynodon dactylon*, the *dūb*-grass of India, used as a fodder; (El.) the short grass of the field, green grass. **—zyon$^{u}$** —ज़्यनु । मरणतोऽतिकालव्यत्ययः m. *dūb*-grass to spring up (on a person's grave or at the place where his body was cremated); hence, a long time to have passed since a person's death.

**draman bọ̆d$^{u}$** द्रमन् बुंडु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a handful of *dūb*-grass, as much as can be grasped in the hand and plucked from the ground. **-bēra** -बेर । दूर्वाव्याप्तसीमा f. a boundary-mound between fields or surrounding a field, on which *dūb*-grass grows plentifully. **-boṭh$^{u}$** -बंठु । दूर्वाकूलम् m. the bank of a river, lake, road, or the like on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-kānüj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कानंजू । दूर्वानालम् f. the stalk of *dūb*-grass, a decoction of which is used as a medicine in fevers, etc. **-köñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कांञू । दूर्वालतासमूहः f. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass. **-mŏnḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मुंडू । दूर्वामूलम् f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ** -मुंज्य), the tangled clump of roots of the *dūb*-grass. **-tul$^{u}$** -तुलु । दूर्वासमूहः m. a small quantity of *dūb*-grass, whether torn up from the ground or not. **-ʦakul** -च़कुल् । दूर्वाव्याप्तस्थण्डिलभागः m. (sg. dat. **-ʦakalas** -च़कलस्), a piece of open ground on which *dūb*-grass grows freely. **-zanḍ** -ज़ंड् । दूर्वासमूहः m. a pile of rooted-up *dūb*-grass.

**drāmun** द्रामुन् । उद्गारास्वादनम m. (sg. dat. **drāmanas** द्रामनस्), chewing the cud (of ruminants). **—karun** —करुन् । धनादिजीर्णनम् m.inf. to chew the cud; met. to misappropriate property entrusted to one.

**darmārth** दर्मार्थ् । दाननिमित्तकः adj. c.g. any article, land, or the like, given for or devoted to pious or charitable purposes; a pension (El.).

**drāmot$^{u}$** द्रामंतु, **drāmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रामंछ़ू, **drāmay** द्रामय्, see **nērun.**

**dran** द्रन् । जलाविलपङ्किलस्थानम् f. (sg. dat. **drüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रंञू), low marshy ground near lakes, covered with thickly grown grass and water-weeds, and engulfing like a quicksand any one who steps upon it.

**drin,** m. a marmot, *Arctomys hemachalanus* (El. and L. 117).

**drina** द्रिन । तृणलताविशेषः f. a kind of grass or creeper, described as long, thin, and soft, but nevertheless tough. **-hyuh**$^{u}$ -हिहु । दुश्छेद्यः adj. (f. **-hish**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हिशू), like *drina,* hence of some edible vegetable tough even after being cooked, too tough to chew.

**dāran** दारन् adj. c.g. bearing, upholding, possessing, retaining, used —° as in **mōha-dāran** (m.c. **mōha-dāranō**), he who possesses or is continually subject to illusion (Śiv. 1425).

**dāranā** दारना । समाधिः f. concentration of the mind on any subject; intense abstract meditation (esp. when practised with suppression of breath) (Śiv. 62, 132, etc.); firmness, steadfastness. **dāranāyĕ-dār** दारनाय-दार् m. one who possesses steadfastness; N. of the Supreme Being, He Who is firm and sure (Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ dār,** hold thou fast with abstract meditation).

**darun 1** दरुन् । व्रतकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dor**$^{u}$ **4** दॊरु; for **1, 2, 3** see s.vv.; for an example of **dor**$^{u}$ **4** see Śiv. 1905), to maintain or keep a fast, to fast (Śiv. 740, 1749); usually with a cognate accusative such as **vrath** (Śiv. 758, 1168, 1351, 1408, 1583, 1905); **dyān darun,** to meditate, concentrate one's mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520), but more usually **dyān dārun,** see **dārun,** but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 2.** In Śiv. 1749 **daronu-y** is fut. pass. part.

**darun 2** दरुन् । स्थिरीभवनम्, धृष्टीभवनम्, वृष्टिनिरोधः, स्मृतिगोचरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **daryōv** दर्योव्), to become steady (of something in motion), to become firm, to stand steady (K.Pr. 80, Śiv. 171, 244, 346, 907, 936, 1066, 1251, 1351, 1584); to become firm, strong; to become well and strong after an illness; (of a child) to be impudent, audacious, naughty; (of rain) to cease falling (K.Pr. 116, Śiv. 1236, 1286); to be known off by heart or by rote; **dyān darun,** abstract meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752, pres. part. **daran**), but cf. **dyān darun** under **darun 1.**

**darana-kaṭh** दरन-कठ् । अनादृतप्रायबालकः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्; f. **-küṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1** -कंटू, sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a neglected child, not looked after because the parents have too many children or are too poor. **-küṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **2** -कंटू । ओषधिलताविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a certain medicinal plant with small but long leaves, usually found in the neighbourhood of lakes or ponds.

**darith dyun**$^{u}$ दरिथ् दिनु । प्रक्षेपणम् m.inf. to throw away some despised article.

**daryō-mot**$^{u}$ दर्यों-मंतु । दृढीभूतः perf. part. (f. **daryē-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ दर्यें-मंच़ू), become steady, firm, strong; entirely recovered from illness and again become hale and hearty; (of a child) become impudent, audacious, naughty, etc., as under **darun.**

**ḍarun** डरुन् । भययुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍaryōv** डर्योव्), to fear, to be or become afraid (Śiv. 1067, K. 180). **ḍaryō-mot**$^{u}$ डर्यों-मंतु । भीतः perf. part. (f. **ḍaryē-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ डर्यें-मंच़ू), one who has become afraid, fearful, a coward; timid, apprehensive.

**dārun** दारुन् । धारणम्, उद्धारः, पात्रादेः समीपकरणम्, वरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dôr**$^{u}$ दोरु), to bear, to carry, uphold (Śiv. 1392); to put, to place (Śiv. 433, 1361); to owe (money), to have on loan; to reach out (a wallet, the hand, or the like); to receive something (El., K.Pr. 15); to extend or stretch out (a limb) for any purpose (K.Pr. 261); to offer (e.g. one's neck to the sword, YZ. 51, or the head to be bound, Śiv. 1395); to accept, agree to, assent to, acquiesce in; to perform, to carry out, a fast or other religious obligation (cf. **darun 1**). **ös dārun,** m.inf. to open the mouth to receive anything (K.Pr. 145, 171); to swallow up (K.Pr. 76). **dyān dārun,** m.inf. to perform religious meditation, to meditate (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198 **dörith-kĕth** = **dörith,** 228, etc.); often with **dāranāyĕ** (see **dāranā**), to meditate with abstract meditation, to meditate profoundly, e.g. in Śiv. 1789, with pun on **dāranāyĕ-dār,** He who is steadfast, God. **dyāna dārun,** m.inf. to hold (someone) in meditation, to meditate (upon someone) (Śiv. 252, 1195). **halam dārun,** m.inf. to hold out the skirt to receive something (K.Pr. 50, 153). **kan dārun,** m.inf. to apply the ear, listen, pay heed (Śiv. 163, 584, 596, 812, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614). **rūph dārun,** m.inf. to assume a certain form, take the form (of) (Śiv. 94, 100, 739, 861, 975, 977, 1134); so **avatār dārun,** to assume an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 581, 1238, 1739); **libāsāh dārun,** assume an outward appearance (of) (Śiv. 833); **kāyā dārüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ f.inf. to take a body, assume bodily form (Śiv. 1458); **warn dārun,** to take (a certain) colour, assume (a certain appearance) (Śiv. 840). **samsār dārun,** m.inf. to adopt the world, to give up asceticism and assume the life of a householder (Śiv. 1224). **vairāgyĕ dārun,** m.inf. to adopt asceticism, become an ascetic (Siv. 1753). **vrath dārun,** m.inf. to keep a fast, to fast (Siv. 526, K. 1168). **zīṭh$^{i}$ atha dārán$^{i}$**, m. pl. inf. to stretch out the arms (in greediness or yearning) (H. vii, 25). **—pārun —पारुन्** । **व्रतपारणा** m.inf. to perform or accomplish a fast.

**dör$^{i}$ dör$^{i}$ dyun$^{u}$ दांरि दांरि दिनु । अतिसंभ्रमेण विधानम्** m.inf. to perform or complete anything in great haste and confusion, not arranging things in proper order, to do anything hastily and untidily.

**dôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दोरु-मंतु । धृतः** perf. part. (f. **dör$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ दांरू-मंचू**), borne, carried, upheld; placed, put; (money) borrowed or owed; (of a vessel or hand) reached out to receive something; accepted, agreed to; (of a fast or the like) accepted, undertaken.

**dāran din$^{i}$ दारन् दिनि । सायंप्रातराहुतिदानम्** m. pl. inf. (among Hindūs) to perform the morning and evening oblations.

**dörith dyun$^{u}$ दांरिथ् दिनु । निपातनम्** m.inf. to dash down, knock down (Śiv. 324, K. 83, 351, 736), esp. with the intention of breaking. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । नीचाधीनता** m.inf. voluntarily to abase oneself. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अधःस्थितिः** m.inf. to lie before a smiter or executioner so as to allow him to strike the more easily, to be a craven, 'to kiss the rod,' 'turn the other cheek.'

**dārun$^{u}$ दारुनु । अरघट्टभ्रामणसंग्राहकीलकम्** m. the handle of the upper millstone of a hand grinding-mill.

**dōrun दोरुन्**, conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dōryōv दोर्योव्**), to run (El., Gr.M., K. 434, 1162). **dūr$^{i}$ dūr$^{i}$ दूरि दूरि । धावित्वा धावित्वा (शीघ्रम्)** freq. part. (for **dūri dūri,** see **dūr$^{u}$**), running running, hence as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

**dūrun दूरुन् । दूरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **dūryōv दूर्योव्**), to be distant, to become distant (of place or time). **duryō-mot$^{u}$ दूर्यो-मंतु । दूरं प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **duryē-müʦ$^{ü}$ दूर्ये-मंचू**), become distant, having reached a distant land; (that which has) happened a long time ago.

**drānchĕ द्रांछ्य**, see **drō̃ṭh$^{u}$**.

**drönch द्रांछ्**, see **drō̃ch.**

**drūnchĕ द्रूंछ्य**, see **drū̃ṭh$^{u}$**.

**drānchĕr द्रांछ्यर्**, **drēnchĕr द्रेंछ्यर्**, see **drā̃chĕr.**

**dūrandēsh دوراندیش** adj. c.g. far-sighted, far-seeing, keen, discerning; provident, foreseeing, sagacious (Gr.M.).

**drang 1 द्रङ्ग् । निर्झरः** m. a waterfall, cascade.

**drang 2 द्रङ्ग् । शुल्कस्थानम्** f. a place where there is a toll-office, the locality of a custom-house, a frontier station. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 399.

**dranga-bal द्रङ्ग-बल् । शुल्कगृहम्** m. a frontier toll-house, custom-house, passport office. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ । भयापाताद्व्याकुलतापत्तिः** f.pl.inf. perturbation or distress of mind to occur when caused by hearing or seeing something causing fear, to be terrified. **-rôch$^{u}$ -रोछु । शुल्कस्थानपालः** m. a custom-house officer, an examiner of passports.

**daranga दरङ्ग (= درنگ) । आग्रहपूर्वको विलम्बः** m. hesitation, tardiness; delay caused by obstinacy or excessive eagerness; cf. **darkh. —lagun —लगुन् । विलम्बितीभवनम्** m.inf. such delay to occur (e.g. by eagerness and overcrowding of the recipients in the distribution of charity). **—lāgun —लागुन् । आग्रहाद्विलम्बनम्** m.inf. to cause such delay.

**darangī दरङ्गी درنگی । विलम्बः** f. lateness, tardiness; delay caused by excessive eagerness, esp. when the necessaries for the work delayed run short. **—gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ़ञू । विलम्बसंभवः** f.inf. delay to occur in some work commenced, but for which materials are found to be insufficient, whether such delay is accompanied by excessive zeal or by neglect.

**duráng$^{i}$ दुरंगि (= دورنگ) । द्विप्रकारः** adj. c.g. of two colours; of two kinds, of two forms.

**durong$^{u}$ दुरंगु (= دورنگ) । द्विवर्णः** adj. (f. **duránj$^{i}$ दुरंजि** or **durünj$^{ü}$ दुरंजू**), of two colours, two-coloured.

**drangala द्रङ्गल । मनुष्यसमुदायः** m. a gang or body of people collected for a sudden robbery or the like.

**darengrī** (El.) f. the astringent leaves of *Rhus cotinus* or allied species, used in dyeing.

**drônj$^{u}$ द्रोंजु**, see **drō̃j$^{u}$.**

**drönj$^{i}$gī द्रांजिगी**, see **drō̃j$^{i}$gī.**

**drānjĕr द्रांज्यर्**, see **drā̃jĕr.**

**drēnka-tür$^{ü}$ द्रेंक-तरू**, see **drē̃ka-tür$^{ü}$.**

**drēnṭh द्रेंठ्**, etc., see **drē̃ṭh,** etc.

**drônṭh$^{u}$ द्रोंठु**, see **drō̃ṭh$^{u}$.**

**drūnṭh$^{u}$ द्रूंठु**, see **drū̃ṭh$^{u}$.**

**daranāwun दरनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daranôw$^{u}$ दरनोवु**), caus. of **darun 1,** to cause a person to keep a fast, to teach to keep a fast according to proper rules (Śiv. 1749).

**dāranāwun दारनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāranôw$^{u}$ दारनोवु**), caus. of **dārun,** to cause to bear, carry, etc. **dyān dāranāwun ध्यान् दारनावुन्** m.inf. to cause (a person) to meditate (Śiv. 451), see **dyān dārun** under **dārun.**

**ḍaranāwun डरनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍaranôw$^{u}$ डरनोवु**), to frighten (El.). Caus. of **ḍarun,** q.v.

**dōranāwun दोरनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōranôw$^{u}$ दोरनोवु**), to cause to run. Caus. of **dōrun** (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1479).

**dārĕñ** दार्यञ् دارِن, see **dār 1.**

**dārñe dārñĕ** दार्ञे दार्ञे । शनैः शनैः adv. slowly, quietly, gently, gradually.

**draupadī, drōpadī** द्रौपदी f. N. of the wife of the five Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit epic the Mahābhārata. Sg. dat. **draupadiyĕ** द्रौपदिय (Śiv. 996, 1329; K. 1017, 1067).

**darpēsh** दरपेश् درپیش adv. in front (of), before (Rām. 235); under consideration, under trial. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to place or lay before, to introduce, bring forward, adduce; **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** m.inf. to come in front, be before; to be in hand, be pending; to happen, occur (Rām. 235).

**drūr$^{u}$ 1** द्रूरु or **dryūr$^{u}$ 1** द्र्यूरु । चर्म m. (sg. dat. **drīris** द्रीरिस्, abl. **drēri** द्रेरि), the skin of men or animals, hide. (El. has *drúl*, for *drūl$^{u}$*.) **—wālun —वालुन्** । चर्मोद्धारणम् m.inf. to skin, to flay; met. to skin a person alive with abuse, to put to shame by foul abuse. **—wasun —वसुन्** । चर्मोद्धारः m.inf. to be skinned, to be flayed; met. to be skinned alive by abuse, to be put to shame by foul abuse.

**drūr$^{u}$ 2** द्रूरु or **dryūr$^{u}$** द्र्यूरु (cf. **dyūr$^{u}$**) । चर्मरसपिच्छः m. (sg. dat. **drīris** द्रीरिस्, abl. **drēri** द्रेरि), glue (made by boiling down skin, etc.); the gum, resin, or resinous pitch that exudes from the bark of certain trees after incision.

**drīr$^{i}$ püṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रीरि-पंटू । द्रुमपिच्छपटिका f. a pitch plaster, a glue plaster, used for uniting broken limbs, healing open sores, splicing wood, etc.

**drūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रूंरू । दीपकः f. a large elevated light, a torch, beacon.

**darĕr** दर्यर् । दृढता m. firmness, strength.

**dūrĕr** दूर्यर् । दूरत्वम् m. farness, distance (of space, time, relationship, etc.); separation (from a beloved) (Śiv. 157, K. 407, 479); **cyôn$^{u}$ dūrĕr,** separation from thee (YZ. 47, 142, Śiv. 271).

**daṛ$^{a}$run** दंरुन् । स्थिरीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **daṛ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** दंरुरु), to make steady; to make firm; to make steady by practice, train by practice. Causal of **darun 2,** q.v. in all its senses.

**dras,** ? gend., N. of a certain fish taken in August and September. It is doubtful if it is a separate species, being more probably a name given to any fry that comes to the net (L. 158).

**drās 1** द्रास्, see **nērun.**

**drās 2** द्रास् । प्रदेशभेदः f. Drās, N. of a town and district in Bāltistān, west of Śrīnagar. See D. 222 ff.

**drasa** द्रस । आकर्षणम् m. pulling at a rope, a cloth, or a like, to detach it from something to which the other end is fixed. Cf. **dara 4. —dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** । आकृष्टिविधानम् m.inf. to pull, as ab.

**drāsi** द्रासि, in **drāsi drāsi din$^{i}$** द्रासि द्रासि दिनि । अतिप्रलपनम् m. pl. inf. to pour forth a torrent of reproaches or abuse.

**drọ̆s$^{u}$** द्रुंसु or **dros$^{u}$** द्रंसु । आविलप्रायः, संसृष्टमलिनशाकादिः adj. (f. **drọ̆s$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रुंसू or **drüs$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रंसू) (of cooked vegetables or the like), dirty, turbid, mixed up with stalks, leaves, etc., and hence unpalatable, not cleared; as subst. m., cooked vegetables of this description. Cf. **drọ̆sh$^{u}$.**

**drus$^{u}$** द्रुसु । पूर्णः adj. (f. **drus$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रुसू), entire, full, complete in all its parts. Cf. **drust$^{u}$.**

**daras 5** दरस् m. (for **1–4** see **dar, dara**), looking at, esp. looking respectfully at anything, respectful visiting. **-diwayĕ gatshun** -दिवय गछुन् । तीर्थयात्रा m.inf. to go on a pilgrimage to a holy place with a troop of pilgrims, to join a pilgrimage, to visit a place of pilgrimage on one of the great days when there is a concourse of people there, to go to a *mēlā.* Cf. **diway. —hyon$^{u}$ —ह्योनु** । आदरविधानम् m.inf. to show respect to anyone.

**dīris** दीरिस्, see **dyūr$^{u}$.**

**durasa** दुरस । द्विरसः adj. c.g. possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

**duros$^{u}$** दुरंसु । द्विरसास्वादः adj. (f. **durüs$^{\ddot{u}}$** दुरंसू), possessing two flavours (e.g. sweet and sour at the same time).

**drọ̆sh$^{u}$** द्रुंशु or **drosh$^{u}$** द्रंशु । असमीक्ष्यकारी, निर्बुद्धिः adj. (f. **drọ̆sh$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रुंशू or **drüsh$^{\ddot{u}}$** द्रंशू), the reverse of an epicure, one who will eat cooked vegetables not cleared of their stalks, etc., or who pays no heed to flavour and will eat unpalatable food, a fellow who will eat anything or do anything without reflecting. Cf. **drọ̆s$^{u}$.**

**darish$^{\ddot{u}}$** दरिशू, see **daryush$^{u}$.**

**darshun** दर्शुन् । दर्शनम् m. (sg. dat. **darshĕnas** दर्शनस्), a look, seeing (Śiv. 806, 903, 907); a meeting, an interview (El., Śiv. 167, 190, 238); a visit of respect, or of adoration (to a king or god), homage (Śiv. 101, 433, 1038); a visit paid to the shrine of a deity, a visit of worship to a temple. **ba-darshĕn** ब-दर्शन् adv. in sight, visible (Rām. 1664). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** m.inf. to grant an interview, to show oneself, to appear (to someone) (YZ. 44, Śiv. 283, 346, 485, 487, 690, 898, etc.). **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show oneself (Śiv. 511, 715, 740, 1243, 1527). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pay a visit of adoration or respect (Śiv. 508, 927).

**darshĕn-gāh** दर्शन्-गाह् m. a place where one interviews a superior, a palace (El., YZ. 172).

**darshĕnī** दर्शनी । दर्शनयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being looked at, beautiful.

**drashṭ द्रष्** (K. 932 ; El. m.), **drĕshṭī दृष्टी** f. (Śiv. 1019), or **drĕshṭi दृष्टि** f. (Śiv. 1431, K. 230), seeing, viewing, beholding (also with the mental eye) (Śiv. 1061, 1076, 1277, 1492, 1889, K. 932) ; the sight, the faculty of seeing (Śiv. 1019, 1023) ; the mind's eye, wisdom, intelligence.

**dēha-drashṭ** (Śiv. 1545) or **-drĕshṭi** (Śiv. 1016, 1431, 1796), looking upon the body as one's Self, confounding the Self with the body, religious ignorance. **sama-drĕshṭi,** f. regarding all things impartially (Śiv. 1853). **drĕshṭi-tala दृष्टि-तल** adv. visibly, before one's eyes (Śiv. 1621, 1623).

**drĕshṭānth दृष्टान्थ्** m. (sg. dat. **drĕshtāntas दृष्टान्तस्**), an example, allegory, instance, exemplification. **—hāwun —हावुन्** m.inf. to show clearly, make evident (Rām. 133, 1707).

**dara-sĕph दर-स्यफ् । शुक्लमृत्तिका** f. (sg. dat. **-sĕpi -स्यपि**), a kind of chalk, found mostly in the hills of Kashmīr.

**dārāsār दारासार् । धारासंपातः** m. a heavy and long-continued fall of rain.

**drust$^u$ द्रुस्तु** (? = درست) **। संपूर्णः** adj. (f. **drust$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रुस्तू**), entire, full, complete in all its parts (Śiv. 1428) ; certain, correct (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make correct, rectify (Gr.M.).

**drustĕ wati द्रस्त्य वति** adv. all the way, during the whole journey (Gr.M.). **—röʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —रांचू** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

**drustis dŏhas द्रस्तिस् दहस्** adv. all day (Gr.M.). **—rātas —रातस्** adv. all night (Gr.M.).

**drasṭānṭ,** adj. c.g. manifest, visible, evident (El.), i.q. **drĕshṭānth,** q.v.

**drāsay द्रासय्,** see **nērun.**

**droṭ$^u$ द्रटु । दृढः** adj. (f. nom. **drüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रटू,** dat. **dracĕ द्रच्य**), strong, tough, not easily broken. Cf. **dor$^u$ 1** and **draḍ.**

**drôt$^u$ द्रोतु । लवित्रम्** m. a kind of sickle (K.Pr. 61, 146 ; Śiv. 1532). Cf. **dröʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$.** **—aʦun —अचुन् । लूत्यारम्भः** m.inf. the sickle to enter, reaping to commence. **—dyun$^u$ —दिनु । निःशेषतश्छेदनम्** m.inf. to apply the sickle ; met. to cut off any family or business, to destroy, wipe off the face of the earth. **—lagun —लगुन् । निःशेषेण छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be utterly cut off as ab. **—ʦānun —चानुन् । लूत्यारभणम्** m.inf. to cause the sickle to enter, to commence reaping.

**dröt$^i$-dan द्रांति-दन् । दात्रत्सरुः** m. the handle of a sickle. **—lāgan$^i$ —लागंनि । तप्तदात्रतोदना** m. pl. inf. to apply sickles, to brand a person with a red-hot sickle (formerly a common punishment) ; met. to make a person squirm under abuse. **-nāṭa -नाट । अनुचिततया भेदनम्** f. (carving) flesh with a sickle ; met. (in carving meat) to hack and hew, neglecting the joints ; similarly, to cut fruit, etc., wrongly, or to cut cloth, etc., wrongly.

**duroṭ$^u$ दुरटु । द्विःप्रमाणः** adj. (f. **durüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुरटू**), twice as heavy, weighing twice as much (as something else).

**drath द्रथ् । पराग्रहः** f. (sg. dat. **drüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रचू**), urging or obstinacy shown by another to one who is performing any action he does not like ; (pl.) the diseases and other accidents of childhood (Rām. 1586). **—nakha wālüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —नख वालंञू । अरुचिपूर्वको निर्वाहः** f.inf. to pay such urging, i.e. when doing anything against one's will, to carry it through somehow or other at as little expenditure of trouble, etc., as possible.

**drēṭh द्रेँठ्** m. (sg. dat. **drēṭhas द्रेँठस्**), the faculty of eyesight (El.). **—āmot$^u$ —आमंतु । दृष्टिगोचरीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आमंचू**), become visible (of something very minute, which one is by some means enabled to see, or of something visible to most people, but which owing to weak sight is generally invisible to some person, and which he is now able to see). **—wasun —वसुन् । प्रत्यक्षादर्शनम्** m.inf. (of something visible), to become suddenly invisible (owing to failure of sight, illusion, or the like). **—yun$^u$ —यिनु । दृग्गोचरीभवनम्** m.inf. to become visible, as in **—āmot$^u$** ab. ; to be seen (Śiv. 104, 180, K. 159, 193, 411, 434, 436–9). This is used as the pass. of **ḍēshun,** to see, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 169). **—yiwawun$^u$ —यिववुनु । दृश्यमानः** n.ag. (f. **—yiwawüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —यिववंञू**), that which becomes visible ; visible, that which can be seen by everyone.

**drõṭh$^u$ द्रोँठु** or **drūṭh$^u$ द्रूँठु । कठोरः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **drõṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रोँठू,** dat. **drāchĕ द्राँछ्य**), become hard, hardened (of something, such as a fruit, a sprouting branch, or the like, formerly soft) ; (of personality) hard, rough, audacious.

**drūṭh$^u$ द्रूँठु । कठोरः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **drūṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रूँठू,** dat. **drūchĕ द्रूँछ्य**), i.q. **drôṭh$^u$,** q.v.

**darthī दर्थी** (El.) or **dar$^a$thī दरथी** (K.) f. the earth (K. 55, 747).

**dāruth दारुथ् । ऋणम्** m. (sg. dat. **dāratas दारतस्,** pl. nom. **dārath दारथ्**), a debt, money, etc., taken on loan. **dārath-watur$^u$ दारथ्-वतुरु । ऋणचेटिका** m. a bond acknowledging a debt, an IOU. **dāratuk$^u$ दारतुकु** or **dāratyuk$^u$ दारत्युकु । औद्धारिकम्** adj. (f. **dāratüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ दारतंचू** or **dāratic$^{\ddot{u}}$ दारतिचू**), of or belonging to a debt, that which is taken on loan ; that which has to be paid to clear off a debt.

**drēṭhamān द्रेँठमान् । प्रत्यक्षः** adj. c.g. visible, that which can be seen by anyone.

**drēṭhun** द्रॆँठुन् । कठिनीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **drāṭhyōv** द्राँठ्योव् or **drēṭhyōv** द्रॆँठ्योव्), to become hard. **drāṭhyō-mot**$^{u}$ द्राँठ्यो-मंतु or **drēṭhyō-mot**$^{u}$ द्रॆँठ्यो-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **drāṭhyē-müʦ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्राँठ्ये-मंचू or **drē°** द्रॆँ°), become hard (of something formerly soft, e.g. a fruit, or a young sapling).

**draṭha-pō̃ʦukh** द्रठ-पाँचुख् or **drĕṭha-pō̃ʦukh** द्र्यठ-पाँचुख् । धनिष्ठादिपञ्चकम् m. (sg. dat. **-pō̃ʦakas** -पाँच़कस्) (in Hindū ritual), the period of five lunar asterisms, commencing with the second half of Dhaniṣṭhā, and the whole of Śatabhiṣaj, Pūrvabhādrapāda, Uttarabhādrapāda, and Rēvatī, during which it is forbidden to collect earth, wood, or grass.

**drēṭhawun**$^{u}$ द्रॆँठवुनु । दृश्यमानः m. (f. **drēṭhawüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रॆँठवंञू), that which can be seen by anyone, openly visible, in sight.

**draṭhāyĕkh** द्रठायख् or **drĕṭhāyĕkh** द्र्यठायख् । वेतालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **draṭhāyĕkas** द्रठायकस्), a certain kind of demon said to have his dwelling in cemeteries, to have the power of moving about invisibly, but able to show himself in some terrible human form, and on dark nights to haunt cross-roads and wild places (K.Pr. 55).

**dirtana** दिर्तन (? درتن) । लघुसूक्ष्मवसनानि m. a set of garments of very fine muslin; a single garment of very fine muslin.

**drĕtarāshṭr** धृतराष्ट्र m. N. of a celebrated king, father of Duryōdhana (see Duryōdan). He was blind (K. 539, 543, 1035).

**dāratyuk**$^{u}$ दारत्युकु । औद्दारिकः adj. (f. **dāraṭic**$^{\ddot{u}}$ दारतिचू), i.q. **dāratuk**$^{u}$, see **dāruth.**

**dröʦ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्रांचू । दात्रिका f. a kind of small sickle for cutting grass or the like. Cf. **drôt**$^{u}$.

**drāʦi-dan** द्राच़ि-दन् । लवित्रमुष्टिः m. the handle of such a sickle. **-ṭŏkh dyun**$^{u}$ -टुख् दिनु । तोदनवाक्यम् m.inf. to interrupt another speaker by the sudden use of abusive language.

**dŏrāʦār** द्राच़ार् । दुष्टाचरणः m. one who conducts himself badly, evil-conducted, wicked.

**dŏrāʦör**$^{i}$ द्राच़ॉरि । दुष्टाचारः m. (as subst., f. **dŏrāʦārēñ** द्राच़ार्यञ्), i.q. **dŏrāʦār,** q.v.

**drāv** द्राव, see **nērun.**

**drawī,** m. the toon-tree, *Cedrela toona* (El.).

**drọv**$^{u}$ ड्रूवु । परिमलः m. smeared over with, fouled all over with, used —°, after some word signifying dirt, mud, or the like.

**druv** ध्रुव् m. N. of a famous Hindū saint who became the polar star, and who is hence often referred to as a symbol for unmovability. **druva-rāz** ध्रुव-राज़् m., id. (Śiv. 858).

**dārav** दारव् । महास्तम्भः m. a beam, rafter, esp. the main beam of a roof or ceiling on which the rafters rest.

**dāruv**$^{u}$ दारुवु । दारुमयः adj. (f. **dārüv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ दारंवू), made of wood, wooden.

**ḍarawol** (El.) (prob. incorrect for **dyārawôl**$^{u}$, see **dyār**), adj. rich.

**ḍarawun**$^{u}$ डरवुनु । भीतिमात् n.ag. (f. **ḍarawüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ डरवंञू), fearful, timid by nature, a coward.

**dārawun**$^{u}$ दारवुनु । बिभ्रन् n.ag. (f. **dārawüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ दारवंञू), one who bears or carries (Śiv. 1258); one who puts or places (Śiv. 1082); (with **awatār**) one who takes an incarnation (Śiv. 851, 862); (with **dyān**) one who meditates (Śiv. 1534); one who bears or is distinguished by (any particular quality, ornament, beauty, or the like) (Śiv. 514, 1260, 1537); one who owes money to any particular person, so-and-so's debtor. Cf. **dārun.**

**dōrawun** दोरवुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dōrov**$^{u}$ दोरंवु), to cause to run (K. 597).

**dōrawun**$^{u}$ दोरवुनु n.ag. (f. **dōrawüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ दोरवंञू), a runner.

**dīravīr** दीरवीर्, see **dīr.**

**dīravīrī** दीरवीरी f. bravery, heroism (Gr.M.).

**darwēsh** درويش m. a dervish, a religious mendicant, esp. a recluse who gives himself up to religious meditation (L. 234).

**dravy** द्रव्य् m. a thing, substance, object; in pl. goods and chattels, property, wealth, goods, money (K. 644).

**drōvuy** द्रोवुय्, see **nērun.**

**darwāza** दर्वाज़ دروازہ । द्वारम् m. a door, a doorway (Śiv. 247), esp. the main door for entrance or exit into a house or room; a gate, lock of a canal, or the like, as in **ḍal-darwāza,** the flood-gates of the Ḍal Lake (K.Pr. 245). **—dyun**$^{u}$ —दिनु । द्वारपिधानम् m.inf. to shut a door. **-hākh** -हाख् । द्वारभुजकाष्ठम् f. (sg. dat. **-hāki** -हाकि), the side posts of a door. **-hang** -हङ्ग । द्वारनासा m. the cross beam at the top of a doorway, the lintel. **-poṭ**$^{u}$ -पंटु । अररम् m. the leaf of a door, a door (as distinct from a doorway). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to open a door, unlock a door (H. viii, 11). **-ṭang** -टंग् । द्वारकोणरन्ध्रम् m. the hole into which the wooden spike corresponding to the bolt of a door shoots. Cf. **ṭang.** **—trapun** —त्रपुन् m.inf. to close a door, lock it against someone (H. viii, 11).

**drāy** द्राय्, **drāyā** द्राया, **drāyĕ** द्राय, see **nērun.**

**driy** द्रिय् । शपथः f. a vow, oath (Śiv. 119, 647, 974); especially a mutual oath, a solemn obligation, or a solemn asseveration made by one person to another

(K.Pr. 70). —**āsüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आसंञू f.inf. an oath to be, an oath to exist, an oath to bind a person, to swear (El.). —**hāwüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —हावंञू । शपथकरणम् f.inf. to make a solemn asseveration in order to convince another, to call God, one's guru, or the like to witness (K. 812); El. also gives —**karüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू and —**khĕñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ख्यंञू with the same meaning.

**driyĕ-dĕgul** द्रिय-द्यगुल् । शपथपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **dĕgalas** द्यगलस्), a vow-basin, i.e. that by which an oath is taken, e.g. when a father swears by his son's head. Cf. K.Pr. 70.

**driy**$^{u}$ द्रियु, see **dryuy**$^{u}$.

**daryā** दर्या (Rām. 1078), دریا, **dár**$^{i}$**yā** द॑रिया, or **dár**$^{i}$**yāv** द॑रियाव् (Rām. 739 et passim) (sg. dat. **daryāwas** दर्यावस् or **dár**$^{i}$**yāwas** द॑रियावस्), a river (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 63, 76, 95, 121, 250; Śiv. 253, 737).

**dāryau** दार्यौ, pl. ag. and abl. of **dör**$^{u}$ **3,** q.v. (Śiv. 340, 958).

**döry** दा॑र्य or **dairy** दै॑र्य्, see **dör 1.**

**duruye,** see **dor**$^{u}$**.**

**duryōdan** दुर्योधन् N. of one of the principal combatants in the war of the Mahābhārata, often used as a symbol of a cruel wicked man (Śiv. 996, 1329, 1372; K. 534, 539, 540, 693, 1068).

**drāyĕkh** द्रायख्, see **nērun.**

**dör**$^{i}$**yāl** दा॑रियाल् । संजातश्मश्रुः adj. (only m.) bearded, one on whom a beard has grown or is growing, one who has passed boyhood (Gr.Gr. 134). Cf. **dārĕl.**

**drāyēm** द्रायेम्, see **nērun.**

**dryūr**$^{u}$ द्र्यूरु, see **drūr**$^{u}$**.**

**drāyĕs** द्रायस्, see **nērun.**

**daryush**$^{u}$ दरिशु । दृढहठः adj. (f. **darish**$^{\ddot{u}}$ दरिशू), meanly obstinate, one who drives a hard bargain, close-fisted.

**daryāwas** दर्यावस्, **dár**$^{i}$**yāwas** द॑रियावस्, see **daryā.**

**dryuy**$^{u}$ द्रियु । देवरः m. a woman's husband's younger brother, a brother-in-law younger than one's husband (Gr.Gr. 133).

**darz** दर्ज़् درز । सूक्ष्मरन्ध्रम् m. a fissure, cleft, crack, flaw; a seam, suture (of a garment, etc.); a joint in plastering, the line or crack along the edge of plaster laid on a wall or the like.

**dạrz 1** द॑र्ज़् । भ्रकुंसः m. male actor or dancer who dresses in woman's clothes, and sings and acts in that character. **dạrza-pöth**$^{\ddot{u}}$**r**$^{\ddot{u}}$ द॑र्ज़-पा॑थ्रू । भ्रकुंसवृत्तिः f. the conduct or business of such an actor.

**dạrz 2** द॑र्ज़् । कृमिविशेषः f. N. of a darkish grub which injures the roots of maize and cotton and is one of the worst vegetable pests of Kashmīr (L. 157).

**dürz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ द॑र्ज़ू f. the actions or conduct of a male actor who dresses as a female. See **dạrz 1.** Used in the following: —**khārüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —खारंञू । भ्रकुंसरूपापादनम् f.inf. to paint one's face and otherwise get oneself up like such an actor.

**darāz 1** دراز adj. c.g. long, tall, extended, stretched out.

**darāz 2** दराज़् m. drawers (of a chest, etc.), a chest of drawers (the English word).

**dŏrzun** द्वर्ज़ुन् । दुर्जनः m. (sg. dat. **dŏrzanas** द्वर्ज़नस्), a man who is wicked, vile, malicious, a mischief-maker.

**dŏrzan-gī** द्वर्ज़न्-गी । दौर्जन्यम् f. the conduct of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, malice, mischief-making.

**dŏrzanöz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वर्ज़नाज़ू । दौर्जन्यम् f. the nature of a **dŏrzun** (q.v.), wickedness, maliciousness, a mischief-making nature.

**das 1** दस् । विलम्बः m. (in commencing some urgent work) delay, hindrance, obstruction, checking; voluntary self-hindrance, laziness (K.Pr. 177). Cf. **dọ̆sh**$^{u}$ **1.** —**bihun** —बिहुन्, **dosh**$^{u}$ **bihun** द॑शु बिहुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf. delay (through want of preparation, neglect, indolence, or the like), checking, hindrance to occur in the commencement of anything which one wishes to accomplish. —**lagun** —लगुन्, **dosh**$^{u}$ **lagun** द॑शु लगुन् । विलम्बसंभवः m.inf., id. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विलम्बपरिहरणम् m.inf. to avoid or get over such delay, to remove the cause of it, etc. —**wŏthun** —व्वथुन्, **dosh**$^{u}$ **wŏthun** द॑शु व्वथुन् । विलम्बसद्भावे आरम्भोद्योगः m.inf. to set about commencing a work which has been delayed.

**das 2** دس (contr. of دست), a hand, used in the following compounds and phrases: **das-basta** दस्-बस्त (= دست بسته), adj. c.g. having the hands bound; hence, with hands folded in supplication (Śiv. 188, 354). —**dyun**$^{u}$ —दिनु । हस्तक्षेपविधानम् m.inf. to put the hand to anything, to attempt to do something the commencement of which is impossible. Cf. **das 1.** **-gāh** -गाह् (= دستگاه), m. power, strength, ability; independence (Rām. 1146). —**karun** —करुन् । हस्तक्षेपावमर्शः m.inf. to put the hand to, or interfere with, anything with which one has no concern, to stick the finger into another's pie or to put the hand into another's pocket; to wish to do this.

**dās 1** दास् । दासः m. (f. **dösī** दा॑सी, q.v.), a servant, slave (K. 728); (in religion) a servant (of God), a humble worshipper, a devotee (Śiv. 232, 599, etc.); often a part of a proper name as in **Bawönī Dās,** 'a servant of the goddess Bhavānī,' N. of a man; similarly, Daram Dās (K.Pr. 50).

**dāsa-bāv** दास-बाव् । दासव्यापारः m. the condition of a servant, servitude, service (K. 1067); the attitude of a devout man to God (Śiv. 620, 1076, 1100). **-pônᵘ** -पोनु । दासवृत्तिः m. employment as a servant; esp. taking to servitude or acting like a servant (by a one not previously a servant).

**dās 2** दास् । शिलादारु m. the lower timber of a doorway (Śiv. 1076, 1100; in the latter, with pun on **dās 1**); the sill of a window (H. v, 4).

**dāsa-ḍūrü** दास-डूरू । शिलानाडी f. the long groove cut on one side of this timber. **-kijⁱ** -किजि or **-kijü** -किजू । शिलानिरोधनकीलकम् f. the peg or wedge for fixing this timber in its place. **-kala** -कल । शिलादार्वग्रम् m. the front of this timber. **-kūṭᵘ** -कूटु । शिलोपयोगिदारु m. a piece of wood suitable to be used as the lower timber of a doorway. **-ṭukra** -टुक्र । शिलादारुखण्डः m. a broken piece of such a timber.

**ḍās** डास् । नाशः m. destruction, desolation (e.g. from an earthquake or flood) (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 737, 852; Rām. 41, 176, 228, etc.; K. 225, 789, 799, 884). **—karun** —करुन् । विनष्टीकरणम् m.inf. to destroy or reduce to desolation (K. 325), esp. of the sudden dissipation of a collection of articles stored up.

**ḍāsa-nāv** डास-नाव् । सर्वनाशः f. utter desolation, utter destruction, esp. of stored articles (compared to a ship going down with all its cargo). **-pathürü** -पथ्रू । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपेण निर्नाशनम् f. destruction or devastation caused by scattering (e.g. when a heap of grain is scattered abroad and lost).

**ḍēs,** see **ḍūs.**

**dēsⁱ** द्यसि sg. ag. and pl. nom. of **dyosᵘ**, q.v.

**dis** दिस्, give to him, see **dyunᵘ.**

**dŏs** द्वस् । वप्रः f. a wall of stone, earth, or brick (K.Pr. 7, 87, *dus*; Śiv. 1562). For the method of building an earthen *dŏs*, see L. 249. **—dĩñü** —दिञ्नू । वप्रनिर्मितिः f.inf. to set up a wall round an open space, garden, or the like.

**dŏsa-hoṭᵘ** द्वस-हंटु । वप्रभागः m. a length of mud wall made at one time in a mould. Cf. **-yĕndᵃr** bel. **-ts̕ôkᵘ** -च़ोकु । वप्रचतुष्किका m. an encircling wall, a wall surrounding a garden or the like on all four sides; usually not of great height; the support of a wall, a buttress. **-ts̕ŏṗᵘ** -च़ुंपु । लघुवप्रः m. a small, slight wall round a garden or the like. **-yĕndᵃr** -यन्द्र् । वप्रयन्त्रम् m. a kind of mould used for making a mud wall. It is composed of two long planks facing each other at a distance fixed by a cross-piece at each end, thus forming a long trough. Into this the mud is forcibly pressed and pounded. Cf. L. 249. **-yĕndra-püṭü** -यन्द्र-पंटू । वप्रयन्त्रपट्टिका f. one of the planks forming this trough-mould.

**ḍŏsa** ड्वस, **ḍusa** डुस । अनृजुदेहः, अलसः adj. e.g. one whose body is bent or awry from disease or the like; met. a lazy fellow who goes about with his shoulders up to his ears, a loafer, a lounger.

**dösī** दांसी । दासी f. a female servant, a maidservant; a female devotee (Śiv. 1459). Cf. **dās.**

**ḍūs** डूंस् । स्थूलदण्डः m. (pl. dat. **ḍūsan** डूंसन्, Gr.Gr. 51), a stout club, a cudgel, such as that carried by door-keepers. This is the word used in Śrīnagar (El., K.Pr. 206, *ḍēs*, 253, *ḍus*). Cf. **ḍāg.** Met. a clumsy fool, one who does nothing but sit and eat. **—dinⁱ** —दिनि । असकृत् दण्डाहतिः m. pl. inf. to give clubs; hence, (of a body of soldiers or the like) to attack and cudgel a crowd.

**ḍūsa-dab** डूंस-दब् । स्थूलदण्डाघातः m. a blow from a club.

**ḍusa** डुस, i.q. **ḍŏsa,** q.v.

**dusᵘ** दुसु, see **dabas-pĕṭh dusᵘ**, s.v. **dab 1.**

**dāsdārz** दासदार्ज़् । दानसंयोगः f. the mutual giving and accepting of gifts.

**dash** दश् f. a rag, tatter; a fringe; a votive rag hung up on the wall of a shrine (L. 270, *dush*). In Gr.M. 1588 the word is wrongly used to mean 'seam'.

**dashĕ** दश्य । दशाः f.pl. the fringes of a cloth or garment, made by leaving the ends unwoven, or by undoing the weaving of the unhemmed ends (K.Pr. 156). **-dupᵃṭa** -दुप्ट । दशायुक्तसूक्ष्मपटः m. a sheet worn over the shoulders, fringed at both ends. **-ḍẽṭun** -डैंटुन् or **-ḍẽṭônᵘ** -डैंटोनु । त्रिकबन्धनपटविशेषः m. a fringed waistband, chiefly used by women, but also by men. **—thawañĕ** —थवञ । दशाबन्धनम् f. pl. inf. to place fringes; to tie votive rags, fringes of silken thread, etc., at a sacred place in token of a petition made for the accomplishment of some boon. These are untied when the boon is granted.

**dāsh** दाश् । दार्ढ्यम् m. strength, lastingness, durability, the property of not being easily worn out (of clothes, etc.). **dāsh na dāsh** दाश् न दाश् । सर्वस्वम् m. a person's entire property (used with reference to loss, robbery, or conversely, collecting, amassing).

**dashā** दशा । दशा f. (in astrology) the influence of a predominant planet, the position of the planets as to affect a person's good or evil fortune (Śiv. 1477, Rām. 420). Cf. **düshü 3.**

**dĕsh** द्यश्, or **dish** दिश् । दिशा f. a point of the compass, quarter, cardinal point, of which usually ten are counted, the four main points, the four intermediate points, the zenith, and the nadir (Śiv. 521, Rām. 1770).

**dīsh** दीश् or देश् । देश: m. (sg. dat. **dīshĕs** दीशस्, but pl. dat. **dēshĕn** देशन्, ag. **dēshau** देशौ), a province, country, kingdom (Śiv. 244, 661, 673, 1881; K. 639, 648, 692); a city (Gr.M.; cf. **shĕhar**); a native country (El., who makes the word f.); the people of a country, the general population, everyone (K.Pr. 57).

**dīshĕ drāmot$^{u}$** दीश द्रामंतु । देशे निन्दित: perf. part. (f. **—drāmüts$^{ü}$** —द्रामंचू), one who has left the country (for his country's good), one who is everywhere of bad repute on account of well-known evil conduct. **—koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —कंडु-मंतु । देशे निन्दित: perf. part. (f. **küḍ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** कंडू-मंचू), expelled from the country; hence, one who is of thoroughly bad repute wherever he goes. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । देशान्निष्कासनम m.inf. to expel from the country, banish (as a punishment) (Gr.M.); to give a person a bad character that pursues him everywhere. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । स्वदेशपरित्याग: m.inf. to leave the country, to abandon one's country under pressure of calamity, famine, or the like; to acquire an evil reputation all over the country on account of bad conduct. **-shūbay** -शूबय् । देशे सुख्याति: f. a good reputation known over the whole country. **-sāway** -सावय्। देशसौख्यम f. universal prosperity of a country. **-vĕh$^{a}$wath** -व्यह्वथ् । लोकगर्हाभीति: f. (sg. dat. **-vĕh$^{a}$wüts$^{ü}$** -व्यह्वंचू), respect for the country, regard for popular opinion as an incentive to good conduct.

**dọ̆sh$^{u}$ 1** (for **2** see **dŏshun**) द्वंशु or **dosh$^{u}$ 1** दशु । विलम्ब: m. delay, hindrance, in the commencing of some urgent work; indolence, laziness. Cf. **das 1.** **—bihun** —विहुन् । विलम्बसद्भाव: m.inf., i.q. **das bihun.** **—lagun** —लगुन् । विलम्बसंभव: m.inf., i.q. **das lagun.** **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । विलम्बापगम: m.inf., i.q. **das wŏthun,** for all of which see **das 1.**

**dosh$^{u}$ 2** दंशु । सालस्यकारी adj. (f. **düsh$^{ü}$ 1** दंशू), one who works lazily, a 'slacker'.

**dush** (L. 270), see **dash.**

**dūsh** दूश् । दोष: m. (sg. dat. **dūshĕs** दूशस्, but pl. dat. **dōshĕn** दोशन्), a fault, vice, crime (Śiv. 1724, 1814); deficiency, imperfection; an error, mistake (Gr.M.). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । दोषारोपणम m.inf. to find fault with, make objections (against = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). **—khārun** —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम् m.inf. to find fault with, to bring a charge, make an accusation against a person. **—ladun** —लदुन् । दोषारोपणम m.inf. to make an accusation against a person, to find fault with anything.

**dūshĕ-hot$^{u}$** दूश-हंतु । दोषकलङ्कित: adj. (f. **-hüts$^{ü}$** -हंचू), faulty. **-rost$^{u}$** -रंस्तु । दोषहीन: adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$** -रंछू), faultless. **-sost$^{u}$** -संस्तु । दोषसंयुक्त: adj. (f. **-sütsh$^{ü}$** -संछू), faulty, either by nature or by becoming imperfect. **-vyot$^{u}$** -व्यंतु । दोषपूर्ण: adj. (f. **-vĕts$^{ü}$** -व्यंचू), full of faults.

**düsh$^{ü}$ 2** दंशू । लेश: f. (for **1** see **dosh$^{u}$ 2**), a small scrap of vegetable or the like.

**düsh$^{ü}$ 3** दंशू । ग्रहदशा f., i.q. **dashā,** q.v. **sankaṭā-düsh$^{ü}$** संकटा-दंशू f. (sg. dat. **-dashĕ** -दश्य), N. of a certain ill-omened conjunction (Yōginī) of the stars, in Sanskrit *Saṁkaṭā-daśā* (Śiv. 482).

**dashĕ-buz** दश-भुज़्, the Ten-armed, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 521, 1255, 1688).

**dāshdār** दाश्दार् । दार्ढ्ययुक्त: adj. c.g. strong, durable (of clothes, etc.).

**dashĕdār** दशदार् । दशोपेत: adj. c.g. fringed (of garments, etc.).

**dŏsh$^{i}$-dŏshĕway** द्वंशि-द्वशवय् । उभावेव card. c.g., i.q. **dŏshĕway,** q.v. and declined similarly, see Gr.Gr. 85.

**dashĕhār 1** दशहार् । योगविशेष: m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a certain rare astronomical conjunction occurring on the (1) tenth lunar day of the (2) light half of the month of (3) Zēṭh (Sanskrit Jyaiṣṭha) when, on that day, (4) the moon is in the asterism *Hasta,* (5) the weekday is Wednesday, (6) the *karaṇa,* or second half of the lunar day, is Gara, (7) there is *vyatīpāta* (i.e. when the sum of the longitudes of the sun and the moon amounts to not less than 213° 20′ and not more than 226° 40′), (8) there is the Ānanda *yōga* (this seems to be a name for the first *ghaṭikā,* or twenty-four minutes, also for the twenty-ninth and fifty-seventh *ghaṭikās* on a Wednesday), (9) the moon is in Kanyā (Virgo), (10) and the sun in Vṛṣabha (Taurus). Bathing at the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, and similar sacred spots, with appropriate offerings, is believed by Hindūs to be very efficacious on this occasion (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 2**; Śiv. 1793, with pun on **dashĕhār 3**). This conjunction last occurred in Samvat 1944, equivalent to June 1, 1887.

**dashĕhār 2** दशहार् । विजयादशम्युत्सव: m. 'the destroyer of the ten (kinds of sin)', N. of a festival held in honour of Rāma's conquest of Rāvaṇa on the tenth lunar day of the light half of the month of Öshid (Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), the Indian Dasahrā (K.Pr. 44, where it is confounded with **dashĕhār 1**).

**dashĕhār 3** दशहार m. in Śiv. 1793, a fanciful compound (equivalent to the Sanskrit *daśēndriyaviṣayāhṛti*) and meaning the employment of the ten (senses). It is made up to pun with **dashĕhār 1,** q.v.

**dīshĕkā दीशेँका** or **dīshĕkhā दीशेँखा** or **dīrga-shĕnkā दीर्गशंका । मलोत्सर्गाय गमनम्** m. going out to stool, going to the closet; voiding excrement, stooling.

**dīshĕkh दीशेँख् । मलोत्सर्गः** m. (sg. dat. **dīshĕkas दीशेँकस्**), i.q. **dīshĕkā.**

**dashĕl दशल् । दशोपेतः** adj. c.g. possessing a fringe or fringes, fringed (of a garment or the like).

**dushāla दुशाल । द्विपटको राङ्कवपटः** m. a kind of shawl, in which there are two breadths, and worn loosely over the shoulders, a wrapper. In Kashmīr they are usually made of the fine wool of the Central Asian goat (Śiv. 793, 1326).

**dūshĕlad दूशलद्** adj. c.g. full of faults, faulty, sinful (Śiv. 1738).

**dōshĕmba** دوشنبه m. Monday (W. 107).

**dashĕmōddār दशमोद्दार्** m. redemption by the tenth (Sanskrit *daśamōddhāra*), N. of a certain mystic exercise practised by Yōgīs (Śiv. 1655). There are, according to their teaching, ten essential elements (Sanskrit, *dhātu*) of the body, viz. in order of production, skin (*tvak*), blood (*asṛk*), flesh (*māṁsa*), fat (*mēdaḥ*), bone (*asthi*), marrow (*majjā*), semen (*śukra*), vital breath (*prāṇa*), soul (*jīva*), and energy (*śakti*). In this system there are also ten (not the usual nine; cf. **dwār**) doors or openings of the human body, viz. two nostrils, two eye-orifices, two ear-orifices, two mouth-orifices (the windpipe and gullet), and two orifices of excretion. The tenth and most excellent of the bodily elements, i.e. energy, operates through the orifice of rapture, i.e. the urethra (*ānandadvāra* or *śukradvāra*), here compared to immortality-giving ambrosia (*amṛtātmaśukradvāra*). *Uddhāra* means 'redemption', and the whole compound therefore means redemption brought about by operating the supreme and most excellent of the bodily powers.

**dushman** دشمن m. an enemy, rival (K.Pr. 47, 60, 142; YZ. 24; Rām. 37, 385, etc.); the enemy (in a campaign) (Gr.M.).

**dushmanī** دشمنی f. enmity, hostility, resistance, discord (El.); enmity, spite (Gr.M.). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to oppose, hate, resist (El.).

**dushmanuth दुशमनुथ** m. (sg. dat. **dushmanatas दुश्मनतस्**), i.q. **dushmanī,** q.v. (Rām. 1437).

**d$^{a}$shĕn दशन् । दोषः** f. (sg. dat. **d$^{a}$shĕñ$^{ü}$ दशंञू**), a fault, flaw. **—dīñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । दोषयुक्ततापादनम्** f.inf. to make faulty, to charge with faults, to blame, malign. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञू । दोषापत्तिः** f.inf. to become faulty, a charge of faultiness to be brought against anything, to be maligned.

**ḍēshun डेषुन्** or **डेशुन् । अवलोकनम्** conj. 1 [1 p.p. **ḍyūṭh$^{u}$ ड्यूठु** (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍīṭh$^{i}$ डीठि**; f. **ḍīṭh$^{ü}$ डीठू** (K.Pr. 47), pl. **ḍēchĕ डेछ्य**; 2 p.p. **ḍēchyōv डेछ्योव्** (cf. Śiv. 1108); conj. part. **ḍīshith डीशिथ्** (K.Pr. 34, 146, 154; YZ. 15, 167, 203, 247, 465; Śiv. 498, 600, etc.)], to see, look, look at, behold, view, observe, perceive (YZ. 21); **cyāni ḍēshĕna,** by thy seeing, i.e. by seeing thee (Śiv. 1044), (K.Pr. 188 has *dúnṭhum* for **ḍyūṭhum**). The pass. of this verb is **drēṭh yun$^{u}$ द्रेँठ् यिनु**, to be seen (Gr.Gr. 169), see **drēṭh.** For its causal, **hāwun हावुन्**, to show, is used (Gr.Gr. 176); cf., however, **ḍēshĕnāwun.**

**ḍyūṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ड्यूठु-मंतु । दृष्टचरः** perf. part. (pl. **ḍīṭh$^{i}$-mat$^{i}$ डीठि-मंति**; f. **ḍīṭh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ डीठू-मंचू**, pl. **ḍēchĕ-matsa डेछ्य-मच़**), seen, perceived, observed, etc.

**dŏshun द्वशुन् । च्यवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **dọsh$^{u}$ 2 द्वंशु**, for 1 see s.v.), to trickle, drop, leak, ooze; to trickle (of a slight shower of rain) (K.Pr. 220). **dọsh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ द्वंशु-मंतु । च्युतः** perf. part. (f. **dŏsh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ द्वंशू-मंचू**), (that which has) trickled, oozed, etc.

**ḍēshĕnāwun डेशनावुन् । अवलोकने प्रेरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍēshĕnôw$^{u}$ डेषनोवु**), to cause, to see, show. Cf. **ḍēshun.**

**dashĕr दश्यर् । आलस्यम्** m. slowness, slackness in work, laziness.

**d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$ran दशरन् । दोषारोपणम्** f. (sg. dat. **d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$rüñ$^{ü}$ दशरंञू**), blaming, finding fault, picking holes in anything's quality.

**d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$run दशरुन् । दुष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d$^{a}$sh$^{o}$r$^{u}$ दशंरु**), to blame, find fault with, malign. Cf. **d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$rāwun. d$^{a}$sh$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दशंरु-मंतु । सदोषतामापादितः** perf. part. (f. **d$^{a}$sh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दशंरू-मंचू**), blamed, found fault with, maligned.

**dashĕrath दशरथ्** m. (sg. dat. **dashĕrathas दशरथस्**), Daśaratha, N. of a famous king, the father of Rāmacandra (Rām. 40, 67, 70, 102, etc.).

**dushĕrth दुशर्थ्** دوشرط **। शङ्कास्पदम्** adj. c.g. having two conditions, doubtful, trembling in the balance (of success or the reverse).

**dushĕrtas-pĕṭh दुशर्तस्-प्यठ् । सिद्ध्यसिद्धिसंशयितम्** adv. in doubt, hesitatingly.

**d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$rāwun दश्रावुन् । सदोषीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$rôw$^{u}$ दशरोवु**), to blame, charge with an offence, cf. **d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$run** (YZ. 466, *dōsh$^{ĕ}$hrôwin* [*sic*], they were charged by him; Śiv. 1881, *mata d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$rārtam*, do not give me a bad name). **d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दश्रोवु-मंतु । सदोषीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **d$^{a}$sh$^{ĕ}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दशरांवू-मंचू**), blamed.

**dashĕ-rāwun दश-रावुन् । दशग्रीवः** m. (sg. dat. **-rāwanas -रावनस्**), Rāvaṇa, N. of a celebrated demon with ten heads, conquered by Rāma-candra (Rām. 583, 841, 1033, 1149), esp. the image of Rāvaṇa borne at the festival of the Rāma-līlā or *daśaharā*. Cf. **dashĕhār 2.**

**d$^{a}$shĕṭh द्शठ्** । **दोषोत्पादकः** c.g. one who, or that which, being faulty, causes faults in others who consort with or approach him or it; (of a disease or bad quality) contagious, infectious.

**dushṭh दुष्ट** adj. c.g. corrupted, depraved; corrupt, vicious, bad, evil; a miscreant, vile wretch (Rām. 808, voc. **dushṭa**).

**dushīth दुशीथ्** or **dŏyĕshīth द्वयशीथ** । **द्व्यशीतिः** card. (pl. dat. **dushītan दुशीतन्**), eighty-two.

**dushītyum$^{u}$ दुशीत्युमु** or **dŏyĕshītyum$^{u}$ द्वयशीत्युमु** । **द्व्यशीतितमः** ord. (f. **dushītim$^{ü}$ दुशीतिमू**), eighty-second.

**dushītyun$^{u}$ दुशीत्युनु** । **द्व्यशीतिकः** adj. (f. **dushītiñ$^{ü}$ दुशीतिञू**), worth, or costing, eighty-two (rupees, etc.).

**dŏshĕwai द्वशवै** (K. 471, 643), i.q. **dŏsheway,** q.v.

**ḍēshĕwun$^{u}$ 1 डेशवुनु** । **अवलोकयन्** n.ag. (f. **ḍēshĕwüñ$^{ü}$ डेशवंञू**), one who sees, perceives, observes, etc. (YZ. 68).

**ḍēshĕwun$^{u}$ 2 डेशवुनु** । **समक्षम्** adv. visibly, before one's very eyes; immediately on seeing (YZ. 32, 178, 260, 412; Śiv. 654; Rām. 655).

**dŏshĕwȧn$^{i}$ द्वशवंनि, dŏshĕwanī द्वशवनी,** see **dŏshĕway.**

**dŏshĕwun$^{u}$ द्वशवुनु** । **च्यवन्** n.ag. (f. **dŏshĕwüñ$^{ü}$ द्वशवंञू**), that which oozes or trickles; that from which anything oozes or trickles, leaking.

**dŏshĕway द्वशवय्** or (K. 702, 857) **dŏshĕw$^{ü}$y द्वशवूय्** । **उभावेव** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **dŏshĕwȧn$^{i}$ द्वशवंनि, dŏshĕwȧniy द्वशवंनिय्** or **dŏshĕwanī द्वशवनी,** ag. and abl. **dŏshĕwȧy$^{i}$ द्वशवंयि,** see Gr.Gr. 85), an emphatic form of **z$^{a}$h ज़्ह,** two, meaning 'even the two', 'even both' (Rām. 1409, K. 36, 103, 6317). Cf. **dŏnaway** (L. *dushwai*, 458).

**ḍiska डिस्क** । **प्रमीला** f. drowsiness, sleepiness, nodding of the head in sleepiness. **-ḍiska -डिस्क** । **तन्द्रीतन्द्रि** f. mutual nodding of the head in sleepiness (of two persons sitting near each other, whose heads knock against each other in drowsiness). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू** । **निपातोद्भवः** f.inf. drowsiness or weary sleepiness to come on, esp. (to a person travelling and weary with a long journey or going by night) stumbling along half asleep to take place.

**daskhath दस्खथ्** دسخط m. (sg. dat. **daskhatas दस्खतस्**), a signature (Gr.M.). Cf. **das 2. —karun —करुन्** m.inf. to sign, subscribe (Gr.M.); **myönis möl$^{i}$-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by my father (H. xii, 21); **ath korun möl$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$ daskhath,** on it she wrote the father's signature (H. xii, 22).

**dŏsil द्वसिल्** । **पलगण्डः** m. a wall-builder, a mason, builder, plasterer (Gr.Gr. 142). **-bāy -बाय्** । **लेपकस्त्री** f. his wife. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु** । **लेपकपुत्रः** m. his son. **-zang -ज़ंग्** । **लेपकदेयविशेषः** f. a present of money, rice, salt, etc., given (as a good omen) to a mason on the occasion of laying the foundation or of other important stages in the building of a house.

**das$^{a}$lad दस्लद्** । **आप्तविलम्बः** adj. c.g. (as subst. f. **das$^{a}$ladiñ दस्लदिञ्**), one (or that) concerning whom (or which) preparations have been delayed, e.g. a bridegroom at a wedding, or a Hindū boy at the initiation ceremony, in which delay has occurred owing to faulty preparation or indolence.

**dŏsilway द्वसिल्वय्** । **लेपकभृतिः** f. a mason's wages, the wages of a plasterer (Gr.Gr. 143).

**dŏs$^{i}$löz$^{ü}$ द्वंसिलांज़ू** । **लेपकवृत्तिः** f. the condition, profession, or trade of a mason (Gr.Gr. 142, 143).

**dasun दसुन्** । **आहननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dos$^{u}$ दंसु**; 2 p.p. **dasōv दसोव्** or **dasyōv दस्योव्,** Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to slap with the open hand, thump with the fist, etc.

**dȧs$^{i}$ dȧs$^{i}$ दंसि दंसि** freq. part., beating frequently; hence **dȧs$^{i}$ dȧs$^{i}$ sŏn दंसि दंसि स्वन्** । **अतिशोधितदृढः** adj. c.g. having beaten gold frequently; met. made firm and strong by beating (as gold is heated and beaten to purify it); fine gold, valuable as pure gold (K.Pr. 259).

**dos$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दंसु-मंतु** । **आहतः** perf. part. (fem. **düs$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दंसू-मंचू**), slapped, thumped.

**dasith thawun दसिथ् थवुन्** । **अतिताडनम्** m.inf. to slap, thump, esp. one who is weaker than oneself, to bully. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । **अतिताडनम्** m.inf. to slap or thump severely.

**ḍusun डुसुन्** । **कुब्जीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ḍusyōv डुस्योव्.** This verb is also spelt **ḍŏsun ड्वसुन्,** e.g. in Gr.Gr. xxxii), to be bent (of the body), to be hunchbacked; to be unable to rise from one's seat (e.g. from chill, or owing to having eaten too much). **ḍusyō-mot$^{u}$ डुस्यो-मंतु** । **भुग्नीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **ḍusyē-müts$^{ü}$ डुस्येमंचू**), bent, bowed, become unable to rise from one's seat.

**ḍās$^{a}$r डास्र्** or **ḍāsur$^{u}$ डासुरु** । **विनाशनशीलः** m. (f. **ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ्**), one who is destructive, who makes a habit of destroying things or of scattering things collected, a destroyer (Gr.Gr. 148).

**ḍŏsur$^{u}$ ड्वसुरु** । **देहभुग्नता** (sg. dat. **ḍŏsaris ड्वसरिस,** ag. **ḍŏs$^{a}$r$^{i}$ ड्वसंरि**), a bowed or bent condition of the body owing to old age, disease, or the like. **—atsun**

—अचुन् । भुग्नतापत्तिः m.inf. such a condition to enter; the body to begin to be bowed as one of the first symptoms of old age or disease.

**dusīr$^{i}$ दुसोरि्** । **खनित्रविशेषः** f. a kind of pickaxe, a mattock with two blades, each pointed at the end.

**dusīr$^{ü}$ 1 दुसीरू** । **द्विसेटिका** f. a weight (of iron, etc.) of two seers, for weighing that amount in a pair of scales.

**dusīr$^{ü}$ 2 दुसीरू**, see **dusyūr$^{u}$.**

**ḍāsarĕñ डासर्यञ्** । **विनाशिनी** f. of **ḍās$^{a}$r,** q.v., a careless housekeeper who habitually destroys household articles by using them improperly.

**dasarāy दसराय्** or **dasarāray दसरारय्** । **भूषादिवाङ्गल्यम्** f. a great collection of ornaments (such as those given to a bride, or worn by a daughter-in-law).

**dĕsis द्यसिस्**, sg. dat. of **dyos$^{u}$.**

**dasta 1** دسته m. (for **2, 3,** see **dasth 1, 2**), a handful; a hank or skein of silk, etc.; a quire of 24 sheets of paper (L. 380); a handful, or posy, of flowers (YZ. 69, Śiv. 76, 187, 192, Rām. 573, K. 1, etc.).

**dās$^{i}$tī दासिती** । **शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, without delay, at once (Śiv. 1874).

**dūstī** دوستی f. friendship (K.Pr. 60).

**dōstdōrī** دوستداری f. friendship (El.).

**dasth 1 दस्थ्** دست m. (sg. dat. **dastas दस्तस्**, abl. **dasta 2 दस्त**; for **1** see s.v.), the hand (YZ. 76, Rām. 63). **zabar-dasth** زبردست adj. c.g. having the upper hand, vigorous, powerful, strong (Rām. 925); high-handed, overbearing, tyrannical.

**dasth 2 दस्थ्** । **विरेकः** m. (sg. dat. **dastas दस्तस्**), purging or loose stool, diarrhœa. Also occurring in the form **dasta 3 दस्त** and then always m.pl.

**dasta-ḍōr दस्त-डोर्** । **विरेकातिशयः** m.pl. violent purging, repeated diarrhœa. **-dĕv -द्यव्** । **विरेकविकृतियुक्तः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ -द्यविञ्**), a diarrhœa demon; hence, one (esp. a child) who has been attacked by diarrhœa. **—gatshán$^{i}$ —गछ़्नि** । **विरेकविकारः** m. pl. inf. an attack of diarrhœa to come on. **-kay -कय्** (= قی دست) । **विषूचिका** m.pl. severe bilious purging and vomiting; cholera. **-kay gatshán$^{i}$ -कय् गछ़्नि** । **विषूचिविकृत्युद्भवः** m. pl. inf. an attack of cholera, etc., to occur. **-nôr$^{u}$ -नोरु** । **मलनाडिकाविकृतिः** m. disease of the rectum caused by excessive diarrhœa. **-nāwa gatshañĕ -नाव गछ़ञ** । **मलातीसारातिशयः** f. pl. inf. an attack of excessive watery diarrhœa to occur. **-pakán$^{i}$ -पकनि** । **मलातीसारः** m.pl., id. **-rōz -रोज़्** । **मलातीसारविकारः** f. a diseased state of the body due to frequent diarrhœa. **—tsalán$^{i}$ —च़लनि** । **विरेकातिशयः** m. pl. inf. sudden violent diarrhœa to occur. **—tsaṭán$^{i}$ —च़टनि** । **विरेकबाधोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. the pain or gripes due to excessive diarrhœa to occur. **—vĕsarán$^{i}$ -व्यसरनि** । **भयान्मलातीसारसंभवः** m. pl. inf. to void a loose stool owing to fear.

**dāsuth दासुथ्** । **दासत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **dāsatas दासतस्**; pl. nom. **dāsath दासथ**), servitude, slavery, the condition of a servant.

**dōsth** دوست m. a male friend, a friend (K.Pr. 60; Rām. 843, 1650). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to befriend (El.). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to count as a friend, to favour.

**das$^{a}$ták$^{i}$ दसतकि** دستکی (but with change of meaning) । **कण्डोलविशेषः** f. a kind of wide, shallow basket, used for holding fruit, flowers, or the like.

**dastalad दस्तलद्** । **मलातीसारक्षीणः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **dastaladiñ दस्तलदिञ्**), worn out or become thin owing to diarrhœa.

**dastār दस्तार्** دستار । **शिरोवेष्टनम्** m. the sash or fine muslin cloth wrapped round to form a turban; a turban, a puggaree (El. only a man's) (K.Pr. 51, 56, 86, 126; Rām. 1431, 1458). **syod$^{u}$ dastār,** a straight turban, is an expression indicating prosperity (K.Pr. 137). **—badalun —बदलुन्** । **शिरोवेष्टनविनिमयः** m.inf. to exchange turbans (a solemn covenant of friendship). **-lāṭh -लाठ्** । **शिरोवेष्टनैकपरिवर्तभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), the length of cloth in a single twist of a turban. **-phĩṭun -फीँटुन्** । **लघुशिरोवेष्टनम्** m. a kind of small longish turban. **-pŏ̤tsh$^{u}$ -प्वछु** । **शिरोवेष्टनप्रान्तः** m. the fringe or embroidery at each end of a turban-cloth. **-shikur$^{u}$ -शिखुरु** । **छिन्नभिन्नशिरोवेष्टनम्** m. a turban made up of old, torn cloth, a ragged old puggaree. **-zang -ज़ङ्ग्** । **शिरोवेष्टनशाकुनिकम्** f. a present made for the sake of good luck to the teacher of a bridegroom or similar person on the occasion of the ceremonial wrapping the turban round the latter's head; a similar present made on other similar occasions. **-züṭ$^{ü}$ -ज़ टू** । **जीर्णशिरोवेष्टनम्** f. a turban-rag, an old worn-out turban.

**dastūr** دستور m. a model, exemplar, rule, canon, formula (Rām. 682); a rule, custom, practice (Gr.M.); a custom, habit (Gr.M.).

**dastūr$^{i}$ दस्तूरि** دستوری f. 'dustoorie', an allowance of money in a price, a commission.

**dusatath दुसतथ्** । **द्वासप्ततिः** card. (pl. dat. **dusatatan दुसततन्**), seventy-two.

**dusatatyum$^{u}$ दुसतत्युमु** । **द्वासप्ततितमः** ord. (f. **dusatatim$^{ü}$ दुसततिमू**), seventy-second.

**dusatatyun$^{u}$ दुसतत्युनु** । **द्वासप्ततिकः** adj. (f. **dusatatiñ$^{ü}$ दुसततिञू**), worth, or costing, seventy-two (rupees or the like).

**dusyūr$^{u}$ दुस्यूरु ।** **द्विसेटकमितः** adj. [sg. dat. **dusīris दुसीरिस्**, abl. **dusēri दुसेरि**; f. sg. nom. **dusīr$^{ü}$ 2** (for **1** see s.v.) **दुसीरू**], weighing two seers, of the weight of two seers, each equal to about two English pounds.

**data दत**, etc., see **dath.**

**dāta 1 दात । दाता, यजमानः** m. [sg. voc. **dātā दाता** (Rām. 946)], a giver (Śiv. 1730); esp. one who is a generous giver, one who gives liberally in charity (Śiv. 859, K. 842); one who is liberal, generous (Śiv. 1776); the client of a sacrificing priest, the person for whom he sacrifices and who gives the sacrifice. In the voc. it is equivalent to our polite 'sir' (Rām. 946). **-bāy -वाय् । यजमानपत्नी** f. the wife of the client of a sacrificing priest. **-dihī -दिही । दानशौण्डता** f. extreme liberality, lavish generosity, esp. in giving charitable gifts on the occasion of a festival, at sacred spots, or the like. **-gara -गर । यजमानगृहम्** m. the house of a sacrificing priest's client. The compound is chiefly used in counting; e.g. such and such a priest has so many houses, i.e. so many clients.

**dāta 2 दात** f. [voc. sg. **dātā दाता** (Rām. 732)], 'a female supporter,' a nurse, a mother.

**dātā 1 दाता**, i.q. **dāta 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 667); also voc. of **dāta 1** (Rām. 946) and **2** (Rām. 732).

**dit,** for **dith दिथ्**, see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dita दित**, please give, **dit$^{i}$ दित्ति**, see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dŏta द्वत** in the following: **dŏta dŏta gaʦhun द्वत द्वत गछुन् । तन्तुशश्छिन्नीभवनम्** m.inf. to be torn or cut into threads (of papers, cloth, etc., eaten by worms, etc.). **dŏta dŏta karun द्वत द्वत करुन् । भिन्नशः करणम्** m.inf. to reduce to threads, as ab.

**dot$^{u}$ दंतु । असंबद्धगणकः** m. (of an accountant or the like) one who cannot count correctly, one who makes mistakes in the simplest rules of arithmetic, a bad arithmetician.

**dàt$^{i}$-likha दंत्ति-लिख । असंबद्धगणना** m. incorrect calculation, wrong arithmetic.

**dūt$^{i}$ दूत्ति** f. a loin-cloth, a *dhōtī*, with suff. of indef. art. **dōtyāh** (K. 973).

**dutöc$^{ü}$ दुतांचू**, see **dutôk$^{u}$.**

**dātagī दातगी । दातृता** f. generosity in giving, liberality (Gr.M.).

**dath दथ् । (मृदादेः) लोष्टम्** f. (sg. dat. **dati दति,** Gr.Gr. 70), a lump of earth or mud, a clod (K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 1531); dirty earth, mud, etc. (Śiv. 535). **mĕʦi-datī म्यचि-दती** voc. f., O thou who art like a clod of earth (Rām. 1603). **—gaʦhūn̄$^{ü}$ —गछंजू । अत्यभीप्सा** f.inf. a lump of clay to happen (upon the heart), a weight of care, anxiety, or longing (e.g. for the return of some loved one far from home) to lie upon the heart.

**data kaḍañĕ दत कडञ । अत्याक्रोशनम्** f. pl. inf. to extract (i.e. pick up) clods (as missiles); met. to vituperate, to scold or abuse with virulence. **-watur$^{u}$ -वतुरु । अत्याक्रोशनम्** m. clod-flinging; met. virulent abuse, vituperation. **-watur$^{u}$ gaʦhun -वतुरु गछुन् । वलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to be violently overwhelmed or dissipated (as if under a rain of clods). **-watur$^{u}$ karun -वतुरु करुन् । वलान्निर्नाशनम्** m.inf. to violently overwhelm or dissipate as ab. **-watur$^{u}$ sapazun -वतुरु सपजुन् । वलान्निर्नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf., i.q. **data-watur$^{u}$ gaʦhun,** ab.

**dāth दाथ् । ताम्रादिधातुः, भू-आदिधातुः, शुक्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **dātas दातस्**), a primary element of the earth; a metal (Śiv. 1556), mineral, ore; an element of words, a grammatical or verbal root or stem; one of the seven humours of the body, semen. **—pakun —पकुन् । वीर्यातीसारः** m.inf. spermatorrhoea to occur. **—ʦalun —च़लुन् । वीर्यपातः** m.inf. an involuntary emission of semen to occur.

**datha दथ । संबद्धपत्रजातम्** m. a large mass of *bhūrja*-bark paper (whether written on or not) with the sheets stuck together in a mass.

**ḍĕṭha ड्यठ** a prefix converting an interrogative word into an intensive affirmative (Gr.Gr. 256), as in the following: **—kana —कन । चिरेण** adv. a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kàn$^{i}$ —कंन्नि** adv. for a long time (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kani —कनि । चिरेण** adv. a long time ago. **—kar —कर् । बहुकालात्** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 257). **—kōr —कोर् । बाहुल्येन** adv., very much, exceedingly, esp. u.w. vbs. signifying good bodily health, freedom from sickness, etc. **—kati —कति । चिरकालात्** adv., i.q. **—kar** ab. **—kot$^{u}$ —कंतु । बहुशः** adv. very much, exceedingly, in great quantity. **—kūt$^{u}$ —कूतु । अतिबहुलः** adj. (pl. **—kūt$^{i}$ —कूंत्ति**; f. **—kūʦ$^{ü}$ —कूंचू**, pl. **—kūʦa —कूंच़**), very much (in quantity), (pl.) in great numbers (Gr.Gr. 257). Equivalent to Hindī *bahut kuch.* **—kyāh —क्याह् । बहुलं (सर्वमेव)** inan. e.g. everything (= Hindī *sab kuch*); a great deal (Gr.Gr. 257).

**ḍēṭh डेँठ्** m. sight (El.). Cf. **drēṭh.**

**dith दिथ्**, see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**ḍōṭh डोठ् । करकः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍōṭhas डोठस्**, abl. **ḍōṭha डोठ**, but ag. **ḍūṭh$^{i}$ डूठ्ठि**), hail (L. 460, *dont*).

**ḍōṭha-chol$^{u}$ डोठ-छंलु । तीव्रा करकवृष्टिः** m. a violent hail-storm, covering a small tract and lasting only a short time, but very destructive to crops, etc. **-chol$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$ -छंलु हिहु । अतितीक्ष्णः** adj. (f. **—hish$^{ü}$ —हिशू**),

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

very hot-tempered, one who flies into a violent storm of abuse (like a sudden hail-storm). **-nāv** -नाव् । करकातिवृष्टिः f. a 'hail-boat'; hail lying on the ground after a hail-storm. **-phol$^{u}$** -फलु । करकविन्दुः m. a single hailstone. **-path$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -पथ्रू । समुच्चिता करकवृष्टिः f. a great mass or pile of fallen hail, hail that has collected in heaps. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । तीव्रवेगवती करकवृष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), a 'hail-swarm', a violent hail-storm.

**ḍūṭh$^{i}$ gatshun** डूठि गछुन् । करकसाङ्गवनम् m.inf. (fruit or crops) to be destroyed by hail; met. the fruit of any action or labour to be lost on the eve of accomplishment. **—karun** —करुन् । करकसात्संपादनम् m.inf. to destroy the fruit of any action or labour on the eve of its being accomplished (as ripe crops are destroyed by hail).

**dōth** दोँथ् m. (sg. dat. **dōtas** दोँतस्), in **dōta-dōth** दोँत-दोँथ् । संघर्षः f. tooth to tooth; wordy warfare (wherein the combatants grind their teeth at each other). Cf. **dōth**.

**döth** or **daith** दैथ् । दैत्यः(कठोरप्रकृतिः) m. (sg. dat. **dötas** or **daitas** दैतस्), a fabled kind of demon, the *daitya* of Sanskrit; met. a cruel, hard-hearted man, who is rough and forbidding in appearance and nature. Cf. **daity**.

**dōth** दाँथ् । हस्तिदन्तः m. (sg. dat. **dōtas** दाँतस्), ivory (El. *dánt*). Cf. **dōth**.

**dōta-khünḍ$^{ü}$** दाँत-खंण्डू । हस्तिदन्तखण्डः f. a piece of ivory.

**dūth** दूथ् । दूतः m. (sg. dat. **dūtas** दूतस्; pl. dat. **dūtan** दूतन्), a messenger; a messenger of God, or of a god, an angel (Gr.M.).

**ḍūṭh$^{i}$** डूठि, see **ḍōṭh**.

**dūṭhum** or **dūnṭhum** (K.Pr. 188) for **ḍyūṭhum** ड्यूठुम, see **ḍēshun**.

**ḍīṭh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** डीठू-मंचू, see **ḍyūṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, under **ḍēsh-un**.

**dāthur** दाथुर् । शिल्पिसामग्री m. (sg. dat. **dātharas** दाथरस्), a general name for all the tools and appliances needed or used by a workman or artisan. Cf. **dŏb$^{i}$-dāthur** under **dọb$^{u}$ 1.** **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । सामग्रीप्रसारणम् m.inf. to spread out one's tools preparatory to commencing a work.

**daṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** दंथ्रू । भेदनशीला f. a woman who is in the habit of splitting or marring (either inanimate objects or friendships, etc.), a mischief-maker (lit. and fig.). **daṭh$^{a}$ri-nāsh** दंथ्रि-नाश् । कार्यवृत्त्याघाती m. a man who habitually spoils other people's businesses, or corrupts other people's habits or natures.

**ḍuṭhay** डुठय् । अतिप्रार्थना f. persistent petitioning, begging till the request is granted. **—trāwüñ$^{ü}$** —त्रावंञू । आसक्ततया प्रार्थनानुसरणम् f.inf. to beg persistently as ab. **—trövith bĕhun** —त्रांविथ् ब्यहुन् । पश्चाल्लगनम् m.inf. to besiege a person with such persistent petitioning.

**dôtöjih**, see **dŏyĕtöjī**.

**dôtöjihyum$^{u}$**, see **dŏyĕtöjihyum$^{u}$**.

**duṭaka** दुटक । द्विखण्डितः adj. c.g. cut in two parts, (of a log or the like) split in two. Cf. **duṭakh**.

**duṭok$^{u}$** दुटंकु । द्विखण्डः adj. (f. **duṭüc$^{ü}$** दुटंचू), i.q. **duṭaka**, q.v.

**dutôk$^{u}$** दुतोकु । द्विद्वारकः adj. (f. **dutöc$^{ü}$** दुतांचू), possessing two door frames (cf. **tākh**); (a house, etc.) provided with two doors for each story.

**ḍōṭakh** डाँटख् । कठोरप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. rude, harsh-natured, a misanthrope.

**duṭakh** दुटख् or **ḍuṭakh** डुटख् । खण्डनम् m.pl. (pl. dat. **du(ḍu)ṭakan** दु(डु)टकन्), cutting (something tall) half-way up, so as to divide it into two parts. **duṭakh karán$^{i}$** दुटख् करंनि or **ḍuṭakh karán$^{i}$** डुटख् करंनि । द्विधा खण्डनम् m. pl. inf. to make two parts; esp. (of something lofty) to break in two so as to knock down the upper part (e.g. a broken column). Cf. **duṭaka**.

**dūtil** दूंतिल् । दौत्यम् f. the profession or business of a messenger.

**ḍūṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** डूँटु-मंतु, see **ḍōṭun**.

**ḍēṭôn$^{u}$** डेँटोनु or **ḍēṭun** डेँटुन् । कटिवन्धः m. (sg. dat. **ḍēṭanas** डेँटनस्), a girdle, waist-band, cummerbund (El. *ḍenṭon*). Cf. **darb** and **dash**. **ḍēṭan-lāṭh** डेँटन्-लाठ् । लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी m. a light, small, waist-band (chiefly worn by women).

**dōtun** दाँतुन् । दन्तधावनकाष्ठम् m. (sg. dat. **dōtanas** दाँतनस्), a piece of wood used as a toothbrush, a teeth-cleaner. **dōtan-mūr$^{ü}$** दाँतन् मूरू । दन्तधावनयोग्या शाखा f. a twig suitable to be used as a tooth-cleaner.

**ḍōṭun** डाँटुन् । द्वेषः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍūṭ$^{u}$** डूँटु, 2 p.p. **ḍōcyōv** डाँच्योव्), to hate, show hatred to (esp. of some powerful monarch hating some subject); to envy (El. *ḍánṭún*). **ḍūṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** डूँटु-मंतु । विद्वेषितः (f. **ḍūṭ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** डूँटू-मंचू), one who has been made the object of hatred.

**ḍīṭiñ** डीँटिञ् । लघ्वी कटिबन्धनी f. a small girdle or cummerbund. Cf. **ḍēṭôn$^{u}$**.

**duṭop$^{u}$** दुटंपु । द्विपक्ष्यः adj. (f. **duṭüp$^{ü}$** दुटंपू), of or belonging to both sides or parties, e.g. **duṭop$^{u}$ sāl**, an invitation (to a wedding) from both sides (i.e. both from the bridegroom's people and from the bride's people).

**dutôp$^{u}$ दुतोपु ।** **द्यातपः** adj. (f. **dutöp$^{ü}$ दुतांपू**), twice put in the sun, twice spread out in the sun to dry (of damp grain or the like).

**datur$^{u}$ दतुरु ।** **धत्तूरः** m. (sg. dat. **dataris दतरिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **dat$^{a}$r$^{i}$ दत्रि**), the white thorn-apple, *Datura alba* (El. *Datura stramonium* and *D. fastuosa* ; L. 76) (used as a poison) ; a single leaf, flower, or fruit of this shrub. **—lagun —लगुन् । धत्तूरमदोत्पत्तिः, अत्यरुच्युत्पत्तिः** m.inf. datura to take effect, intoxication to be induced by eating datura ; met. to be felt like datura, (of food proffered) to be regarded with extreme disgust or aversion (as if thought to be poison).

**dat$^{a}$r$^{i}$-baṛ$^{a}$g दत्रि-वंरग् । धत्तूरपर्णम्** m. datura-leaf. **-byôl$^{u}$ -ब्योलु । धत्तूरवीजम् (फलम्)** m. datura-seed. **-kā̃ḍ -काँड् । धत्तूरप्रकाण्डः** m. the stem or trunk of the datura-shrub. **-kul$^{u}$ -कुलु । धत्तूरलता** m. the datura-shrub. **-konḍ$^{u}$ -कंण्डु । धत्तूरकण्टकः** m. the thorns surrounding the seed capsule of the datura. **-kāṭh -काठ् । धत्तूरशुष्कलता** m. (sg. dat. **-kāṭhas -काठस्**), a piece of dry datura-wood. **-pan -पन् । धत्तूरपलाशसमूहः** m. a collection of datura leaves. **-pōsh -पोश् । धत्तूरपुष्पम्** m. the datura-flower. **-waṭh$^{a}$r -वंथ्र् । धत्तूरपत्रम्** m. a datura-leaf.

**daṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ दंत्रू ।** **सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदः** f. a kind of small virulent ant.

**daṭ$^{a}$rĕ pĕñĕ दंत्र्य प्यञ । सूक्ष्मपिपीलिकाभेदव्यथापातः** f. pl. inf. ants to fall, the irritation caused by these ants to be experienced.

**dutāra दुतार ।** **द्विगुणतन्तुकः** adj. c.g. (of cloth, etc.) woven with doubled thread.

**dutröc$^{ü}$ 1 दुत्रांचू ।** **द्विद्रोणी** (for 2 see **dutrôk$^{u}$**), a stone or other article weighing two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each), used as a weight in a pair of scales.

**dôtr$^{a}$h,** see **dŏyĕtr$^{a}$h.**

**dôtr$^{a}$hyum$^{u}$,** see **dŏyĕtr$^{a}$hyum$^{u}$.**

**dutrok$^{u}$ दुत्रंकु ।** **द्विद्रौणिकः** adj. (f. **dutrüc$^{ü}$ दुत्रंचू**), weighing, or of the weight of, two *trakh* (of 9½ lb. each).

**dutrôk$^{u}$ दुत्रोकु ।** **द्विद्रोणमितः** adj. (f. **dutröc$^{ü}$ 2 दुत्रांचू**, for 1 see s.v.), i.q. **dutrok$^{u}$**, q.v.

**dutrikh दुत्रिख् ।** **संयोगान्तरेफचिह्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **dutriki दुत्रिकि**), N. of the sign ‹ used for the letter *ra* when subscript to and following another consonant in the Śāradā character.

**dātru-shĕkth दातृ-शक्य् ।** **दानसामर्थ्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕk$^{ü}$ts$^{ü}$ -शक्चू**), power or ability to grant all that a petitioner asks for.

**dutôsh$^{u}$ दुतोशु ।** **द्विवेष्टनः** adj. (f. **dutösh$^{ü}$ दुतांशू**), in two layers, folded in two.

**duṭāsal दुटासल् ।** **द्विशब्दजनकः** adj. c.g. giving a bang (*ṭās*) or explosive sound twice from a single cause (e.g. both barrels of a gun going off together from pulling the trigger only once).

**datta-dŏgul$^{u}$ दत्त-द्वगुलु ।** **अकस्माद्गाढनिद्रापातः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏgalis -द्वगलिस्**, ag. and pl. nom. **-dŏg$^{a}$l$^{i}$ -द्वग्लि**), a sudden fall into deep sleep owing to exhaustion, weariness, or the like.

**dātuth दातुथ् ।** **दातृत्वम्** m. (sg. dat. **dātatas दाततस्**), a habit of or natural disposition for giving gifts, generosity, a charitable disposition.

**dõtuv$^{u}$ दोँतुवु ।** **हस्तिदन्तमयः** adj. (f. **dõtüv$^{ü}$ दोँतंवू**), made of ivory.

**daity** or **döty दैत्य्** m. a demon, an evil spirit hostile to the gods, a Titan (Śiv. 446, 677, 709, 856, 1392 ; Rām. 38, 550, 738 ; K. 736). See **döth.**

**dutay दुतय् (= دوتہی) । संयोजितयुग्मवसनम्** f. a garment made of two breadths of cloth. Cf. **chiṭh.**

**dōtyāh दोत्याह्,** see **dūt$^{i}$.**

**ditsa दित्स, dits$^{ü}$ दित्सू,** etc., see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dŏtsh दछ् ।** **अञ्जलिः** f. (sg. dat. **dŏtshi दछि**), a certain position of the hands, with the fingers extended, and the open palms placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food, and hence used as an indication of supplication) ; the hand similarly hollowed for drinking (YZ. 163). **—ganḍũn$^{ü}$ —गण्डंञू ।** **अतिविनीतवत्प्रार्थनम्** f.inf. to put the hands in this position ; hence, to make a humble supplication.

**dŏtshi dŏtshi öhī karũn$^{ü}$ दछि दछि आंही करंञू ।** **अञ्जलिबन्धपूर्वाशंसनम्** f.inf. (of a suppliant) to bless a donor in token of gratitude, with the hands placed in this position.

**dũtsh दूँछ्** or **dũtsh$^{ü}$ दूँछू** f. (pl. nom. **dõtsha दोँछ**), separating out, pulling out (e.g. wool, etc.), sorting out. Cf. **atha-dũtsh,** and Gr.Gr. 127. **—dĩn$^{ü}$ —दिञू ।** **अन्वेषणम्** f.inf. to search for anything hidden in a mass of other articles, to hunt for anything lost amongst rubbish, to "look for a needle in a bundle of straw".

**dõtsha kaḍañĕ दोँछ कडञ ।** **अंशांशतो भिन्नीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to separate anything out into its component parts, to open out ; to explain a book section by section.

**dũtsh$^{u}$ 1 दूँछु ।** **वनमक्षिका** m. a kind of wild honey-bee. **dõtsh$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$ दोँछि-सन्दु** or **dũtsh$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$ दूँछि-सन्दु ।** **वनमक्षिकासंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz$^{ü}$ -संज़ू**), of or belonging to such a bee (e.g. its honey, or its hive).

**dũtsh$^{u}$ 2 दूँछु ।** **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a pargana about 10 miles to the west of Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. ii, 476)

**dō̃tshyuk$^{u}$ दाँछ्युकु** or **dū̃tshyuk$^{u}$ दूँछ्युकु** । **प्रदेशविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **dō̃tshic$^{ü}$ दाँछिचू** or **dū̃tshic$^{ü}$ दूँछिचू**), of, belonging to, produced in, or existing in this pargana.

**dū̃tsh$^{a}$r दूँछ्र्** । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः** f. the act of separating out, sorting out, opening out wool, etc. Cf. **dū̃tsh** and **aḍ-dū̃tshari,** s.v. **aḍ.**

**dū̃tsh$^{a}$ran दूँछ्रन्** । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतिः** f. (sg. dat. **dū̃tsh$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ दूँछ्रंञू**), separating out, sorting out, sifting out; opening out matted cotton-wool or the like.

**dū̃tsh$^{a}$run दूँछ्रुन्** । **पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dū̃tsh$^{o}$r$^{u}$ दूँछंरु**), to separate out, sort out a collected mass, so as to collect what is rubbish and throw it away; to open out matted cotton-wool or the like. The verbal noun is **dū̃tsh** (Gr.Gr. 127). **dū̃tsh$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दूँछंरु-मंतु** । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **dū̃tsh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दूँछंरू-मंचू**), sorted out, as ab.; opened out, as ab.

**dū̃tsh$^{a}$rāwun दूँछ्रावुन्** । **पृथक्पृथक्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dū̃tsh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ दूँछ्रोवु**), i.q. **dū̃tsh$^{a}$run,** q.v. **dū̃tsh$^{a}$-rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दूँछ्रोवु-मंतु** । **पृथक्पृथक्कृतः** perf. part. (f. **dū̃tsh$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दूँछ्रांवू-मंचू**), i.q. **dū̃tsh$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see **dū̃tsh$^{a}$run.**

**dutsôr$^{u}$ दुच़ोरु** । **द्विमुखचुल्ली** m. a fire-place or kitchen range with two openings in the top to receive the cooking vessels.

**ditsōv दिच़ोव्,** etc., see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**dutsyot$^{u}$ दुच़्यंतु** । **द्विचेतनम्** m. (sg. dat. **dutsĕtis दुच़्यतिस्**), having a twofold impression in the mind, mistaking one thing for another (e.g. a rope for a snake, and so on); (in religion) the error of seeing two when there is only one, dualism, as opposed to monism (Śiv. 1756, also with the meaning of losing one's way). **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **भ्रान्त्युत्पत्तिः** m.inf. to mistake one thing, action, or course of conduct for another, to be deceived. **—karun —करुन्** । **भ्रमोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to cause another to make such a mistake, to deceive, cheat. **—mēlun —मेलुन्** । **भ्रमोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. such a mistake or such a confusion of ideas to occur (e.g. a rope for a snake, a mirage for water, a false track for a path, an enemy for a friend, and so on).

**ḍwā̃ ड्वाँ** । **गोशब्दानुकरणम्** m. onomat. the cry of a cow, 'moo!'; the imitation of this cry by a human being. **—karun —करुन्** । **गोध्वन्यनुकरणेनापह्नवः** m.inf. to utter 'moo!', to moo (as when one utters it when defeated in a gambling match or quarrel, or when one denies the possession of property entrusted to one), to utter a grunt of dissatisfaction or denial.

**dav 1 दव्** । **सहायाशा** m. the hope or expectation of help from any person in endeavouring to obtain anything.

**dav 2 दव् دو** । **धावनम्** f. running (Gr.Gr. 128); the swift current of a stream (Śiv. 506); **āb-dav,** a water current, a water drain (H. iv, 4). **—tulüñ$^{ü}$ —तुलंञू** to raise running, to set off or set out at a run, to run off, hasten away (Śiv. 699).

**dava-dav दव-दव्** (= دوا دو) । **शीघ्रगतागतम्** f. running to and fro or in every direction, bustling about; being active or energetic in any business. **-dav gatshüñ$^{ü}$ -दव् गछंञू** । **अतिशीघ्रतासंभवः** f.inf. such running to and fro to occur.

**davi-davi दवि-दवि** । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. running to and fro; hence, quickly, eagerly, not only u.w. vbs. of motion, but also met., as in the case of eating.

**dav 3 दव्,** a stake, a wager. **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **पणारोहः** m.inf. a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. **—khārun —खारुन्** । **पणारोपणम्** m.inf. to raise a stake; hence, to wager, make a bet, lay a stake. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **पणारोहः** m.inf. a stake to ascend, a wager to be laid, a bet to be made. **—karun —करुन्** । **आक्रमणम्** m.inf. to challenge one to a wager, to offer a bet. **—ladun —लदुन्** । **पणारोपणम्** m.inf. to lay a bet, (in a dispute) to offer a bet.

**dāv 1 दाव्** । **तन्तुः** m. a piece of thread, so much as is put on a needle at one time. Cf. **dôw$^{u}$.**

**dāv 2 दाव् داو** । **आक्षेपः** m. a time, turn; opportunity, chance (K.Pr. 41); a stroke or cast in a game; a charge or counter-charge in a dispute, a retort; an attack or counter-attack in gaming or in a dispute (Rām. 1349). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । **अभियोगावसरः** m.inf. an opportunity to come (K.Pr. 41); (in gaming or a quarrel, of one previously conquered) fortune to turn, an opportunity for a counter-move or counter-charge to occur.

**dāwa-har दाव-हर्** । **आक्षेपाक्षेपि** f. mutual retort, a quarrel consisting in accusations and counter-accusations, or in attacks and counter-attacks.

**dāwas bihun दावस् विहुन्** । **आक्षेपसंमुखीभवनम्** m.inf. to sit under an attack, esp. in gaming or in a quarrel to be subject to a violent attack resulting in loss. **—log$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —लंगु-मंतु** । **अभियुक्तीभूतः** perf. pass. (f. **—lüj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ —लंजू-मंचू**), one who is subject to an attack, esp. a person who, owing to his being alone and friendless, is being forcibly dragged into some losing business. **—lagun —लगुन्** । **अभियुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be attacked as ab.

**dawā دوا,** i.q. **dawāh,** q.v.

**dāwa दाव** । **सूक्ष्मनाड्यः** f.pl. a general name for the finer 'strings' (i.e. muscles, veins, arteries, etc.) of the body. Cf. **dāv 1.** **—galañĕ —गलञ** । **अतिक्षीणतासंभवः** f. pl. inf. the 'strings' to melt away, to become weak and lean from disease, sorrow, or the like.

**dāwā** دعوي, i.q. **dāwāh,** q.v.

**daiv** दैव्, see **döv.**

**dĕv** द्यव् دیٖو । राक्षसः m. (sg. abl. **dĕwa 1** द्यव ; f. **dĕvĩn** द्यविञ्), a devil, demon, spirit, ghost, hobgoblin (K.Pr. 55, Rām. 445, 641, etc.); like our 'devil' the word is often used humorously, or even half-affectionately, esp. with reference to children, as in **bōma-dĕv,** a passion-devil, a naughty child who is a spoil-sport; **dasta-dĕv,** a poor devil of a child that is a victim of diarrhœa; **banga-dĕv,** a bang-sot; **b$^{a}$sari-dĕv,** a scald-devil, a pot too hot to hold. **-draṭhāyĕkh** -द्रठायख् । रक्षोभूतपिशाचादिः m. a general word for demons of all kinds (K.Pr. 55). Cf. **draṭhāyĕkh.** **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु । रक्षःसंपातः m.inf. the devil to fall, a sudden calamity to happen.

**dĕwa gindun** द्यव गिन्दुन् । रक्षःक्रीडनम् m. the sport of a devil, i.e. a sudden death or similar unexpected calamity. **-ṭsũ̄ṭh** -च़ूँठ् । रक्षोवृत्तिः f. a fat, ugly, foolish woman, who practises devilry, i.e. worries and interferes with other people. See **ṭsũ̄ṭh.**

**dēv** देव्, i.q. **dīv,** q.v.

**dĕwa 2** द्यव । स्वित् adv. a particle of interrogation, inquiry, or doubt, often translatable by 'do you think?' 'perhaps', 'pray', 'indeed?' (W. 25; Śiv. 75, 287, 974, 1699; Rām. 50, 79, 368, 1169; K. 157, 163, 357, 503, 623, 841).

**dēvi** देवि, i.q. **dĕv,** q.v. (Rām. 109, 805, both •—).

**dēvī** देवी, see **dīvī.**

**div** दिव् m. a god, a deity, esp. a *mātṛkā*, or divine mother, cf. **diwath 2.** The word is used in the following compounds:—

**diva bög$^{i}$** दिव बांगि । देवनिमित्तकः adj. c.g. or adv. for the sake of a god, (devoted) for a god, (sacred) to a god, and so forth. **-dŏh** -द्वह् । दैव्यमहः m. a god's day, a day sacred to a god or to gods (as distinct from a day sacred to ancestors, or devoted to memorial ceremonies or the like). **-dār** -दार् or **dēwa-dār** देव-दार् । देवदारु, काष्ठविशेषः m. the Himalayan cedar, the deodar (*Cedrus deodara*, El.); the wood of this tree. See El. s.vv. *deodár*, *diár*, and *divadár*. Divadār is the word in use in Śrīnagar. The wood is used as a substitute for sandal-wood in Hindū religious ceremonies (Śiv. 1080, 1613). **-dôr$^{u}$** -दोरु । देवदारुमयः adj. (f. **-dör$^{ü}$** -दांरू), made of deodar wood. **-dör$^{i}$** -दांरि । देवदारुमयः adj. c.g., id. **-dār-mõkun** -दार्-मोँकुन् । देवदारुखण्डः m. a small ball of deodar wood, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resulting powder being employed instead of sandal-wood as a material for the forehead marks worn by Hindus. Cf. **mõkun.** **-gŏn** -ग्वन् or **-gōn** -गोन् । मातृकार्चनम् m. the Hindū worship of the divine mothers (the sixty-four Yōginīs), usually on the day before any important ceremony, such as the initiation of a boy (*upanayana*) or a wedding. Cf. L. (*deogun*) 260, 261, and El. s.v. **-gōn dyun$^{u}$** -गोन् दिनु । मातृकार्चनयागविधानम् m.inf. to perform this worship. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārāza** -ग्वन् (-गोन्) महाराज़ । मातृकार्चनदीक्षितो वरः m. the hero of this worship, i.e. the boy whose initiation or marriage is to follow. **-gŏn** (or **-gōn**) **mahārĕñ** ग्वन् (-गोन्) महार्यञ् । मातृकार्चादीक्षिता कन्या the heroine of such a worship, i.e. the girl who is to be married a few days afterwards. Her formal initiation into Brahmanism dates from this *diva-gŏn* (L. 261). **-gŏn ras** -ग्वन् रस् । मातृकावल्यर्थसूदरसः m. the soup or gravy of the sheep's flesh offered to the divine mothers at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōn thöj$^{i}$** -गोन् थांजि । मातृकार्चनार्थस्थाली f. the vessel in which the meat offered at the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is cooked. **-gōn-wôl$^{u}$** -गोन्-वोलु । मातृकार्चने यष्टा m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), the person at whose expense the *diva-gŏn* ceremony is performed. **-gōn zang** -गोन् ज़ंग् । मातृकार्चनशाकुनिकम् f. the ceremony of securing good omens at the commencement of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-gōnas bihun** -गोनस् बिहुन् । मातृकार्चनारम्भः m.inf. to set to work at, i.e. to begin, the performance of the *diva-gŏn* ceremony. **-kāv** -काव् । दात्यूहः m. a certain bird, described as a large crow, dark-coloured all over, even on the neck; perhaps *Cuculus melanoleucus*. **-pĕṭ$^{a}$r** -प्यंत्र् । देवपितृतर्पणम् m. a libation to the gods (*pitṛs*) and deceased ancestors made by Hindūs at the morning bath.

**dīv** दीव् or देव् دیٖو । देवः, सौम्यप्रकृतिः m. (**dīv,** Śiv. 69, 71, 1718, 1724, etc., K. 255, 604; **dēv,** Śiv. 120, 123, 124, 128, 131, etc., K. 416, 451, etc.), a god of the Hindū pantheon; met. a person of upright and noble character; a title added to the name of a god or a great man or hero, as in **arzuna-dēv,** the revered hero Arjuna (Śiv. 1178, 1734); **ātma-dēv,** the self-god, the deity who is the great Self of all things, Śiva (Śiv. 1761, 1772); **ādi-dēv,** the primeval god, Śiva (Śiv. 1160, 1788).

**dēva-dēv** देव-देव् m. a god of gods, a chief god, such as Brahmā (Śiv. 627). **-lūkh** -लूख् m. the world of the gods, heaven (Śiv. 36, 1913, K. 591, 1049). **-sar** -सर्, see **div$^{a}$sar.** **-sthalī** -स्थली f. a god's place, a place frequented by gods, a place hallowed by the presence of many gods (Śiv. 1170).

**diwai,** see **diway.**

**dīvī दीवी** or **dēvī देवी । दिव्यस्त्री** f. a goddess of the Hindū pantheon (Rām. 1444, K. 84); esp. Dēvī, the *śakti* or wife of Śiva (Śiv. 63, 81, 82, etc.; Rām. 50, 55, etc.; K. 268, 269, 654, 655). **-bal -बल् । देवीक्षेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī and hallowed by her special presence, such as Jwālāmukhī, etc. **-diwatā -दिवता । देवतच्छक्तिसमुदायः** m. a general term for all the gods and goddesses of the Hindū pantheon.

**dôw$^{u}$ दोवु । वेष्टिततन्तुविशेषः** m. a kind of fine cord or twisted thread used for fastening along the ends of a garment (partly for the sake of ornament and partly for strength), binding-cord. Cf. **dāv 1.**

**döv$^{i}$-dār दांवि-दार् । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूतियुक्तः** adj. c.g. (a garment) embroidered with binding-cord. **-höshī -हांशी । चित्रस्यूतिमयडोरकविशेषः** f. a braid embroidered with binding-cord for use as ab. **-köm$^{ü}$ -कांमू । वेष्टितसूत्रचित्रस्यूतिः** f. embroidery with this binding-cord. **-kurta -कुर्त । डोरकसमुदायः** m. sufficient of this binding-cord for one garment. **-kūṭ$^{ü}$ -कूटू । डोरकैकशाखा** f. one branch or sprig of this embroidery. **-nāl -नाल् । गलिकाविशेषः** m. embroidery on the collar of a garment.

**döv** or **daiv दैव्** m. divine power, destiny, fate, fortune (Śiv. 1475). **—phērun —फेरुन् । भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to turn, a sudden change from prosperity to the reverse to take place. **—wunun —वुनुन् । भाग्यविपर्ययः** m.inf. fate to be bad, hard luck to occur, as when one is on the eve of success to be met by failure.

**döwa** or **daiwa wunun दैव वुनुन् । दैववञ्चना** m.inf. to have bad luck by fate, i.q. **döv wunun,** ab.

**ḍuv डुव्** or **ḍuv$^{u}$ डुवु । विनाशः** m. sweeping away; hence, utter destruction, total disappearance (Gr.Gr. 124). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । सर्वतोऽपहरणम्** m.inf. to carry entirely away another's property, to loot out and out. **—karun —करुन् । विनाशनम्, अपहरणम्** m.inf. utterly to destroy (e.g. the supplies, etc., of an enemy's army which has been defeated); to carry entirely away as booty, to loot out and out. **—lagun —लगुन् । विनष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. sweeping away to occur; (of any collected property) to be destroyed utterly.

**ḍuwan-phash डुवन्-फश् । रेखादिसंमार्जनम्** m. sweeping, clearing away dust, etc.

**duwa दुव । द्वित्वविशिष्टः** adj. c.g. of two, composed, etc., of two; marked with the number 2; subst. m. the two or deuce (at cards, dice, etc.).

**duwācĕ दुवाच्य,** see **duwôṭ$^{u}$.**

**duwàch$^{i}$ दुवंछि** or **duwüch$^{ü}$ दुवंछू । द्विकालिकी,** see **duwokh$^{u}$.**

**davīda दवीद** دوید **। अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. running, very quickly, at once, u.w. vbs. of motion.

**dāwādār दावादार्** دعوی دار **। स्वत्वाभिमानी** m. (f. **dāwādārĕñ दावादार्यञ्**), a claimant; the plaintiff in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54).

**dēwa-dār देव-दार्** (Śiv. 1080, 1613), i.q. **diva-dār,** q.v. s.v. **div.**

**dīvīdār दीवीदार् । शक्तिक्षेत्रम्** m. a place sacred to Dēvī or other great Hindū goddess, and hallowed by her special presence. Cf. **dīvī.**

**dwādashī द्वादशी** f. the twelfth lunar day of either fortnight of the Hindū luni-solar month (cf. L. 265, *shrāwun dwādashī*).

**dwādashānth द्वादशान्थ्** m. (sg. dat. **dwādashāntas द्वादशान्तस्**), 'the twelfth end.' **dwādashānta-manḍal द्वादशान्त-मण्डल्** m. in Yōga philosophy, the circuit called the **dwādashānth,** a name given to the **brahmarandr,** q.v. s.v. **brahm** (Śiv. 1656).

**dēwādēv देवादेव् । दिनवेधः** f. (in calculating dates for Hindū religious ceremonies) when a lunar day ends during a solar day, to continue the ceremonies of that lunar day during the rest of that solar day into the next lunar day.

**dāwug$^{u}$ दावुगु । अवग्राहः** m. a drought, a total failure of rain when it is required. Cf. **drāg.**

**dāwāgīr दावागीर्** دعوی گیر **। अभियोगी** c.g. one who holds a claim, a persistent claimant, one who will carry his claim even into a future life.

**döwāgath** or **daiwāgath दैवागथ् । ईश्वरेच्छा** f. (sg. dat. **döwāgüts$^{ü}$ दैवागंछू**), the course of destiny, the will of God, destiny.

**dawāh दवाह्** or **dawā** دوا **। औषधम्** m. medicine, physic (K.Pr. 116, Rām. 897, 1320). For gender see W. 18. **khŏrākh dawāhuk$^{u}$,** a dose of medicine (Gr.M.). **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** m.inf. to take medicine. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to do medicine, to attend (a patient) (Gr.M.).

**dāwāh दावाह्** or **dāwā** دعوی **। अभियोगः** m. a pretension, claim, demand; a complaint founded on a claim (W. 142, K.Pr. 170); a plaint in an action at law; charge, accusation; an objection, contention, assertion (Rām. 987; El. *dáwá*). **—āsun —आसुन् । स्वत्वाभिमानसंपत्तिः** m.inf. a claim for property to occur. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make a claim; to raise an objection (Gr.M.). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to make a claim, put in a claim (Gr.M.).

**duwohur$^{u}$ दुवंहरु । द्विवार्षिकः** adj. (f. **duwarish$^{ü}$ दुवरिशू**), of or belonging to two years; two years old; lasting for two years; occurring every two years (Gr.Gr. 75).

**dēvakī देवकी** f. N. of the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 706, 1384; K. 22, 23, 26, 42, 43, 377, 404, etc.). **-nandan -नन्दन्** m. Dēvakī's son, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1435, 1436).

**dēwakh देवख्** m. (sg. dat. **dēwakas देवकस्**), Dēvaka, N. of the father of Dēvakī, the mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 445, 464).

**duwakh दुवख्** । **द्विकालम्** adv. at two times, twice (a day, etc.).

**duwokh$^{u}$ दुवंखु** । **द्विकालिकः** adj. (f. **duwách$^{i}$ दुवंछि** or **duwüch$^{ü}$ दुवंछू**), of or belonging to two times, occurring twice (a day, etc.).

**dāwal दावल्** । **व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman (Gr.Gr. 107), a woman unchaste in practice and by inclination; when —॰ this word is masc. (Gr.Gr. 107), cf. **bĕñĕ-dāwal, mājĕ-dāwal.**

**dēwöl$^{i}$ देवांलि** । **बाहुल्येन धनव्ययशीलः** m. a bankrupt, an insolvent (Gr.M.); a spendthrift, one who recklessly spends all his money. **-dās -दास्** । **नित्यं धनव्ययशीलः** m. 'Mr. Bankrupt', one who is beggared by reckless extravagance.

**dēwôl$^{u}$ देवोलु** (= دیوالی) । **निष्किञ्चनत्वम्** m. bankruptcy, insolvency. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **अकिञ्चनत्वापत्तिः** m.inf. to become bankrupt (Gr.M.).

**dawun दवुन्** । **धावनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dow$^{u}$ दंवु**. This verb is impersonal in the tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **dowun दंवुन्**, it was run by him, he ran), to run, go quickly, hasten (Śiv. 880, 1494).

**dawān दवान्** । **अतिशीघ्रम्** pres. part. c.g. running, hence, as adv. very quickly, u.w. vbs. of going, eating, reading, etc.

**dawön$^{i}$ दवांनि** । **अतिशीघ्रम्** adverbial part. while running; hence, adv. very quickly, u.w. any verb.

**davyō-mot$^{u}$ दव्यो-मंतु** । **कृतधावनः** 2 perf. part. (f. **davyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ दव्ये-मंचू**), running, going at a great speed.

**dāwun दावुन्** । **दापनम्** conj. 1 [poet. pres. part. **dāwan दावन्** (Śiv. 1094, 1756), 1 p.p. **dôw$^{u}$ दोवु**], to cause to give (Śiv. 130, 605, 646, 691, 1817); to cause to be given, to give through another person (Śiv. 26, 519, 736, 1182, 1787, 1879). Causal of **dyun$^{u}$** (q.v.) in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 172). El. spells this word *dyāwun*. Cf. **dāwanāwun. gŏta dāwun,** to cause (so and so) to dive (Śiv. 1397); **ṭakh dāwun,** to cause lopping to be done, to be lopped (W. 149, K.Pr. 260); **pānas ʦhĕpa dāwañĕ,** to cause oneself to become invisible (Śiv. 1756); **wŏṭh dāwüñ$^{ü}$,** to cause (so and so) to leap (Śiv. 1815).

**dôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ दोवु-मंतु** । **दापितः** perf. part. (f. **döw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{u}$ दांवू-मंचू**), caused to be given, given through another person.

**dēwān, dīwān दीवान्** دیوان m. a royal court; a tribunal (of justice or revenue); a council of state, senate, divan; a court or hall of audience; a finance minister, head of revenue or financial department (cf. L. 401); a secretary; a steward; the collected writings of an author. **dīwān-khāna दीवान्-खान** دیوان خانہ m. a tribunal, office; a hall of audience, hall, court (Śiv. 968); a palace (El., K.Pr. 161).

**dēwāna, dēwānā, dīwāna, dīwānā दीवान, दीवाना** دیوانہ adj. c.g. mad, insane, lunatic (YZ. 164, 193, 564; K.Pr. 66; Rām. 638, 907, 1050, 1467, 1529); in an ecstasy, frenzied; inspired; mad (of a dog) (K.Pr. 146).

**diwān दिवान्, diwön$^{i}$ दिवांनि,** see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**ḍuwun डुवुन्** । **संमार्जनम्, अपहरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ḍuw$^{u}$ डुवु**), to sweep (dust) away, to sweep (a floor) clean (Rām. 582); met. to sweep clean, carry off the total of someone else's possession, to rob and clean out.

**ḍuw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ डुवु-मंतु** । **संमार्जितः** perf. part. (f. **ḍuw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ डुवू-मंचू**), swept clean (of a floor); swept clean, utterly robbed of everything; carried off, plundered (of property).

**ḍuwith ʦhunun डुविथ् छुनुन्** m.inf. to sweep something away (Gr.M.).

**ḍuwan-wôl$^{u}$ डुवन्-वोलु** n.ag. (f. **ḍuwan-wājĕñ डुवन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who sweeps, a sweeper; esp. a man of the Wātul caste, who earns his living as a Mihtar or sweeper (K.Pr. 231).

**dēwānagī** or **dīwānagī दीवानगी** دیوانگی f. madness, insanity (W. 137, K.Pr. 77, Rām. 266).

**dawanāwun दवनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dawanôw$^{u}$ दवनोवु**), to cause to run, make to run (El.).

**dāwanāwun दावनावुन्** or (Gr.Gr. 172) **diwanāwun दिवनावुन्** । **दापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dāwanôw$^{u}$ दावनोवु**), i.q. **dāwun,** q.v. **gōsa diwanāwun,** to provoke anger (Gr.M.); **dēv ʦhĕpa diwanöwin,** he caused the gods to (run away and) hide themselves (Śiv. 123), cf. **pānas ʦhĕpa dāwañĕ** under **dāwun.**

**dāwanāwüñ$^{ü}$ दावनावंञू** । **व्यभिचारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **dāwanöw$^{ü}$ दावनांवू**), to cause (a woman) to be unchaste with some third person, to prostitute a woman. Caus. of **dāwüñ$^{ü}$,** q.v.

**dŏwanzāh द्वज़ाह्** or **duwanzāh दुवज़ाह्** । **द्वापञ्चाशत** card. c.g. fifty-two (Gr.Gr. 84).

**duwanzāhan-hond$^{u}$ दुवज़ाहन्-हंन्दु** । **द्वापञ्चाशता क्रीतः** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to fifty-two; bought for, costing, or priced at fifty-two (rupees, etc.).

**dŏwanzöhyum$^{u}$ द्वज़ांह्युमु** or **duwanzöhyum$^{u}$ दुवज़ांह्युमु** । द्वापञ्चाशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏwanzöhim$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वज़ांह्मि**), fifty-second.

**dāwün$^{\ddot{u}}$ दावंञ्** । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **döw$^{\ddot{u}}$ दांवू**), to be unchaste (of a woman).

**dĕviñ दविञ्** । राक्षसी f. a she-devil, a she-demon; met. a woman who is a she-devil, ugly, gross in form and feature, without discrimination, and habitually injuring others. The word is f. of **dĕv** in all its meanings.

**ḍuviñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ डुविञ्** । संमार्जनी f. a sweeping brush, a broom (Gr.Gr. 120).

**duwôp$^{u}$ दुवोपु** । द्विवापः adj. (f. **duwöp$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुवांपू**), (of a field, etc.) twice sown, i.e. either with two different crops in the same year, or sown a second time with the same seed owing to the first sowing having failed.

**dwāpar द्वापर्** m. the third of the four *yŏg* (Skt. *yuga*) or ages of the world. **-yŏg -य़ुग्** (K. 12) or **dwāpara-yŏg द्वापर-य़ुग्** (K. 606) m., id.

**dwār द्वार्** m. a door, gate, passage, entrance (Śiv. 688, 829, 955, 972, 1033, 1099, 1473, 1911, esp. 1074–82; K. 71, 73, 79, 1123, 1161, etc.); an opening or aperture in the human body (of which there are nine, viz. the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation; but according to others there are ten, made up by counting the windpipe and gullet separately; cf. **dashĕmōddār**) (Śiv. 340, 520, 1078, 1469).

**dwāra-kön$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वार-कांञ्** । स्तम्भपट्टिकादिदारुसमूहः f. the wood collected for building the framework of a house; the entire wooden framework of a house below the attics, including door-posts, etc. See **kön$^{\ddot{u}}$ 4.** **-pūz -पूज़्** or **-pūzā -पूज़ा** f. the worship of the inferior deities at the entrance to a temple; met. the propitiation of the underlings hanging round the entrance to a royal court or the like by one who desires to obtain an audience; (on the occasion of marriages, etc.) the ceremony of worshipping the god of the threshold (Śiv. 1073, 1074, 1097).

**dwör$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वांरू** । लघु(पक्ष)द्वारम् f. a small side door, a shutter. Cf. **dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3.**

**dēwāra देवार** دیوار । प्राकारः m. a wall (YZ. 394, 409; K.Pr. 227; Rām. 22, 574, 799) (El. makes the word f. as in Hindōstānī, but cf. W. 18).

**diwur$^{u}$ दिवुरु** । चैत्यम् (देवमन्दिरम्) m. (sg. dat. **diwaris दिवरिस**), a lofty stone-built shrine or temple for receiving the image of a god, a *linga*, or the like.

**diwar$^{i}$-kün$^{\ddot{u}}$ दिवंरि-कंञ्** । शिलाविशेषः f. a squared, polished, block of stone, such as would be used in building such a shrine.

**duwôr$^{u}$ दुवोरु** । द्वियष्टियुक्तः adj. (f. **duwör$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुवांरू**), wrapped or lapped round with two strings or with a string consisting of two strands (of an ornament, a girded rope, or the like).

**dwārakā द्वारका** f. N. of the capital of Kr̥ṣṇa (Krishna) (on the western point of the modern Gujarāt, and supposed to have become submerged by the sea) (Śiv. 865, 949, 1330, 1469; K. 589, 592, 593, 632, etc.). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. Lord of Dwārakā, N. of Kr̥ṣṇa (Śiv. 1409).

**duwarish$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुवरिशू**, see **duwohur$^{u}$.**

**duwörishun$^{u}$ दुवांरिशुनु** । द्विवार्षिकः adj. (f. **duwörishiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुवांरिशिञ्**), of the age of two years, two years old.

**dwēsh द्वेश्, द्वेष्** m. hatred, dislike, repugnance, enmity (Śiv. 1048, 1312, 1558, 1755).

**dwēshĕ-rost$^{u}$ द्वेश-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रंछू**), free from hatred, incapable of hate, amicable, loving (Śiv. 587).

**div$^{a}$sar दिव्सर्** or **dēvasar देवसर्** (Śiv. 1170), m. N. of a pargana in the Marāz division of Kashmīr, the ancient Dēvasarasa (RT.Tr. II, 470).

**dēwatā देवता** or **dīwatā दीवता** m. (pl. ag. **dēwatav देवतव्**, K. 606), i.q. **diwatā,** q.v. (Śiv. 64, 76, 127, 130, 188, 201, 211, etc.; K. 14, 17, 18, 53, 56, 85, etc.), the image of a deity, an idol.

**diwatā दिवता** । दैवतम्, देवस्वभावः m. a god, a deity (there are three times ten millions of them, Śiv. 635); met. a god-man, a man of godlike nature, one of handsome appearance and virtuous character.

**duwot$^{u}$ दुवंतु** । द्विमार्गः m. a place where two roads join a main road, a place where a road forks.

**duwôṭ$^{u}$ दुवोटु** । द्विसंदानः adj. (f. **duwöṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दुवांटू**, sg. dat. **duwācĕ दुवाच्य**), having two joints, joined in two places.

**dawāth दवाथ्** دوات । मषीपात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **dawöts$^{\ddot{u}}$ दवांचू**), an inkholder, an inkstand, an inkhorn, a portable case with receptacles for ink, writing-reeds, etc.

**diwath 1 दिवथ्** । बुद्ध्यनुभवः f. (sg. dat. **diwüts$^{\ddot{u}}$ दिवंचू**), sagacity, comprehension, quickness of apprehension, power of inference, acumen; ability to understand the condition even of something invisible. **—āsün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —आसंञ्** । बुद्ध्यनुभवसंभवः f.inf. such power of inference to exist. **—niñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —निञ्** । बुद्धिहापनम् f.inf. (of one formerly possessed of great acumen) such power of inference to be lost (by a change of circumstances, etc.). **—tulün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —तुलंञ्** । बुद्ध्यनुभवविबाधनम्

(अवमानना),f.inf. 'to lift sagacity', to abuse or revile one who is honoured on account of his sagacity. **—wŏthüñ**$^{\text{ü}}$ **—व्वथंञ्ञू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवापगमः** f.inf. sagacity to rise (and go away); (of one previously endowed with great sagacity) power of inference to depart (owing to some change of circumstances). **—yiñ**$^{\text{ü}}$ **—यिञ्ञू । सद्बुद्ध्यनुभवसमायोगः** f.inf. sagacity to come; (of one who has previously not grasped a thing even when before his very eyes) understanding suddenly to come.

**diwüts**$^{\text{ü}}$**-band दिवंच़ू-बन्द् । परोक्षवृताभिज्ञानी** adj. c.g. one who is habitually able to infer conditions of actions, etc., even when they are not seen by him; sagacious. **-wôl**$^{\text{u}}$ **-वोलु । स्वबुद्ध्यानुभववक्तत्** adj. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), id.

**diwath 2 दिवथ् । देवताविशेषः, मातृकार्चने ऽर्चिता स्त्री** f. (sg. dat. **diwạti दिवंति** or **diwüts**$^{\text{ü}}$ **दिवंच़ू**), one of the *mātṛkās* or divine mothers or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities, usually reckoned as seven in number, viz. Brāhmī (or Brahmāṇī), Mahēśvarī, Kaumārī, Vaiṣṇavī, Vārāhī, Indrāṇī (or Aindrī or Māhēndrī), and Cāmuṇḍā, but sometimes as eight, nine, or sixteen (cf. **div**) (Śiv. 1453). The word is also applied to one of the seven married women who personate the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship, and are adored in their behalf. **-thöj**$^{\text{ü}}$ **-थांजू । मातृकार्चनभक्तादिस्थाली** f. the dish containing food, etc., offered to the *mātṛkās* on the occasion of their worship.

**diwạta gūl**$^{\text{u}}$ **दिवंत-गूलु । मातृकार्चने पूज्यो भक्तगोलकः** m. a ball of rice, etc., used in the worship of the *mātṛkās* on the evening of the fifteenth day of the waxing moon and on similar occasions. Hindū women take these with songs to the river bank, where they worship them, and then allow them to float away. **-khir -खिर् । मातृकाबलिविशेषः** m. an offering of rice-milk, etc., made to the *mātṛkās*. **-mūn**$^{\text{u}}$ **-मूनु । मातृकार्चननिमित्ता चित्रितभित्तिः** m. the plastered wall of the *mātṛkās*, a plastered representation of the *kalpavṛkṣa*, or celestial wishing-tree, on the north-east wall of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*. **-wör**$^{\text{ü}}$ **-वांरू** or **diwatsa-wör**$^{\text{ü}}$ **दिवच़-वांरू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका** f. an earthenware pitcher filled with fruit, water, and simples, placed in the north-east corner of the place on the river bank used for the worship of the *mātṛkās*; the ceremonial placing of this pitcher in this position by women with songs on the evening fixed for the worship.

**diw**$^{\text{a}}$**tsa-tabüc**$^{\text{ü}}$ **दिव्च़-तबंचू । मातृकाबलिपात्रम्** f. the dish of offerings of food made to the married women who personate the *mātṛkās* as ab. and who eat the offerings.

**divatsa-wör**$^{\text{ü}}$ **दिवच़-वांरू । मातृकार्चनकुम्भिका** f., see ab.

**dāwawun**$^{\text{u}}$ **दाववुनु । दापकः** n.ag. (f. **dāwawüñ**$^{\text{ü}}$ **दाववंञ्ञू**), one who causes to give; one who causes to be given, one who gives by the hand of another (Śiv. 855, 867).

**diwawun**$^{\text{u}}$ **दिववुनु** n.ag. (f. **diwawüñ**$^{\text{ü}}$ **दिववंञ्ञू**), one who gives, a giver, etc., n.ag. of **dyun**$^{\text{u}}$, q.v., in all its meanings (Gr.Gr. 105; Śiv. 209, 851, 858, 861, etc.; f. 1511).

**diwawañ दिववञ्** f. the wages of giving (Gr.Gr. 129).

**diway दिवय् । तीर्थयात्रायोगः** f. (sg. dat. **diwạyĕ दिवंय**), the special conjuncture of the planets on which it is right to visit a holy place (cf. **daras 5**); hence, the *mēlā* or fair brought about by the concourse of people on these occasions (K.Pr. 55, 159; Rām. 1420, 1452); the fun of the fair, a *tamāsha* (K.Pr. 126). In K.Pr. the word is spelt *diwai*. **—karüñ**$^{\text{ü}}$ **—करंञ्ञू । तीर्थयात्रापारणा** f.inf. to make a pilgrimage to a religious *mēlā*, as ab. **—lagüñ**$^{\text{ü}}$ **—लगंञ्ञू । तीर्थे यात्रिकसमागमः** f.inf. a religious *mēlā* as above to begin, the pilgrims to commence to assemble.

**diwạyĕ-rang दिवंय-रंग् । तीर्थयात्रावत्समागमः** m. that which resembles a religious *melā*, a temporary, non-religious assembly or fair.

**duvĕz**$^{\text{a}}$**r दुव्यज़र् । द्वैतेन समीक्षणम्** f. distinguishing between two; hence, distinguishing in the honour to be shown respectively to a number of honourable persons, deciding as to the relative precedence of such persons.

**day दय् । ईश्वरः(दैवम्)** m. [sg. abl. **dayĕ दय**, often written **dayi दयि**; voc. **dayĕ दय** (Śiv. 513, 1288, etc.)]. The Supreme Deity conceived as a person, the personal Deity, God, Providence, Fate, the Arbiter of destiny (often written *dai* or *daī* in the Roman character) (K.Pr. 54, 201; Śiv. 159, 282, 915; Ram. 1709, 1729; K. 35, 112, 528). **bọd**$^{\text{u}}$ **day,** the great god, a N. given to Viṣṇu in Śiv. 1383, 1487 (voc. **bạdi dayĕ**).

**dayĕ-bata दय-बत । दम्पत्योर्वैवाहिकं भोजनम्** m. the first ceremonial eating together of a bride and bridegroom (Śiv. 1202, 1223). **-dana -दन । दैवधनम्** m. wealth devoted to God, church property, money devoted, or intended to be devoted, to God (Śiv. 952); God's wealth, heavenly riches, i.e. true wealth, complete union with the Deity, extreme and real holiness (Śiv. 1067, 1216, 1240, 1347, 1554, 1754).

**-dayĕ karun** -द्य करुन् । मनःशान्त्या स्थितिः m.inf. to say "O God, O God", to console oneself when at the end of one's resources by repeatedly calling God to mind. **-gara** -गर । देवस्थानम् m. God's house, paradise, heaven (Rām. 583); a mountain or forest hermitage. **-gath** -गथ् । ईश्वरगतिः, दैवयोगसंपत् f. (sg. dat. **-güts**$^{ü}$ -गंचू), God's going, the way of God, God's actions (Śiv. 1652, 1787; Rām. 30, 122, 1296; K. 45, 78, 210, 313, 608, 1105); a piece of good luck (Śiv. 693). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अत्यनुग्रहोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf. 'to become of Providence', to be providence to anyone, to show a person extreme favour, granting more even than he hoped for. **-gazab** -गज़ब् । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'the wrath of Providence', harsh fate, being reduced to utter poverty by some sudden calamity. **-kah**$^{a}$**r** -कहर् । ईश्वरकोपः m. 'fury of Providence', being overwhelmed by some sudden calamity. **-krapā** -क्रपा । ईश्वरानुग्रहः f. the favour of Providence; complete success even when one has not had the necessary means for securing it. **-lôn**$^{u}$ -लोनु । विधिः m. fate, Providence (Śiv. 1546, 1628, Rām. 1604, K. 34). **-muts**$^{u}$ -मुचु । भाग्यपूरणा m. profit from Providence, the cup of prosperity being filled to overflowing. **-röch**$^{i}$ -रांछि । ईश्वरपालना f. protection by Providence, the being in God's keeping. **-wõtsh** -वाँछ् । दैववञ्चना m. (sg. dat. **-wõtsas** -वाँच़स्), 'deceiving by Providence,' sudden and unexpected failure when apparently on the brink of success. **—wõtsun** —वाँचुन् । ईश्वरवञ्चना m.inf. cheating by Providence to occur, unsuccess as ab. to take place.

**dāy**$^{i}$ **gatshun** दंयि गछुन् । प्रसादोन्मुखीभवनम् m.inf., i.q. **dayĕ gatshun** ab. **—wūts**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ —वूँचु-मंतु । दैववञ्चितः perf. part. (**—wūts**$^{ü}$**-müts**$^{ü}$ —वूँचु-मंचू), become cheated by Providence, finding oneself unexpectedly unsuccessful when on the brink of success.

**dāy 1** दाय् । मन्त्रशिक्षा m. advice, counsel. **—dyun**$^{u}$ —दिनु । शिक्षणम् m.inf. to give advice, to advise. **—hyon**$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । मन्त्रशिक्षाग्रहणम् m.inf. to take advice, receive counsel. **—wanun** —वनुन् । शिक्षासंभाषणम् m.inf. to address advice (to a person), to advise.

**dāy 2** दाय् । दासी f. (often spelt *dāī* in the Roman character), a maidservant; esp. a maidservant in attendance on a woman, a lady's maid; a nurse (Gr.M., YZ. 20, Śiv. 437, 1237, Rām. 1038). **zanāna-dāy,** f. a maidservant (Gr.M.).

**dāyĕ-bāpār** दाय-वापार् । दासीव्यवहारः m. conduct like that of a maidservant, fondness for serving (esp. on the part of a woman who is not a servant). **-küṭ**$^{ü}$ -कंटू । दासीकन्या f. a female servant's daughter. **-kaṭh** -कठ् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), her son. **-kȧth**$^{a}$**r** -कंथ्र् । दासीपुत्रः m. a female servant's son (an affectionate term used in the presence of her mistress). **-wôl**$^{u}$ -वोलु । दासीवान् adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessing maidservants, a rich man (or woman) whose household is well supplied with them.

**ḍāy** डाय् । सार्धद्वयम् card. (f. **ḍāy** डाय् or **ḍāyĕ** डाय), two and a half (often written **ḍaị** or **ḍāī** in the roman character) (K.Pr. 80, W. 105, 106). **-gaz** -गज़् pl.m. two yards and a half (Śiv. 1235, 1284).

**ḍāyĕ gür**$^{ü}$ डाय गंरू f. two and a half **gür**$^{ü}$**s** (or space of twenty-four minutes each and thus roughly equivalent to one English hour) (K.Pr. 102); so **ḍāyĕn**$^{ü}$**y garĕn** डायनूय् गर्यन्, for only two and a half **gür**$^{ü}$**s,** for but an hour (K.Pr. 105). See **gür**$^{ü}$ **1.** **—khôr**$^{u}$ —खोरु । सार्धद्विखारीमितः adj. (f. **—khör**$^{ü}$ —खांरू), weighing two and a half *kharwārs* of about 152 lb. each; also, in fem. subst. f., a weight for weighing that amount. **—mon**$^{u}$ —मंनु । सार्धद्विमनमितः (पादोनचतुःसेटकमितः) adj. (f. **—müñ**$^{ü}$ —मंञू), weighing two a half *manwaṭās* or *mans* (cf. **man 2**) of 3 lb. each, i.e. weighing $3\frac{3}{4}$ *sērs* or $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. **—pôw**$^{u}$ **1** —पोवु । सार्धद्विवितस्तिमितः adj. (f. **—pöv**$^{ü}$ —पांवू), measuring two and a half spans (of twelve finger-breadths each); a span is about 96 barley-corns, cf. **ongul.** **—pôw**$^{u}$ **2** —पोवु । सार्धद्विपावमितः adj. (f. **—pöv**$^{ü}$ —पांवू), weighing two and a half *pāvs* (of 20 *tōlās* each, a *pāv* being a quarter of a *sēr*); as subst. m. or f., a weight used for weighing that amount. **—syūr**$^{u}$ —स्यूरु । सार्धद्विसेटकमितः adj. (f. **—sīr**$^{ü}$ —सीरू), weighing two and a half *sērs* of about two pounds each; as subst. in f., a weight for weighing that amount.

**ḍöy**$^{i}$ **bāgay** डांयि वागय् । सार्धद्विशो विभाजनम् f. division into two and a half portions, i.e. three shares, two of two-fifths each, and the remaining share of one-fifth.

**ḍāyĕ-y pōsh tula** डायय् पोश् तुल । अतिकोमलाङ्गः adj. e.g. weighing but two and a half flowers; hence, met. very delicate-limbed, tender in limb.

**dayā** दया । दया f. sympathy, mercy, compassion, pity, (to, for = **pĕṭh**) (Śiv. 17, 105, 189, 452, etc.; K. 137, 764, 983, 1103); humanity (Gr.M.); favour, kindness (El. *daiyá*); mercy personified, the goddess of mercy (Śiv. 1495); hence often used as a name of the goddess Durgā or Pārvatī, the wife of Śiva (Śiv. 36, 103, 1129, 1139, 1155, 1223). **—karüñ**$^{ü}$ —करंञू f.inf. to show mercy, to show kindness (on = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 36, 466, 628, 645, 760, 987, 1129, 1296, 1534, 1851). **—karith** —करिथ् conj. part. having shown mercy, used as an interj. = 'please' (Gr.M.).

**dayāyĕ** **दयाय** or **dayāyi** **दयायि** sg. dat. ag. and abl. used as interj., in (your) mercy, please, have the kindness to. **—kin$^{i}$** **—किनि** or **—sūty** **—सूंत्य्** (Śiv. 192, 1319, 1483), id. **-pĕṭh āmot$^{u}$** **-प्यठ् आमंतु ।** **अनुग्रहोन्मुखीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—āmütsü** **—आमंचू**), one (e.g. a god, a master, or a spiritual preceptor) who has become kindly disposed (to any person). **-pĕṭh yun$^{u}$** **-प्यठ् यिनु । सानुग्रहीभवनम्** m.inf. 'to come upon kindness', to become kindly disposed (towards any person) (Śiv. 1236).

**diyi** **दियि**, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dŏy** **द्वय् । द्वितीया (तिथिः)** f. the second lunar day of a lunar fortnight (Rām. 1767).

**dŏyĕ-hond$^{u}$** **द्वय-हंन्दु । द्वितीयाभवः** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** **-हंज़ू**), of or belonging to this second day, e.g. the moon of this day (Śiv. 513); (of a work, business, etc.) commenced or occurring on this day.

**dŏyĕ** **द्वय**, **dŏyi** **द्वयि**, see **z$^{a}$h.**

**duy** **दुय्** f., i.q. **duyī** (Rām. 1361, dualism).

**duyī** **दुयी । द्वैतम्, विरोधः** f. duality; the considering anything which is essentially one to be two; dualism, the assertion of two principles, or the existence of the human soul as separate from the Supreme Being, opp. to monism (Śiv. 336, 513, 554, etc.; Rām. 10, 178, 179, 1499); hostility, mutual opposition. **—bōzüñ$^{ü}$** **—बोज़ंञ्‌ञू । द्वैतबुद्धिः** f.inf. to consider as distinct two persons who should be looked upon as equal, to treat two such persons with different degrees of favour, to show partiality to one of two persons with equal claims. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** **—करंञ्‌ञू । द्वैतोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make a distinction between two things which are exactly the same (e.g. the two eyes in the same head), or between two similar things, beings, actions, etc. **—karith diñ$^{ü}$** **—करिथ् दिञ्‌ञू । विरोधापादनम्** f.inf. to breed disunion between two people who mutually love each other.

**ḍyob$^{u}$** **ड्यंबु । शिथिलः** adj. (f. **ḍĕb$^{ü}$** **ड्यंबू**), loose, slack, not compact, soft through and through, pliant (esp. of anything made of wood or metal).

**ḍyuḍ$^{u}$** **डिडु । धृष्टः** adj. (f. **ḍiḍ$^{ü}$** **डिडू**, dat. **ḍijĕ** **डिज्य**), impudent, audacious, insolent, rude; one who disregards authority, one who sticks at nothing in robbing or the like, one who threatens with the object of robbery, one who bluffs for that purpose. **—lāgun** **—लागुन् । बलात्कारप्रदर्शनम्** m.inf. to threaten or bluff with the intention of robbing some person. **—matun** **—मतुन् । लुण्ठकबलात्कारः** m.inf. general plundering by violence to occur (when authority is lax and despised). **—pyon$^{u}$** **—प्यंनु । लुण्ठनावाप्तिः** m.inf. plundering to fall, to be plundered of one's property, to be robbed (of a person).

**ḍyūg$^{u}$** **ड्यूँगु । गुलिका** m. (sg. dat. **ḍīgis** **डीँगिस्**, ag. **ḍīg$^{i}$** **डीँगि**, abl. **ḍēgi** **डेँगि**), a large-sized ball, esp. of cotton, thread, etc. (Gr.Gr. 30, 36; Śiv. 589; K.Pr. 136, *dyoṅg*). Cf. **ḍīj$^{ü}$**. **—waṭun** **—वटुन् । गुल्मीभवनम्** m.inf. (of cotton, thread, or the like), to be made into a ball; a ball to form in the body, a lump, boil, glandular swelling, or the like, to occur.

**ḍīg$^{i}$-phamb** **डीँगि-फम्ब् । गुटिकोद्भवतूलः** m. cleaned cotton (in balls), as distinct from uncleaned cotton.

**dayū-gath** **दयू-गथ् । दैवगतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-gütsü** **-गंचू**), i.q. **dayĕ-gath,** q.v. under **day.**

**diyihē** **दियिहे**, **diy$^{i}$hīv** **दियिहीव्**, see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**ḍyoj$^{u}$** **ड्यंजु** or **ḍyojy$^{u}$** **ड्यंज्यु । कर्णभूषणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ḍĕjis** **ड्यजिस्**), a pair of ear pendants worn suspended from the lobe of each ear; esp. the kind worn by a married Brāhmaṇ woman so long as her husband is alive (L. 262).

**ḍĕji-hor$^{u}$** **ड्यजि-हंरु । ताटङ्कयुग्मम्** m., id. (El. *dejihor* and *dijahur*) (Gr.Gr. 81, L. 262). **-hár$^{i}$-kan** **-हंरि-कन् । ताटङ्कभूषणैकतरकर्णकभागः** m. a single one of such a pair. **-hár$^{i}$-shitiñ** **-हंरि-शितिञ् । क्षुद्रताटङ्कम्** f. a small ear-pendant of little value.

**dāyĕkh 1** **दायख् । धीसचिवः, मन्त्रणाशिक्षकः** m. (sg. dat. **dāyĕkas** **दायकस्**), a wise counsellor, adviser, prompter (Śiv. 667); the person who teaches the necessary procedure in any festival, marriage, etc.

**dāyĕkh 2** **दायख्** m. (sg. dat. as in **1**). —°, one who is accustomed to give, a provider, as in **mokshĕ-dāyĕkh,** he who gives salvation; **phala-dāyĕkh,** he who gives the fruit (of virtuous actions, etc.).

**dayākar** **दयाकर्** adj. e.g. one who shows mercy, compassionate (Śiv. 234, voc. **dayākarō**).

**dyal,** see **dĕl.**

**dyol$^{u}$** **द्यंलु । कच्छोद्भवतृणविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **dĕlis** **द्यलिस्**), a soft kind of grass growing in marshy land. There are said to be two varieties, one of which is twisted into string for use as thongs for wooden sandals (*khrāv*), while the other is used for making twine for tying up parcels in shops. —°, the word is used to indicate rough rope made of other materials, as in **bangi-d.,** rough rope of hemp bark; **brana-d.,** ditto of elm-bark. Cf. **banga** and **bran** (Gr.Gr. 25).

**dĕl$^{i}$ gĕḍ$^{ü}$** **द्यंलि-ग्यंडू । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-gĕjĕ** **-ग्यज्य**), a bundle of this grass, as much as can be held in one hand. **—gĕḍür$^{u}$** **—ग्यडंरु । कच्छोत्यतृणभेदमुष्टिः** f., id. **—gyoḍ$^{u}$** **—ग्यंडु । कच्छतृणभेदवद्बृहन्मुष्टिः** m. a larger bundle of this grass. **-pulahor$^{u}$** **-पुलहंरु । कच्छतृणमयपादुका** m. a pair of sandals made of this grass, worn by Kāshmīrīs in the mountains. **-pushĕṭh** **-पुशठ् । कच्छतृणमयडोरकविशेषः**

(sg. dat. **-push$^{ĕ}$ṭi -पुश्टि**), a thong made of this grass, for tying on a wooden sandal (*khrāv*); cf. **pushĕṭh.** **-ȼür$^{ü}$ -च्रू । कच्छतृणमुष्टिः** f. a small handful of this grass. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ् । कच्छतृणविक्रेत्री** f. a woman who gathers and sells this grass.

**ḍyol$^{u}$ ड्यलु । शिथिलः** adj. (f. **ḍĕj$^{ü}$ ड्यंजू** or **ḍĕj$^{i}$ ड्यंजि**), loose, slack, flabby; loose, unsteady (of something requiring support, cf. **aḍa-ḍ,** s.v. **aḍ**); (of a knot) loose, easily untied; (of a tied-up parcel or the like) loose, untied. **ḍyol$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ड्यलु-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः** adj. (f. **ḍĕj$^{ü}$-müȼ$^{ü}$ ड्यंजू-मंचू**), become loose, slack, flabby, etc., as ab. Cf. **ḍĕlun.**

**dyôl$^{u}$ द्योलु । महाकुद्दालः** m. a kind of large mattock, esp. used in the cultivation of rough, stony, mountain land.

**dayāl दयाल्** (Śiv. 1217) or **dayālu दयालु** (Śiv. 159), adj. c.g. merciful, compassionate. (Voc. **dayālā,** Śiv. 1697; **dayālō,** Śiv. 466, 915.)

**ḍöyim$^{ü}$ डांयिमू,** see **ḍöyyum$^{u}$.**

**dŏyum$^{u}$ द्ययुमु । द्वितीयः** ord. (f. **dŏyim$^{ü}$ द्वयिमू**), second (K.Pr. f. sg. nom. *duyim*, 70; YZ. 13; Śiv. 703, 886, 997, 1189; Rām. 180, 324; K. 669, 684); other, another (Rām. 384, 683); (with nouns of time) next, as in **döyimi rĕta pata,** after next month (Gr.M.).

**ḍöyum$^{u}$ डांयुमु,** incorr. for **ḍöyyum$^{u}$,** q.v.

**dyān द्यान् । ध्यानम्, मूर्तिचित्रम्** m. [with a suff. of indef. art. **dyānāh द्यानाह्** (Śiv. 1165, 1726)], meditation, contemplation (esp. profound religious contemplation) (Śiv. 24, 107, 165, etc.; K. 11, 202, 379, etc.); attention, regard, advertency; consideration, reflection (Gr.M.); mental representation of the personal attributes of the divinity to whom worship may happen to be addressed (Rām. 1769, 1775); the object of meditation (Śiv. 1418); (in Kashmīr) a pictured representation of a god or venerated human being (such as a spiritual preceptor, parent, etc.), used as an object of contemplation. **dyānaki dyānō,** O thou that art the object meditated upon in religious meditation (Śiv. 1418). **-dāranā -दारना** f. meditation and concentration of the mind (joined with suppression of breath) (very common in Śiv., e.g. 279, 1484). **—darun 1 —दरुन्** m.inf. to meditate, concentrate the mind upon God (Śiv. 161, 520). **—darun 2 —दरुन्** m.inf. meditation to be maintained without distraction (Śiv. 1752). **—dārun —दारुन् । स्मरणावलम्बः** m.inf. to apply the mind to contemplation; to concentrate the mind on the attributes of a deity the object of worship, to perform religious meditation (Śiv. 1, 62, 132, 156, 198, 228, etc.); to pay attention or regard (to), to observe, notice. **dyāna-dāranāyĕ dyān dārān,** contemplating (the deity) with meditation and concentration (Śiv. 307). **—dāranāwun —दारनावुन्** m.inf. to cause a person to meditate (Śiv. 451). **—karun —करुन् । सम्यक्स्मरणम्** m.inf. to contemplate, meditate (on), give thought or attention (to), to think over; esp. to meditate profoundly on past experiences. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । स्मृत्यपरित्यागः** m.inf. meditation to remain; the mind to be concentrated on some object, in spite of distractions, and even when busied on other work. **—thawun —थवुन् । स्मरणासक्तिः** m.inf. to keep meditation, to concentrate the attention on some object in spite of distractions and even when busied on other work.

**dyāna-pūzā द्यान-पूज़ा** f. worship carried out by means of contemplation (Śiv. 1178). **-sŏran -स्वरन्** m. calling to mind in meditation (Śiv. 155, 983, K. 112). **-warukh -वरुख् । मूर्तिचित्रपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-warakas -वरकस्**), a paper on which is painted a pictorial representation of a god or venerated person, and which is used as an object of contemplation. **-yōg -योग्** m. profound meditation (Śiv. 1028).

**dyôn$^{u}$ द्योनु । प्राकाराधारभागः** m. the solid foundation of a wall or the like (El., Gr.Gr. 12).

**dyun$^{u}$ दिनु** or **द्युनु** conj. 1 irreg. Inf. and fut. p.p. (Gr.Gr. 112, 192) m. sg. nom. **dyun$^{u}$ दिनु** or **द्युनु** (Rām. 150, 179; Śiv. 1464, 1737, 1798; fut. pass. part. Śiv. 707); acc. **dinas दिनस्** (Śiv. 1387) or **dinis दिनिस्**; abl. **dina दिन** (Śiv. 107, 1430) or **dini दिनि** (Śiv. 1910); gen. **dinuk$^{u}$ दिनुकु** (Śiv. 1219, 1651, 1714); pl. nom. **din$^{i}$ दिनि** (Śiv. 535); f. sg. nom. **diñ$^{ü}$ दिञू** (Rām. 359, 613); pl. nom. **diñĕ दिञ**; pres. part. **diwān दिवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103; YZ. 41, 247; Śiv. 428, 439, etc.); impers. fut. part. **dinī दिनी** (Gr.Gr. 111); conj. part. **dith दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104; K.Pr. 26; Śiv. 451, 792, etc.); neg. conj. part. **dinay दिनय्** (Gr.Gr. 111); freq. part. **di di दि दि** (Gr.Gr. 105), or **dī dī दी दी** (Śiv. 322), or **dith dith दिथ् दिथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105); adverbial part. **diwön$^{i}$ दिवांनि** (Gr.Gr. 196); n.ag. 1 **diwawun$^{u}$ दिववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105, K. 992); 2 **dinawôl$^{u}$ दिनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 107).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **dima दिम** (YZ. 437; Śiv. 976, 1136, etc.); **dimay दिमय्,** to thee (Śiv. 440, 1382, etc.); 2 **dikh दिख्** (Śiv. 667); **diham दिहम्,** to me (Śiv. 1634); **dihas दिहस्,** to him (Śiv. 703); 3 **diyi दियि** (Śiv. 122, 228, 452, etc.); **diyiy दियिय्,** to thee (Śiv. 690, 1708); pl. 1 **dimav दिमव्** (Śiv. 1444); 2 **diyiv दियिव** (Rām. 514, 794); 3 **din दिन्** (Śiv. 698, 1860).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **dimahö** **दिमहो** (Śiv. 912); **dimahöy** **दिमहोय्**, to thee (Śiv. 593, 1595, 1681); 2 **dihökh** **दिहोख्**; 3 **diyihē** **दियिहे**; pl. 1 **dimahöv** **दिमहोव्**; **dimahōs** **दिमहोस्**, to him (Śiv. 1285); 2 **diy$^{i}$hīv** **दियिहीव्**; 3 **dihön** **दिहोन्**.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **dih** **दिह्** (Śiv. 916, 938, etc.); **dim** **दिम्**, to me (Śiv. 485, 737, etc.); **dis** **दिस्**, to him (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1160); 3 **diyin** **दियिन्**; **diy$^{i}$nay** **दियिनय्** may he give to thee (K.Pr. 168); pl. 2 **diyiv** **दियिव्** (K. 901); **diyūs** **दियूस्**, to him (K. 1056); 3 **diyin** **दियिन्**; pol. (Gr.Gr. 250) sg. 2 **dita** **दित** (Śiv. 14, 103, 898, etc.); **ditam** **दितम्**, to me (Śiv. 283, 450, 936); **ditas** **दितस्**, to him (Śiv. 1856); 3 **diy$^{i}$tan** **दियितन्**; pl. 2 **diy$^{i}$tav** **दियितव्**; 3 **diy$^{i}$tan** **दियितन्**; fut. **dizi** **दिज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250, K. 375); **dizĕn** **दिज़्यन्**, it (Rām. 117); past. **dizihē** **दिज़िहे** (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **dyut$^{u}$** **दितु** or **द्युतु** (YZ. 206; Śiv. 641, 844, etc.); **dyuṭuth** **दितुथ्**, by thee (Śiv. 641, 704, 735); **dyut$^{u}$thas** **दितुथस्**, by thee to him (Śiv. 708); **dyutun** **दितुन्**, by him (Śiv. 492, 532, etc.); **dyut$^{u}$nakh** **दितुनख्**, by him to them (Śiv. 1249); **dyutukh** **दितुख्**, by them (Śiv. 1102); pl. **dit$^{i}$** **दिति** (Rām. 1090); **dit$^{i}$thas** **दितिथस्**, by thee to her (Śiv. 706); **ditin** **दितिन्**, by him (Śiv. 730); **dit$^{i}$nakh** **दितिनख्**, by him to them (Śiv. 959); f.sg. **diʦ$^{ü}$** **दिच़ू** (K.Pr. 246, Śiv. 973, 1610); **diʦ$^{ü}$th** **दिच़ूथ्**, by thee (Śiv. 709); **diʦ$^{ü}$n** **दिच़ून्**, by him or her (Śiv. 828, 873, 1715); pl. **diʦa** **दिच़** (Śiv. 968); **diʦath** **दिच़थ्**, by thee (Śiv. 660).

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 228) m.sg. **diʦōv** **दिच़ोव्**; **diʦōnas** **दिच़ोनस्**, by him to him (Rām. 1408); pl. **diʦöy** **दिच़ोय्**; f. sg. and pl. **diʦöyĕ** **दिच़ोय** (K. 1077).

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 237, 238) m.sg. **diʦāv** **दिच़ाव्**; **diʦām** **दिच़ाम्**, by me (K. 520); **diʦānas** **दिच़ानस्**, by him to him (Rām. 1444); pl. **diʦöyēy** **दिच़ोयिय्**; f. sg. and pl. **diʦöyĕ** **दिच़ोय**.

1 perf. part. **dyut$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **दितु-मंतु** (Śiv. 1206).

The causal is **dāwun** **दावुन्** or **diwanāwun** **दिवनावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 172), or **dāwanāwun** **दावनावुन्**, qq.v.

To give, grant (*passim*); to impart, yield, produce, emit; to give (a blow, etc.) (Śiv. 873); to lay (eggs); to create (Śiv. 1306); to cause, occasion (as pain, etc.) (Gr.M. 1680); to allow, let, permit (after the abl. of an inf., e.g. **pakana dyun$^{u}$**, to allow to go); to appoint (to an office, etc.) (Rām. 869); to inflict (a punishment) (Gr.M. 673); to put, place (Gr.M. 215; Śiv. 492, 792, 968); to put on, wear (a crown, a helmet, etc.) (Rām. 979, 1001); to apply, put (to) (K.Pr. 12, Śiv. 1111); to give forth, raise (a cry, etc.) (Gr.M. 231, Śiv. 828); to do, make, perform (an action) (Śiv. 660, 709, 1161); to close (a door) (K.Pr. 26, Rām. 16, 22, 31); to aim (a gun, etc.); to fire (a bullet, arrow, etc.) (Rām. 109, 320, 499, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1455); to have sexual intercourse with a woman (K.Pr. 246).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **bāg dyun$^{u}$**, to give a share, to divide; **bal dyun$^{u}$**, to give an offering, make a sacrificial offering. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **ȧch$^{i}$ diñ$^{ü}$**, to apply the eye, hence, to cast the evil eye; **ongul dyun$^{u}$**, to apply the finger, hence, to tickle the throat so as to promote vomiting. Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member.

The verb **dyun$^{u}$** is often added to the conjunctive participle of another verb, without materially altering the latter's sense, as in **barun** or **barith dyun$^{u}$**, to fill.

**dinī** **दिनी** । **देयम्** impers. fut. part. e.g. that which is to be given, the amount due to another.

**dina-wôl$^{u}$** **दिन-वोलु** । **दानशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), a giver, one who gives; hence, a charitable, or generous person; m. an unchaste man, an habitual adulterer or fornicator. Cf. **dinal** and Gr.Gr. 107.

**dyut$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **द्युतु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **diʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** **दिच़ू-मंच़ू**), given, etc., as ab. (YZ. 211).

**dyūn$^{u}$** **द्यूनु** or **दीनु** । **दीनः** adj. (f. **dīñ$^{ü}$** **दीञू**), depressed, afflicted, wretched, miserable.

**d$^{a}$yun** **द्ययुन्** । **अनुशोचनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **d$^{o}$y$^{u}$** **द्ंयु**; 2 p.p. **d$^{a}$yyōv** **द्य्योव्**), to regret, deplore, be sad (L. 463, *diyun*) (K. 502, 641, 664).

**diyin** **दियिन्**, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dŏyun** **द्वयुन्** । **दोहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dọ̆y$^{u}$** **द्वंयु**), to milk (a cow, etc.); to express liquid by a process similar to milking.

**dọ̆y$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **द्वंयु-मंतु** । **दुग्धः** perf. part. (f. **dŏy$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** **द्वंयू-मंच़ू**), milked (of milk, or of the udder, or, in the f., of a cow, etc.); milked or squeezed out (of any other liquid expressed by a process similar to milking).

**dŏyĕn-nör$^{ü}$** **द्वयन्-नोरू** । **दोहनपात्रिका** f. a kind of earthen pitcher used as a milk-pail. **-ʦoḍ$^{u}$** **-च़ंडु** । **दोहनकुम्भिका** m., id., but globular in shape, with a wide mouth. **-wör$^{ü}$** **-वोरू** । **दोहनपात्रिका** f. a small kind of pitcher used as a milk-pail.

**ḍyong$^{u}$** ड्यंगु । असम्यक्स्थितः adj. (f. **ḍĕnj$^{ü}$** ड्यंजू or **ḍĕnj$^{i}$** ड्यंजि), having an insecure base, tottering, unsteady (of something resting on uneven ground, etc.).

**ḍyūng$^{u}$** ड्यूंगु, i.q. **ḍyū̃g$^{u}$**, q.v.

**dyön$^{i}$shŏr** द्यांनिश्वर् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a sacred place in the Khuy$^{e}$hōm (the ancient Khōyāśrama) Pargana of Kashmīr, some 30 miles north-west of Śrīnagar in the hills bordering on the Wôlur lake. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 488. Here is a cave sacred to Pārvatī containing a *Śiva-liṅga* and a stone image of a cow with streaming udders.

**dyānath, diyānath** دیانت f. conscience, honesty, probity, piety, virtue (Rām. 1240).

**dyöñ$^{e}$ran** द्यांञ्रन् । स्मृतिः f. (sg. dat. **dyöñ$^{e}$rüñ$^{ü}$** द्यांञ्रंञू), remembrance, recollection.

**dyöñ$^{e}$run** द्यांञ्रुन् । संस्मरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyöñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** द्यांञ्रु), to remember, recollect accurately. **dyöñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द्यांञ्रु-मंतु । संस्मृतः perf. part. (f. **dyöñ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** द्यांञ्रू-मंचू), remembered, recollected, called to mind.

**dyöñ$^{e}$rāwun** द्यांञ्रावुन् । स्मारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **dyöñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$** द्यांञ्रोवु), to cause to recollect, to bring to mind. **dyöñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** द्यांञ्रोवु-मंतु । स्मारितः perf. part. (f. **dyöñ$^{e}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** द्यांञ्रांवू-मंचू), caused to be recollected, brought to a person's memory by someone else; (of a person) caused to remember.

**dāyĕpôn$^{u}$** दायपोनु । दासीवृत्तिः m. conduct like that of a maidservant (of a woman who is not a servant, but acting as one); nursehood (Gr.Gr. 144).

**dyār** द्यार् । धनानि m. (when used alone this word is generally plural) money, coined money, cash (K.Pr. 8, 33, 153, 188; YZ. 120, 245; K. 478); monetary wealth (Śiv. 59, 365, 952, 1079, 1092, 1819; Rām. 1240; K. 123, 945, etc.). [This word is a corruption of the Sanskrit *dīnnāra*, which itself is the same as the Latin *denarius*. The word therefore in the plural means literally *denarii*; hence, coined money. Cf. RT.Tr. II, 308 ff.] **-dana** -दन । धनसमूहः m. wealth consisting in money, wealth, possessions. **-vyār** -व्यार् m.pl. (a rhyming jingle of **dyār**) money and the like, money, etc., the various things which together constitute wealth (Gr.Gr. 95).

**dyāra-bôg$^{u}$** द्यार-बोगु । धनभागः m. a share of wealth after it has been divided out. **-bāgay** -बागय् । धनविभागः f. division of wealth, sharing out a common fund or store. **-böj$^{i}$baṭh** -बांजिबठ् । धनसंबन्धः f. (sg. dat. **-böj$^{i}$baṭi** -बांजिबटि), joint wealth, a common fund or store of money. **-böj$^{a}$ran** -बांज्रन् । धनविभाजनम् f. (sg. dat. **-böj$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** -बांज्रंञू), division into shares of a common fund. **-bọk$^{u}$** -बुकु । धनमुष्टिः m. a handful of money, as much as can be received in the hollowed palm with the fingers extended. **-chalin-wôñ$^{u}$** -छलिन्-वोञु । निष्कचालनरसः m. water in which copper money has been washed, used as an emetic in cases of poisoning or the like. **-dādi** -दादि । धनदुःखप्रीत्या adv. with the pain caused by the love of money, see the following. **-dôd$^{u}$** -दोदु । धनदुःखप्रीतिः m. 'the pain of wealth', the pain inevitably associated with the love of money, the pain endured in the process of gaining or losing money or in working hard to gain it, *auri sacra fames*. **-daham** -दहम् । तिथिविशेषः f. 'the money tenth'; N. of the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (in Sanskrit *Phālguna* = February–March) on which a father-in-law expends money lavishly in the purchase of presents to be sent to the bride, his daughter-in-law, in honour of the Śivarātri festival commencing on the following day. **-danḍ** -दण्ड् । धनदण्डः m. compensation paid in money for any loss or damage caused by the payer; a money fine. **-dunḍ** -दुण्ड् । बहुलधनव्ययः m. free expenditure of money for any purpose. **—ḍēr** —डेर् m. a heap of money, plenty of money (K.Pr. 137). **-har** -हर् । धननिमित्तकयुद्धम्, धनेनायोधनम् (बहुलधनव्ययः) f. a quarrel about money, a struggle for the possession of any specific sum of money; reckless expenditure of money for any specific object (as if bullets of silver and gold were being fired in a battle). **-kāḍay** -काडय् । बहुलधनव्ययः f. extravagant wasteful expenditure, expending much money to gain a little. **-kŏla** -क्वल । धनप्रवाहः m. a flow of money (either as income or expenditure), money flowing like that in the stream of a canal. **-karawôñ$^{u}$** -करवोञु । धनात्मा द्रावितरस. m. money-juice; **karawôñ$^{u}$** is water boiled with or without herbs and given as a drink to allay the thirst of fever; here money is represented as being drunk in this way to allay thirst; hence, spending money on necessaries of life when they are very dear, like our 'eating solid gold'. **-kaṭ$^{a}$ra** -कंत्र । धनसंचयः m. a small stock of stored money, esp. when secret, a 'nest-egg'. **-kŏts$^{ü}$** -क्वंछू । धनस्यूतविशेषः f. a kind of money-purse carried under the armpit; met. so much money as would go into such a purse, a purseful. **-mad** -मद् । धनगर्वः m. arrogance due to the possession of riches. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । धनमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a fistful of money. **-shĕr** -श्यर् । धनसंतापः (खेदः) m. intense unsatisfied longing for money. **-sōr** -सोर् । धनाढ्यकृपणः m. (f. **-sūriñ** -सूरिञ्), one who is secretly rich, but putting on the outward seeming of poverty, a miser. **-sösyun$^{u}$** -सांसिनु । धनसाहस्री m. 'a cash thousander'; a **sösyun$^{u}$**

is a monetary term meaning the value of a thousand cowries, a hundred of which are considered to be equivalent to the pice (*paisā*) of British India. A 'cash thousander' is therefore ten pice in coined money, not in cowries. Cf. RT.Tr. ii, 312. **-sôv$^{u}$ -सोवॖ** । **अतिधनपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-söv$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सांवॗ**), abounding in money, full of money, rich (of a person, a house, a treasury, a business, etc.). **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलॖ** । **बहुधनाढ्यः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ**), a rich man, a millionaire, Dives (Gr.Gr. 136, K.Pr. 62, W. 118). **-wan -वन्** । **धनराशिः** m. a great quantity of money. Cf. **ban** and **wan.** **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञॖ** । **धनद्रवः (अतिधनव्ययः)** m. money-water = **dyāra-karawôñ$^{u}$**, ab.

**dyarav-bāgī द्यारव्-बागि** । **धननिमित्तकम्** adv. in exchange for money.

**dyôr$^{u}$ द्योरॖ** m. (f. **dyör$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्यांरॗ**), a rich man (or woman) (Gr.Gr. 12).

**ḍyūra ड्यूर** m. in **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनॖ** । **चमत्करणपूर्वमुपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to surprise by refusing to interfere in or to have connexion with a quarrel, a conversation, or some business being carried on in one's presence, even when grounds for such interference, etc., exist.

**dyūr$^{u}$ द्यूरॖ** । **स्निग्धरसविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **dīris दीरिस्**, ag. **dīr$^{i}$ दीरि**, abl. **dēri देरि**), glue. Cf. **drūr$^{u}$**.

**dīr$^{i}$-püṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ दीरि-पंटॗ** । **औषधविशेषलिप्तपटखण्डः** f. a kind of plaster applied to wounds for causing them to close up, made of a rag smeared with medicaments resembling glue. **-wāṭh -वाठ्** । **मेदोविशेषेण संदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), the patching up of a wound with such a plaster.

**dīyār दीयार्**, i.q. **diva-dār**, see **div.**

**döyira दांयिर** دائرہ । **अङ्गुलीकटकः** m. circuit, compass; a ring, a circle; a kind of light stoneless finger-ring, worn chiefly by women (El.).

**dyārun द्यारुन्** m. a quasi-infinitive formed from **dyār,** and used in the following phrase: **dyāranas dah sās द्यारनस् दह् सास्** । **अत्यल्पधनसंचयः** m. ten thousand for talking of money, (but the ten thousand are only cowries, and are equal merely to a hundred pice or one rupee and nine anas. Hence the phrase is something like our "great cry and little wool"). Cf. **dyāra-sösyun$^{u}$**, s.v. **dyār.**

**dyārath द्यारथ्** in the following: **dyārath-nŏsh द्यारथ्-न्वश्** । **देवरस्नुषा** f. the daughter-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the wife of a husband's nephew. Cf. **dyārath$^{a}$r. dyārath-zāmatur$^{u}$ द्यारथ्-ज़ामतुरॖ** । **देवरजामाता** m. the son-in-law of a husband's younger brother, i.e. the husband of a husband's niece.

**dyārath$^{a}$r द्यारथर्** । **देवरपुत्रः** m. the son of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133). **-nŏsh -न्वश्** । **देवरपुत्रस्नुषा** f. i.q. **dyārath-nŏsh,** q.v., s.v. **dyārath.**

**dyār$^{a}$z द्यारज़्** or **dyāraza द्यारज़** । **देवरकन्या** f. the daughter of a husband's brother (Gr.Gr. 133).

**dyos$^{u}$ द्यंसॖ** । **अभिनयः** m. the sound caused by snapping the middle finger and thumb in time to music and as a kind of accompaniment.

**dŏyĕshīth द्वयशीथ्** card. c.g. eighty-two.

**dŏyĕshītan-hond$^{u}$ द्वयशीतन्-हंन्दॖ** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हंज़ॗ**), costing eighty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to eighty-two (persons, etc.).

**dŏyĕshītuk$^{u}$ द्वयशीतुकॖ** adj. (f. **dŏyĕshītüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वयशीतंचॗ**), born, produced, begun, etc., in the eighty-second year.

**dŏyĕshītyum$^{u}$ द्वयशीत्युमॖ** ord. (f. **dŏyĕshītim$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वयशीतिमॗ**), eighty-second.

**dyot$^{u}$ द्यंतॖ** for **dyut$^{u}$**, in the compound **hyot$^{u}$-dyot$^{u}$**, taking and giving, see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**dyut$^{u}$ दितॖ** or **द्युतॖ**, see **dyun$^{u}$.**

**ḍyūṭh$^{u}$ ड्यूठॖ**, see **ḍēshun.**

**dayuth दयुथ्** । **गृहाधिदेवः** (sg. dat. **dayĕtas दयतस्** pl. nom. **dayĕth दयथ्**), a house-god, one of the tutelary deities of a house.

**dayĕth-gāḍa दयथ्-गाड** । **मीनबलिदानविशेषः** f.pl. an offering of cooked rice and fish made in the dark half of the month of Pŏh (Sanskrit *Pauṣa* = December–January), on a Tuesday or Saturday, to the tutelary gods of a house. Cf. **gāḍa-bata,** s.v. **gāḍ. —rāza —राज़** । **वास्तुपुरुषः** m. the chief of the tutelary gods of a house, the archetype or ideal pattern of a house personified as a deity.

**dŏyĕth द्वयथ्** । **द्वैतम्** m. (sg. dat. **dŏyĕtas द्वयतस्**), duality, twoness; (in religion or philosophy) dualism as opposed to monism, (according to a monist) considering that which is really one to be two.

**ḍyūṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ड्यूठॖ-मंतॖ**, see **ḍēshun.**

**dŏyĕtöjī द्वयतांजी** or **dŏyĕtöjih द्वयतांजिह** । **द्वाचत्वारिंशत्** card. c.g. forty-two (El. *dótājih*, i.e. **dôtöjih**).

**dŏyĕtöjihan-hond$^{u}$ द्वयतांजिहन्-हंन्दॖ** । **द्वाचत्वारिंशन्मूल्यकः** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हंज़ॗ**), costing forty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to forty-two (persons, etc.).

**dŏyĕtöjihyuk$^{u}$ द्वयतांजिह्युकॖ** । **द्वाचत्वारिंशद्वार्षिकः** adj. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihic$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वयतांजिहिचॗ**), born, produced, begun, etc., in the forty-second year.

**dŏyĕtöjihyum$^{u}$ द्वयतांजिह्युमॖ** or **dŏyĕtöj$^{i}$hyum$^{u}$ द्वयतांजिह्युमॖ** । **द्वाचत्वारिंशत्तमः** ord. (f. **dŏyĕtöjihim$^{\ddot{u}}$ द्वयतांजिहिमॗ**), forty-second (El. *dótājihyum*, i.e. **dôtöjihyum$^{u}$**) (Gr.Gr. 78).

**dāyĕtôn$^{u}$ दायतोनॖ** । **दासीत्वम्** m. the condition or nature of a servant-maid, readiness to work, or the habit of working, as a servant-maid.

**diy$^{i}$tan** दि्यितन्, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dŏyĕtr$^{a}$h** द्वयत्रह् । द्वात्रिंशत् card. c.g. thirty-two (El. *dótràh*, i.e. **dôtr$^{a}$h**) (Rām. 1525).

**dŏyĕtr$^{a}$han-hond$^{u}$** द्वयत्रहन्-हंन्दु । द्वात्रिंशन्मूल्यकः adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), costing thirty-two (rupees, etc.); belonging to thirty-two (persons, etc.).

**dŏyĕtr$^{a}$huk$^{u}$** द्वयत्रहुकु । द्वात्रिंशत्तमवार्षिकः adj. (f. **dŏyĕtr$^{a}$hüc$^{ü}$** द्वयत्रहंचू), born, produced, begun, etc., in the thirty-second year.

**dŏyĕtr$^{a}$hyum$^{u}$** द्वयत्रह्युमु । द्वात्रिंशत्तमः ord. (f. **dŏyĕtr$^{a}$him$^{ü}$** द्वयत्रहिमू), thirty-second (El. *dótràhyum*, i.e. **dôtr$^{a}$hyum$^{u}$**).

**diy$^{i}$tav** दि्यितव्, **diyiv** दि्यिव्, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dyāwun** द्यावुन्, i.q. **dāwun**, q.v. (El.).

**dyuwun** द्युवुन् conj. 1, i.q. **dyun$^{u}$**, q.v., noted only in Rām. 275, **dyuv tāj**, put thou the crown (on thy head).

**dayāwān** दयावान् । दयाशीलः adj. c.g. pitiful, merciful by nature, tender-hearted, mild, gentle, kind, humane (Śiv. 158, 238, 427, etc.; Rām. 1388); N. of God, the All-Merciful (Śiv. 364, 466, etc.).

**d$^{a}$yĕwun$^{u}$** द्‌यवुनु । वैमनस्ययुक्तः n.ag. (f. **d$^{a}$yĕwüñ$^{ü}$** द्‌यवंञू), one who regrets or deplores, a habitual repiner; sorrowful (El. *daiyiwun*).

**d$^{a}$yĕwüñ$^{ü}$ dŏy** द्‌यवंञू द्वय् । तिथिविशेषः f. the regretful second, N. of the second lunar day of the light half of the month of Tsith$^{a}$r (Sanskrit *Caitra* = March–April), which often follows the day of an eclipse of the sun or moon.

**ḍöyyum$^{u}$** डांयिमु or डांय्युमु । सार्धद्विसंख्याकः ord. (f. **ḍöyim$^{ü}$** डांयिमू), the ord. of **ḍāy**, q.v., two-and-a-halfth. **ḍöyyum$^{u}$-kan** डांयिमु-कन् । कर्णप्रान्तोर्ध्वभागः m. the upper part of the cartilage of the ear, which is bored by Brāhman women to receive the thread of an ear-pendant.

**daza 1** दज़ f.pl. of **dod$^{u}$**, see **dod$^{u}$** and **dazun.**

**daza 2** दज़ m. burning; ostentatious pride or self-conceit, such as is calculated to arouse jealousy; rage, indignation against some person or thing.

**daza-buza** दज़-बुज़ । अत्यहंकारः m. 'burning-parching', pride of wealth or beauty, extreme self-conceit, extreme vanity. **-buza āsun** -बुज़ आसुन् । अतिमदोद्भवः such pride or self-conceit to exist continually (in a person). **-buza gaʦhun** -बुज़ गछुन् । द्वेषरोषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous hatred to arise owing to another flaunting his or her wealth, beauty, high rank, or the like. **-buza hyon$^{u}$** -बुज़ ह्यंनु । द्वेषरोषप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. jealous hatred to spring up at the sight of another's qualities, wealth, honours, beauty, or the like.

**daza-daza** दज़-दज़ । द्वेषः m. burning, a feeling of burning; burning pain (K.Pr. 16); hatred caused by the prosperity of another, envious hatred. **-daza āsun** -दज़ आसुन् । सदा द्वेषसंभवः m.inf. envy or jealousy to exist continually (in a person's heart). **-daza gaʦhun** -दज़ गछुन् । रोषद्वेषसमापत्तिः m.inf. jealous hatred owing to another's prosperity to arise (in a person's heart). **-daza hyon$^{u}$** -दज़ ह्यंनु । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. rage owing to opposition to arise. **-daza karun** -दज़ करुन् । द्वेषोद्भवः m.inf. jealous anger to arise at the spectacle of another's prosperity. **-nār pyon$^{u}$** -नार् प्यंनु । अतिखेदोद्भवः m.inf. 'burning-fire to fall'; the rage or indignation caused by an enemies' success, or by opposition to oneself, to occur. **—ta buza hyon$^{u}$** —त बुज़ ह्यंनु । अतिमदाविर्भावः, अतिज्वरसंतापोद्भवः m.inf. burning and parching to take (a person), intoxication of pride of place or of pride of wealth, etc., to become manifest; violent fever to occur.

**dizi** दि्ज़ि, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dŏz** द्वज़् । ध्वजम् m. a flag, banner, ensign (K. 797).

**dūz** दूज़् دوز m. one who sews, used —°, as in **jālakh-dūz**, q.v.

**dizah** दि्ज़ह् interj. an exclamation used to drive away a dog (El.).

**dizihē** दि्ज़िहे, see **dyun$^{u}$**.

**dōzakh** دوزخ m. (sg. dat. **dōzakhas** دوزخس or **dōzakas** दोज़कस्), Hell (Gr.M., H. 19, 20).

**duzôl$^{u}$** दुज़ोलु । शाखायुग्ममूलसंबन्धः m. the place where two branches of a tree (Rām. 603), or the roots of two fingers, meet and from which they start.

**dazun** दज़ुन् । दाहः, द्वेषोद्भवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **dod$^{u}$** दंदु (often written **dọ̆d$^{u}$** द्वंदु), f. **düz$^{ü}$** दंज़ू (K.Pr. 80, 178); 2 p.p. **dazōv** दज़ोव्, pl. **dazöy** दज़ांय्, f. **dazöyĕ** दज़ांय (Gr.Gr. 227)], to burn, to be burnt (K.Pr. 8, 9, 61, 150, 210; YZ. 10, 397; Śiv. 1650, 1818); (of a woman) to be burnt as a *satī* (Śiv. 117); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) to be burnt, parched, by drought (Śiv. 948); met. to be touched, moved, or inflamed (with pity, etc.) (YZ. 557); to feel pain, sorrow, anguish (K.Pr. 2); to be enraged; to be jealous, be consumed with envy or jealousy (K.Pr. 161). The caus. of this verb is **zālun** (Gr.Gr. 176).

**dod$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** दंदु-मंतु । दग्धः, अतिक्रोधाविष्टः perf. part. (f. **düz$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** दंज़ू-मंचू), burnt (Rām. 759); (of a flower, a garden, etc.) burnt, parched, withered by heat (Śiv. 345, 1611, 1686); filled with anger and hatred; burnt, filled with agony (YZ. 298, 514, Rām. 1393).

**dazan-ākh** दज़न्-आख् । दाहकिणः m. (sg. dat. **-ākhas** -आखस्), a mark or scar left on the skin after a burn has healed, a brand. **-dāg** -दाग् । दाहचिह्नम् m. a mark of burning (on cloth, wood, etc.). **-dawāh** -दवाह् । दाहौषधिः m. (sg. dat. **-dawāhas** -दवाहस्), a healing ointment for application to a burn. **-mŏsh$^{ŏ}$kh** -मुशुख् । दाहगन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-mŏshkas** -मुश्कस्), the smell of burning.

**dazana yun$^{u}$** दज़न यिनु m.inf. pass., i.q. **dazun** (Gr.Gr. 169).

**dazanas dôd$^{u}$** दज़नस् दोदु m. (there is) pain from a burn (K.Pr. 54, W. 124).

**dazith pyōmot$^{u}$** दज़िथ् प्योमंतु । प्राप्तमहावृद्धिः perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüts$^{ü}$** —प्येमंच़ू), risen to extreme prosperity, esp. when the rise is undeserved. **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु । अतिवृद्ध्याप्तिः m.inf. to become extremely prosperous, esp. when this is undeserved.

**duzong$^{u}$** दुज़ंगु । द्विजङ्घः adj. (f. **duzünj$^{ü}$** दुज़ंजू), two-legged (esp. of human beings, but also of birds, etc.), biped.

**dazan$^{a}$lad** दज़न्लद् adj. c.g. of a burning nature; esp. used with reference to a certain kind of rice-soil, chiefly found in low-lying ground near swamps, but also sometimes in the uplands. It is hot and feverish, and special precautions must be taken to run off irrigation water when the rice plant shows signs of a too rapid growth (L. 320).

**duzōr** दुज़ोर् । द्विबलम् m. having two sources of strength, having twofold resources.

**duzuv$^{u}$** दुज़ुवु । दृढदेहः adj. (**duzuv$^{ü}$** दुज़ुवू), having two lives or two bodies; met. very able-bodied, very powerful or strong (of a man, a horse, etc.).

**dazawun$^{u}$** दज़वुनु n.ag. (f. **dazawüñ$^{ü}$** दज़वंञू), on fire, burning (K.Pr. 54); alight (of a candle, lamp, etc.) (Rām. 721).

**duzyov$^{u}$** दुज़्यंवु । द्विजिह्वः adj. (f. **duzĕv$^{ü}$** दुज़्यंवू), two-tongued, double-tongued; false, insincere of speech; self-contradictory, one who intentionally makes contradictory statements.

For words containing **dh** and **ḍh**, see under **d** and **ḍ**. See articles **d** and **ḍ**.

## F ف

The sound represented by this letter does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although the character is often met with in borrowed Persian words, written in the Perso-Arabic character. Except by Persian scholars, the character is usually pronounced **ph,** or, when initial, sometimes as **p.** When Persian words occurring in Kāshmīrī are written in the Śāradā or Roman character the letter ف is represented by **ph फ़.** Hence, for all words commencing with **f** ف, see under **ph फ़.**

## G ग् گ

**g ग्** گ. The sixth (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the seventh) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the third consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the twenty-ninth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter **g** in the English 'game'.

The Sanskrit aspirate sonant **gha घ** does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the **gh घ्** is represented by **g ग्**. Thus, the Hindī **ghōṛā घोड़ा**, a horse, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **gur$^{u}$ गुरु**. Some writers retain this **gh घ्** in writing. Thus, they write **घर** for **gara गर**, a house, on the analogy of the Hindī **घर**; but this custom is both useless and misleading. In the present work such words will always be spelt with **g ग्**, and hence words found in any native book spelt with **घ्** should be looked up in the English order under **g ग्**.

The character **ग** is named **gagar-gö,** and **घ gös$^{i}$-ga.**

The letter غ sometimes occurring in words borrowed from Arabic or Persian is also represented in Kāshmīrī by **g,** like which it is pronounced. Thus غالب is pronounced **gölib.**

**gāo गाव्**, see **gāv.**

**gī गी** گی a sec. suff. forming abs. nouns, as in **dātagī,** generosity, from **dāta,** generous; **zindagī,** life, from **zinda,** living. It is derived from an older **-ak-ī.**

**gu,** see **guh$^{u}$.**

**gab 1 गब् । अङ्कुरः** m. the sprout of a plant (vegetable, tree, etc.); the womb, see bel.

**gaba phaṭun गब फटुन्** m.inf. to burst forth from the womb, to be born (W. 141, K.Pr. 255).

**gab 2 गब्** in **gaba-kôn$^{u}$ गब-कोनु । दण्डविशेषः** m. the first and the last of the row of sticks set up in the ground on which the warp is arranged, prior to putting it in a loom for weaving.

**gaba गब । आस्तरणपट्टभेदः** m. a kind of wadded woollen quilt. **-chiṭ$^{ü}$ -छिटू** or **-chiṭh -छिठ् । आस्तरणपट्टसंबन्धिचित्रपटः** f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi -छिटि**), cotton cloth stamped with a coloured pattern, and suitable for making such a quilt; the act of stamping such cloth. **-ḍūr$^{ü}$ -डूरू । आस्तरणपट्टप्रान्तरज्जुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ḍūrĕ -डूर्य**), the binding round the four edges of such a quilt, usually made of variegated cord. **-kātsan -काच़न् । वेष्टनविशेषः** f. a kind of turban made up of woollen patchwork of various colours. **-tol$^{u}$ -तलु । आस्तरणपट्टाधोवर्तिपटः** m. the cotton under-cloth of a padded woollen quilt.

**gaib, göb गैब्, गा॑व्** غیب or **gaibī, göbī** غیبی (YZ. 38), adj. c.g. invisible, unseen; concealed (K.Pr. 28); the Invisible, Fate. **gaibüc$^{ü}$ balāy,** heaven's misfortune, evil fate (K.Pr. 4). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to disappear (H. iii, 6). **—sōpanun —साँपनुन्** m.inf., id. (Rām. 1193, 1589).

**gọ̆b$^{u}$ 1 ग्वबु । गुरु** adj. (f. **gŏb$^{ü}$ ग्वबू**), heavy, weighty (Gr.Gr. 138, Śiv. 1027, 1868); (of motion) ponderous, slow; **gọ̆b$^{u}$** (or **gọ̆b$^{u}$ gọ̆b$^{u}$**) **chuh pakān,** he is progressing slowly (Gr.Gr. 76).

**gabi-bāri ग्वबि-बारि । गर्भिणी** adv. heavily with child (of women or female animals), used with verbs of rising, standing, or the like. Possibly really connected with **gab 1** and not with **gọ̆b$^{u}$.** **-khŏra -ख्वर** or **-khōra खोर । गर्भिणी** f. 'heavy-footed' (cf. **khŏr 1** and **khōr 2**), hence, a woman heavy with child, one who is at least five months gone in pregnancy.

**gọ̆b$^{u}$ 2 ग्वंबु । विनीतः** m. a man who is trained, educated, well-behaved, polite.

**güb$^{ü}$ गंबू । अविका** f. a female sheep, a ewe (El. *gaub* and *gŏb*, K.Pr. *gub*, *gabi*, or *gabih*), (K.Pr. 5, 36, 119, 192, 218; W. 18; L. 463, *gab*; Rām. 94).

**gabi-buth$^{u}$ गबि-वुथु । भीषणमुखः** m. 'ewe-faced', one whose face shows that he is easily frightened, timid-faced. **gabi-buthi rāmahūn$^{u}$,** a wolf with a sheep's face (K.Pr. 63, W. 21). **-dŏd -द्वद्** m. ewe's milk (YZ. 90). **-gūd$^{u}$ -गूदु । अतिपामरः** m. one who is vile and impotent, a mean worthless fellow. Cf. **gūd$^{u}$.** **-māz -माज़् । अविमांसम्** m. ewe's flesh, ewe-mutton (considered to be flavourless). **-rôch$^{u}$ -रोछु । अविरत्तकः** m. a ewe-guardian, a shepherd. **-röch$^{i}$-bāy -रांछि-बाय् । अविरत्तकस्त्री** f. a shepherd's wife.

**gabgab** غبغب m. a dewlap; the wattle (of a cock); a double chin (El.).

**gabīn गबीन् । गर्भपुटः** m. the womb.

**gŏbun ग्वबुन् । गुरूभवनम्, अलसीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏbyōv ग्वब्योव्**), to be heavy, to be too heavy (K.Pr. 49, Rām. 415); to become heavy, to begin to be felt heavy (of load on a journey) (K.Pr. 76); the body to become heavy, to be unable to support oneself (through illness, etc.); to become tired; to become lazy at any work. **gŏbyō-mot$^{u}$ ग्वब्यो-मंतु । भारीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **gŏbyē-müts$^{ü}$ ग्वब्ये-मंत़्रू**), become heavy (of a load, or a work); wearied, become lazy, etc.

**gabiñ गबिञ् । व्यभिचारिणी** f. a woman suffering from prolapsus uteri; esp. one in this condition owing to habitual profligacy.

**gŏbĕr 1 ग्वब्यर् । गुरुत्वम्** m. heaviness, weightiness (Rām. 603, 1153); deafness. El. spells this word *gŏbar*, *gŏber*, and *gŏbir*. Cf. Gr.Gr. 138.

**gŏbĕr 2 ग्वब्यर् । विनयः** m. well-educatedness, politeness.

**gọ̆bur ग्वंबुर्** or (H. viii, 1, 3) **gobur गंबुर् । पुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gọ̆b$^{a}$ras ग्वंब्रस्** or **gabaras गबरस्**), a youth, a boy, esp. one who is healthy and sturdy; a young son (esp. used in this sense as a term of endearment) (Rām. 1283); a son generally, a male child (El.; K.Pr. 12 voc., 22, 63, 76, 142, 174 abl., 163, 253; W. 135; YZ. 414, 429; H. viii, 1, 3; Rām. 28, 74, etc.). **ōra-gŏbur,** a stepson (K.Pr. 236, spelt *wurah-gabar*).

**gọ̆b$^{a}$ra-gūl$^{u}$ ग्वंब्र-गूलु । स्निग्धपुत्रः** m. 'a son-kernel', a son who is especially loved, e.g. on account of his handsomeness or his good behaviour (esp. when an only son). **-tandal -तन्दल् । बहुपुत्रता** f. (sg. dat. **-tandali -तन्द्लि**), a row of sons, the existence of a large family of sons.

**gubār गुबार्** غبار **। अनिच्छा, पीडा** m. dust, clouds of dust; vexation, soreness, ill-feeling, affliction, grief; hence (in Kāshmīrī) the suffering from a violent internal pain (such as headache, etc.); unwillingness to do some work ordered by another.

**gọ̆b$^{a}$run ग्वंब्रुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$ ग्वंब्रु**), i.q. **gọ̆b$^{a}$rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

**gọ̆b$^{a}$rāwun ग्वंब्रावुन् । गुरूकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọ̆b$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ ग्वंब्रोवु**), to make heavy, cause to be heavy; to load another heavily, to impose a heavy load on another; to distress a person by bringing serious charges against him, putting him in debt, or the like. Caus. of **gŏbun** (Gr.Gr. 173).

**gaibath, göbath** غيبت m. slander, backbiting (El., K.Pr. 174).

**gācĕ गाच्य । पटविशेषः** m. linen cloth, cloth made of hempen-flax.

**gōcĕ 1 गोच्य,** in **-büd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -वंद्रू । हस्तमुद्राभेदः** f. an insulting gesture made by shaking in a person's face the closed fist with the top of the thumb projecting between the second and third fingers. Cf. **gūṭh.**

**gōcĕ 2 गोच्य** in **-kōṭh$^{ü}$ -कांठू । (गवेधु)मकुष्टककाष्ठम्** f. the cob of Indian corn after the seeds have been extracted, the core of the Indian corn cob. It is dried and used as fuel (L. 337).

**gūc** (? spelling), m. *Viburnum cotinifolium*, *V. fœtens* (El. *gúch*).

**g$^{a}$ch ग्छ् । उद्भिच्छाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **g$^{a}$chas ग्छस्**), a kind of edible mushroom, morel (L. 462 *guchī*). Cf. **kana-g$^{a}$ch.**

**gach गछ्** گچ **। सुधा** m. (sg. dat. **gachas गछस्**), plaster, lime plaster, whitewash (Gr.M.); gypsum (L. 63).

**gachi-kuṭh$^{u}$ गछि-कुठु । सुधालिप्तकोष्ठम्** m. a room of which the walls are plastered (Rām. 1627, 1783).

**gā̃ch गाँछ् । वसा** m. (sg. dat. ?), marrow. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अतिताडनम्** m.inf. to extract marrow; met. to thrash a person unmercifully, so that he has not even strength to arise.

**gōcam-shāh गोचं-शाह । सोपहासकलङ्कनम्** m. 'King Gōcam'; putting some mark on a person as a joke, e.g. putting a piece of cloth sticking on the top of his turban and so on, in order to make him an object of ridicule.

**gacĕr गच्यर् । आविलत्वम्** m. darkness (Gr.Gr. 140); hence, met. foulness, dirtiness caused by contact with something else; e.g. muddiness (of water), dimness (of a mirror), opacity (of the atmosphere), and so on. Cf. **goṭ$^{u}$.**

**gaḍ 1 गड् । दुर्गः** m. a fort, citadel, castle (K.Pr. 17); esp. a small masonry fortress built in the hills by some local rājā.

**gaḍ 2 गड् । समग्रः** adj. c.g. whole, entire; esp. of something bought or sold as one whole.

**gāḍ गाड् । मीनः** f. a fish (K.Pr. 14, 38, 63, 140, 150, 168, 258; H. i, 8, 9). Regarding the fish of Kashmīr, see El. s.v. *gáḍ*. **—āpᵃrüñᵘ̈ —आपरंञ्ञू । निरुत्तरीकरणम् (प्रतिहननम्)**, f.inf. to feed fish into a person's mouth; met. to confound a person in argument; to defeat a person in a scolding match, to render him speechless by giving him abuse so foul that he is at a loss to invent anything fouler in reply. **—raṭüñᵘ̈ —रटंञ्ञू** f.inf. to fish (El.). **—raṭanwôlᵘ —रटन्वोलु** n.ag. m. (f. **raṭanwājĕñ रटन्वाज्यञ्**), a fisherman (El.).

**gāḍa-bāha गाड-वाह । मत्स्यधूमौषधम्** m. fish-steam, a diet of fish combined with the application of the steam and juice of cooked fish, employed as a remedy in cases of impotence and the like. **-bata -वत । वलिदानविशेषः** m. N. of an offering of cooked fish and rice, usually made in the month of Pŏh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January) to the *Vāstupuruṣa*, or personified archetype of a house worshipped as a deity; cf. **dāyĕth-gāḍa**, s.v. **dāyuth**. **-dĕgulᵘ -द्यगुलु । मत्स्योखाभेदः** m. an earthenware vessel used for cooking a spiced stew of fish previously fried in oil. Cf. **-tövᵘ̈**, bel. **-güñᵘ̈ -गंञ्ञू । मत्स्यखण्डः** f. a piece or slice of fish, cooked or uncooked, sliced fish as a dish (K.Pr. 205, *-gani*). **-gañĕ khārañĕ -गञ खारञ । अतिताडनम्** f. pl. inf. to raise bits of fish; met. to cudgel or whip the naked body so as to raise weals (considered to resemble fishes in shape). **-hönzᵘ̈ -हांज़ू । मत्स्यवधाजीवो** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a fish boatman, a man who lives by netting fish, a fisherman. The f. is a woman who lives by selling fish so caught (Gr.M.). **-kāh -काह । तिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-köshᵘ̈ -कांशू**), the eleventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Skt. *Phālguna* = February–March), on which offerings of fish are made to the **böravs** (*bhairavas*) in preparation for the Śivarātri festival culminating on the ensuing thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of the same month (cf. **börav**). **-khŏḍ -ख्वड् । मत्स्यगर्तः** m. a hollow flooded in the rainy season and filled with fish. When the water dries off the fish remain behind and are caught. **-khôrᵘ -खोरु । काण्डोलविशेषः** m. the outer basket-work of a **kāgᵘ̈rᵘ̈**, or portable brazier, of which the inner earthenware receptacle for burning fuel has been broken, and which is commonly used as a fish-basket; see **khôrᵘ 1.** **-khāv -खाव् । पक्षिविशेषः** m. fish-eater, a kind of fish-eating bird, described as small, of a dark colour, and possessing a long beak. **-kala -कल । मत्स्यशिरः** m. the head of a fish; a person with a head shaped like that of a fish. **-kan -कन् । मीनकर्णास्थि** m. the ear-bone of a fish, i.e. the flat bones at the side of the head of a large fish, supposed to cover the ears. These are used in the manufacture of little boxes or the like. **-konḍᵘ -कंण्डु । मत्स्यास्थि** m. a fish-bone. **-kȧndⁱ-dôvᵘ -कंण्डि-दोवु । चित्राल्परज्जुविशेषः** m. a kind of embroidery resembling the backbone of a fish, herring-boning. **-kᵃnañĕ -कनञ । गृहे गृहे निन्दाख्यापनम, वाग्युद्धविधानम्** f. pl. inf. to sell fish; met. to go about from house to house uttering scandalous tales against a person; to engage in a verbal quarrel, to use Billingsgate. **-krāy -क्राय् । मत्स्यपाककटाहः** f. large iron pan for frying fish. **-lĕjⁱ -ल्यंजि** or **-lĕjᵘ̈ -ल्यंजू । मत्स्योखा** f. an earthen pot for cooking fish; such a pot full of cooked fish. **-lüṭᵘ̈ -लंटू । मत्स्यपुच्छभागः** f. the tail end of a fish. **-pakhᵃsh -पखश् । मत्स्यपक्षः** m. the fin of a fish. **-parmāna -पर्मान । मत्स्यमानप्रस्थः** m. a stone or iron weight for weighing fish (usually heavier than similar weights used for other purposes). **-shĕhalun -शहलुन् । मत्स्यदुर्गन्धः** m. the smell of unwashed fish; genl. a fishy smell. **-shikār -शिकार्** m. fishing (W. 114). **-ṭhyupᵘ -ठिपु । मत्स्याधानी** m. a kind of deep basket made of withies, built like a cage, in which fish are kept. **-ṭĕpun -ट्यपुन् । मत्स्यान्तरङ्गसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭĕpanas -ट्यपनस्**), fish-guts. **-tövᵘ̈ -तांवू । मत्स्यजीषम्** f. a pan in which pieces of fish are fried before making them into a stew. Cf. **-dĕgulᵘ** ab. **-wŏrᵘ̈ -वांरू । लघुनौका** f. a fishing-boat; genl. a small boat used as tender to a larger one.

**gā̃d गाँद्**, see **gānd**.

**gadā** گدا m. a suppliant (El. *gada*) (YZ. 322, sg. dat. **gadāyĕs**); a mendicant, a beggar (Śiv. 1238).

**gaḍa गड । कमण्डलुपात्रम्** m. an earthen waterpot, pitcher, jar, pot (Gr.M.).

**gȧḍⁱ गंडि । राजद्वारम्** f. a royal palace, esp. that portion of it in which the king transacts business, the royal court.

**gĕḍᵘ̈ ग्यंडू । बद्धशाकादिमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **gĕjĕ ग्यज्य**), a bunch or handful of potherbs, greens, etc. (H. xi, 10; K.Pr. 49, *gĕḍ*; 80, 232, *gyaḍ*). Cf. **gĕḍurᵘ** and **dā̃-gĕḍᵘ̈**, s.v. **dāñĕ**. El. spells this *gyiḍ*. Cf. **gaddi** and **gyoḍᵘ**. **—gatshüñᵘ̈ —गछंञ्ञू । संकटेन बद्धीभवनम्** f.inf. (of a crowd of men or number of animals) to be crowded together, e.g. by being all shut up in a small room or by fastening all together by a single rope.

—**karüñ**$^{ü}$ —कर॑ञू । संकटेन बन्धनम् f.inf. to crowd men or animals together as ab.

**gīd** गीद्‌ or **gīd**$^{ü}$ गीदू । बालादिविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **gīdě** गीद्य, Gr.Gr. 62), the excrement of a newly born child or other newly born animal (usually loose). —**kaḍüñ**$^{ü}$ —कड॑ञू । अतिताडनम् f.inf. to beat a person severely (quasi to such a degree that he involuntarily befouls himself).

**gŏḍ** ग्वड् । आरम्भः, मूलभागः, जङ्घामूलम् m. the beginning, commencement, of anything (K.Pr. 15, Śiv. 46, 774); the part of the stem or trunk of a tree immediately above the root (K.Pr. 118, Rām. 606); the ankle (as the beginning of the shin-bone), the malleolus, external malleolus (El.); the leg (the part being put for the whole (El.)). El. makes this word f. —**barun** —बरुन् or **gŏḍa barun** ग्वड बरुन् । मूले पूरणम् m.inf. to fill up the root or from the root, i.e. to fill in earth, etc., round the roots of an old and decaying tree in order to revive it; met. to strengthen the foundation or base of any work or action, esp. of one which is in a bad way.

**gŏḍa** ग्वड । प्रथमम् adv. at first, firstly (K.Pr. 70, *guḍah*; Śiv. 8, 33, 1160, 1367, 1792; Rām. 474, 1174; H. iv, 2; v, 9; viii, 3; xi, 5; xii, 5). -**ôch**$^{u}$ -ओछु । रज्जुविशेषः m. the ankle-string used for fastening the grass-sandals commonly used in Kashmīr. Cf. **ôch**$^{u}$. —**ör**$^{ü}$ **gatshüñ**$^{ü}$ —ऑरू गछ॑ञू । निरुद्धीभवनम् f.inf. to be fettered on the ankles; met. to be prevented from seizing the opportunity of undertaking some wished for and profitable work, owing to being previously inextricably involved in something unwished for and unprofitable, to suffer estoppel. -**barun** -बरुन् । मूलेन पूरणम् m.inf., i.q. **gŏḍ barun** ab. -**hol**$^{u}$ -ह॑लु । वक्रगुल्फकः adj. (f. -**hüj**$^{ü}$ -ह॑जू), crooked-ankled. -**kor**$^{u}$ -क॑रु । हंसकाख्यभूषणम् m. an ankle-bracelet, an anklet. —**rab karüñ**$^{ü}$ —रब् कर॑ञू । विश्वासघातविधानम् f.inf. to put mud on the ankle; to break faith by refusing to perform a promise made (to someone on condition of his performing some difficult work). -**shut**$^{u}$ -शुतु or -**shutun** -शुतुन् । आदितः adv. from the first, from the beginning. -**sūt**$^{i}$ -सू॑ति or -**sūty** -सू॑त्य् । आदितः adv., id.

**gŏḍuk**$^{u}$ ग्वडुकु । मूलभवः adj. (f. **gŏḍüc**$^{ü}$ ग्वड॑चू), of or belonging to the beginning, etc., first (El.); (of a branch or the like) springing from the root (of a tree, etc.).

**gō̃ḍ** गॉँड् । गण्डकः m. a rhinoceros.

**gō̃ḍa-nyoṭh**$^{u}$ गॉँड-न्यॊठु । गण्डकास्थिमयमङ्गुष्ठभूषणम् m. a thumb-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by women. -**pöt**$^{a}$**r** -पॉतर् । खङ्गास्थिभवं पात्रम् m. a cup made of rhinoceros-horn, often used in making offerings at a Hindū *śrāddha*. -**wöj**$^{ü}$ -वॉजू । गण्डकास्थिमयोर्मिका f. a finger-ring made of rhinoceros-horn and worn by both men and women.

**gōda** गोद् । कुत्सितगुदम् m. an anus foul owing to bad conduct or disease, a term of abuse. Cf. **gūd**$^{u}$.

**göḍ**$^{i}$ गॉडि । गन्त्री f. a cart, wagon, carriage, coach. —**khasüñ**$^{ü}$ —खस॑ञू f.inf. to mount a carriage, to get into a carriage. —**khasith gatshun** —खसिथ् गछुन्, to go in a carriage, to travel in a carriage, to drive (Gr.M.).

**god**$^{u}$ गदु । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole (in cloth, or the like) (Gr.Gr. 9). **zamīnas god**$^{u}$, a hole in the ground (Gr.M.). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to pierce (El. *gaud*).

**goḍ**$^{u}$ 1 गडु । अभिषेकः m. aspersion, ceremonial sprinkling with water or other liquid (as in the consecration of a king, asperging on an idol or *liṅga*, etc.); a swarm (Gr.M.); **machi-goḍ**$^{u}$, a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). —**dyun**$^{u}$ —दिनु m.inf. to asperge (Śiv. 1160, 1741).

**goḍ**$^{u}$ 2 गडु (? spelling) in **goḍ**$^{u}$**-prān** गडु-प्रान् m. a leek (El. *gauḍa-prán*). It is not eaten by Hindūs of the Valley.

**gôḍ**$^{u}$ गोडु । मत्स्यः m. (f. **göḍ**$^{ü}$ गॉडू), a male fish, esp. one of a small kind (Śiv. 1815); —° used as a kind of surname appended to the name of a fish-seller. The f. means a female fish of any size (Rām. 723). Cf. **āra-göḍ**$^{ü}$, s.v. **āra**, and **gāḍ**.

**gūḍ** गूड् or **gūḍ**$^{u}$ गूडु (Gr.Gr. 20) । गूढः, मूढतरः adj. (f. **gūḍ** गू॑ड् or **gūḍ**$^{ü}$ गू॑डू, Gr.Gr. 20), hidden, invisible; (of a story, poem, etc.) difficult to understand, difficult, mysterious; (of a road or the like) difficult to be traversed or travelled over, almost impassable, difficult of access or issue; (of a person) a dolt, an idiot, one who no matter how one teaches him cannot learn what is taught.

**gūd**$^{u}$ गूदु । गुदम् m. obsc. the anus, cf. **gōda**; vulva (El.). Cf. Gr.Gr. 19.

**guḍ**$^{ü}$ गुडू f., i.q. **gur**$^{ü}$ **1**. This is the form in use towards Islāmābād (El.).

**gaddi** (? spelling), a certain measure for rice-straw (L. 243). 50 *gaddis* = one *trakh* of about 11 lb. ? the same as **gĕḍ**$^{ü}$.

**gadādar** गदाद(ध)र् m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), the club-bearer, Gadādhara (Śiv. 938).

**gad**$^{a}$**gad** गद्गद् adj. c.g. inarticulate, speaking thickly or convulsively, faltering. **gad**$^{a}$**gada wönī** गद्गद वॉनी । गद्गदा वाक् f. a sobbing statement, a sorrowful statement full of sobs.

**gadáj**$^{i}$ गद॑जि or **gadüj**$^{ü}$ गद॑जू, see **gadul**$^{u}$.

**gadajyār गद्ज्यार् । बाहुल्यम्** m. (of cattle, houses, children, wealth), abundance, a great quantity (whether existing or coming in).

**gadul$^{u}$ गदुलु । बहुलः** adj. (f. **gadüj$^{ü}$ गदंजू** or **gadȧj$^{i}$ गदंजि**), abundant, multitudinous (of prosperity, offspring, cattle, wealth, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 145). **—prasun —प्रसुन् । निरन्तरप्रसवः** m.inf. to produce offspring in large quantities, to be excessively fertile (of women, or female cattle).

**gūdil गूदिल् । व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman (one who by her unchastity has diseased private parts). Cf. **gōda** and **gūd$^{u}$.**

**gȧd$^{i}$lad गंदिलद् । रन्ध्रयुतः** adj. c.g. (of a garment, cloth, or the like), having a hole, holed. Cf. **god$^{u}$.**

**gudôm$^{u}$ गुदोमु । दाम** m. a cow's tethering rope (one end fastened round the neck and the other to a peg in the ground) (K.Pr. 219).

**gaḍun गडुन्**, i.q. **garun,** q.v.

**gŏḍañ ग्वडञ् । प्रथमम्** adv. at first, first, in (or at) the beginning; for the first time (Śiv. 124, 131, 722; Rām. 384, 670; H. iii, 1; x, 12; xi, 2, 3, 10); especially (El. *gŏḍain*); according to El. this word is also a subst. f. meaning beginning, commencement.

**gŏḍañiy ग्वडञिय् । प्रथममेव** adv. at the very first, first of all (H. viii, 10; x, 3, 10; xii, 4, 6).

**gŏḍañuk$^{u}$ ग्वडञुकु । प्रथमः** adj. (f. **gŏḍañic$^{ü}$ ग्वडञिचू** H. xii, 10), first (in time or in order) (K.Pr. 70), used as ord. of **akh** (Gr.Gr. 76, Śiv. 61, H. viii, 5, 13); elder, El. **gŏḍañuk$^{u}$ bôy$^{u}$,** an elder brother; **gŏḍañiki törīkha,** on the first (of the month) (Gr.M.).

**gŏḍañĕth ग्वडञथ् । प्रथमम्** adv. at first, first, firstly.

**gaḍ$^{a}$ra गंद्र । प्रियबालकः** m. a beloved (esp. an only) son. **-han -हन् । प्रियबालकः** m.dim. a little beloved son, as a term of affection, a darling little boy.

**gaḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ गंड्रु । गलगण्डयुतः** adj. (f. **gaḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ गंड्रू**), one who suffers from goitre.

**gaḍor$^{u}$ गडरु** m., see **ala-g°,** s.v. **al.**

**gaḍur$^{u}$ गडुरु । गलगण्डः** m. goitre, bronchocele. For an account of goitre in the Valley see El. s.v. *gaḍur* (L. 460, *gadaru*). **gaḍ$^{a}$r$^{i}$-lav गड्रि-लव् । बद्धशुष्कमहातृणसमूहः** m. a kind of hay-rick. Grass growing in swamps, etc., is collected and dried. It is then twisted into rough ropes, and stored in large masses in the forks of trees for use in the winter.

**gāḍur$^{u}$ गाडुरु । गदारिः** m. (f. **gāḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ गाड्रू**), (in old times) a man or woman of the Vaidya caste, whose profession was that of a physician; N. of a village on the bank of the Sind (Sindhu) River, formerly inhabited by them.

**gĕḍur$^{u}$ ग्यडुरु । बद्धभारः** m. a moderately sized bunch of greens, potherbs, etc. Cf. **gĕḍ$^{ü}$.**

**gĕḍür$^{ü}$ ग्यड्रू । भारिका** f. a small bunch of greens, potherbs, etc., usually —°. Cf. **gĕḍur$^{u}$.**

**gidur$^{u}$ गिदुरु । कपोलाधःशोथयुतः** adj. (f. **gid$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ गिद्रू**), one the lower parts of whose cheeks are large and (naturally) swollen-looking. Cf. **gaḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$.**

**guḍör$^{ü}$ गुड़ारू** f. in **guḍārĕ gĕwañĕ गुडार्य ग्यवञ । असंमानना** f. pl. inf. to refuse to carry out an order by making pretended excuses.

**gīdar-dākh गीदर्-दाख्** m. (sg. dat. **-dākas -दाकस्**), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **kanakh.**

**gudarun गुदरुन्** (cf. گذر) or (Rām. 1496) **guzarun गुज़रुन् । आपातः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gudaryōv गुदर्योव्**), to happen, befall (esp. of some trouble, grief, or calamity), (H. v, 9, where **gudariv** is poet. for **gudaryōv,** viii, 5).

**güḍ$^{ü}$wa गंडूव । कमण्डलुः** m. a small round metal pot, shaped like a bowl (El.), a *lōṭā*. **-gol$^{u}$ -गंलु । कमण्डलुशिरः** m. the top or mouth of a *lōṭā*, the part above the neck. **-ʦok$^{u}$ -च़ंकु । कमण्डल्वाधारावयवः** m. the bowl of a *lōṭā*.

**gāḍay गाँडय् । रहःसंमतिः** m. private agreement, esp. (but not necessarily) with evil intent against some one, secret conspiracy. Cf. **garb.**

**gadöyi गदांइ** گدائی f. begging, mendicity (Śiv. 1475, **gadāyĕ,** sg. dat.; but H. x, 2 **gadöyiyĕ-hond$^{u}$,** sg. gen.). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू । भिक्षा** f.inf. to beg, beg for.

**gadāyĕs गदायस्**, see **gadā.**

**göfil** غافل, see **göphil.**

**gaflath** غفلت, see **gaphlath.**

**gāfiz,** m. the flowers of the *Delphinium saniculæfolium* (El. *ghāfiz*).

**gag गग् । चुल्लीमुखम्** m. the opening in the top platform of a native cooking range, over which vessels are set for cooking (K.Pr. 125). Cf. **güj$^{ü}$.**

**gĕg** or **gyĕg ग्यग् । गलनाडीमुखम्** m. the top part of the throat, the fauces.

**gug$^{i}$ गुगि । आच्छादनविशेषः** f. a kind of blanket worn on journeys in wet weather. One edge is gathered up and fastened in a bunch. This is put over the head, and the remainder falls over the rest of the body, thus protecting the clothes beneath from the rain.

**gūgu गूगु** m. onomat. (Śiv. 503).

**gŏg$^{ȧ}$j$^{i}$ ग्वगंजि** or **gŏg$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ ग्वगंजू । सर्षपमूलकम्** f. the turnip plant; a moderately sized turnip, *Brassica rapa* (L. 346). This word means an ordinary turnip, while the masc. **gŏgul$^{u}$** means a large turnip (Gr.Gr. 35). According to El. (s.v. *gogij*), in winter time both Hindūs and

Musalmāns consume large numbers of turnips. The turnips of Haripūr are said to be the best in the valley. Cf. **gŏgul.** El. has also *gugchi.*

**gŏgᵃji-ā̃cār** **ग्वग्जि-आँचार् । सर्षपमूलाम्लसूदः** m. turnip pickle. **-āra -आर । सर्षपशाकमूलमाला** m. a 'turnip necklace', slices of skinned and dried turnips strung on a string, and stored for winter use. **-bodᵘ -वंदु । सर्षपशाकमुष्टिः** m. a bunch of turnip-tops (Gr.Gr. 145). **-ḍār -डार् । सर्षपशाकक्षेत्रम्** m. a turnip field. **-hākh -हाख् । सर्षपशाकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), turnip-tops (W. 114). **-hüṭᵘ̈ -हंटू । सर्षपमूलकशुष्कखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), a dried slice of turnip, stored for use in winter. **-khünḍᵘ̈ -खंडू । सर्षपशाकमूलखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a slice of turnip. **-khav -खव् । सर्षपशाकखनिः** f. a pit in which turnip-tops are stored so as to keep them moist for winter use. **-mulⁱvĕ̃n -मुलिव्यञ् । सर्षपशाकविशेषः** f. dried full-grown turnip-tops, stored in autumn for winter use. **-musᵘ -मुसु । अतिलघुसर्षपमूलकम्** m. a kind of very small turnip-root. **-pathᵘ̈rᵘ̈ -पथंरू । सर्षपशाकयुतप्रदेशः** f. N. of a tableland in the Nāgām (Skt. *Nāgrāma*) Pargana, in which turnips are almost everywhere grown. **-paṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈ -पंत्रू । सर्षपशाकपत्रसमूहः** f. a turnip-leaf (Gr.Gr. 74); a bundle of turnip-leaves. **-sinwāh -सिन्वाह् । अल्पसर्षपशाकादि** m. the small amount of turnips and turnip-tops used in making a sauce for a single meal. Cf. **syunᵘ.** **-tsakul -च़कुल् । सर्षपमूलकखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **-tsakalas -च़कलस्**), a globular-shaped lump of turnip, cut into shape by a knife. **-tsöryunᵘ -च़ांर्युनु । सर्षपशाकसंकरः** m. the refuse leaves, stalks, etc., thrown away when preparing turnips for cooking or for storing dry. **-wõkh -वाँख् । सर्षपशाकबन्धभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **-wõki -वाँकि**), a string of dried turnip-tops, with portions of the roots attached, stored up for winter use. Cf. **wõkh.** **-wörᵘ̈ -वांरू । सर्षपशाकवाटिका** f. a small plot of ground close to a house in which turnips are cultivated, a turnip-garden (common in villages).

**gā̃gal गाँगल्** or **grā̃gal ग्राँगल्** (Rām. 184) **। मदः, परैर्बुद्धिचालनम्, अन्तरायः** f. insolent pride, arrogance, self-conceit; diversion or distraction of the attention from some work in which one is engaged, owing to something interfering with it, interruption (Gr.Gr. 128, K.Pr. 187, Śiv. 80, 244); the state of being not right (El.). **—karũnᵘ̈ —करंञू** f.inf. to interrupt (Gr.M.); to disturb, distract, make distraught (Rām. 184).

**g(gr)ā̃gali gatshun गाँ(ग्राँ)गलि गछुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तत्वम्** m.inf. in the course of one piece of work, to forget about it and to become busily engaged in another work, to have one's attention diverted from anything. **—karun —करुन् । बुद्धिपरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to distract a person's attention by directing it to something else (e.g. to turn the attention of a crying child).

**gŏgul ग्वगुल्** or **gŏgulᵘ ग्वगुलु । वर्तुलसर्षपशाकमूलम्** m. (sg. dat. **gŏgalas ग्वगलस्**), a large turnip (cf. **gŏgᵘ̈jᵘ̈** and Gr.Gr. 35), *Brassica rapa* (K.Pr. 11, 171); met. a globe or ball of wood, a globe, a sphere (El.). Cf. **gunglū.**

**gŏgal-dᵃph ग्वगल्-द्फ्** m. (sg. dat. **-dᵃpas -द्पस्**), 'turnip-incense,' the roots of *Jurinea macrocephala*, used as incense (L. 77). **—karànⁱ —करंनि । पीडनम्** m. pl. inf. to make globes; hence (of a heavy load) to squeeze, by overburdening the shoulders, esp. when the load is unfairly excessive. **-mŏnḍᵘ̈ -म्वंण्डू । शाकपुष्टमूलकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ -म्वंज्य**), the part of a turnip-root above ground, when it is large and globular.

**gā̃galilad गाँगलिलद्** or **grā̃galilad ग्राँगलिलद् । मदयुक्तः, प्रत्यूहदूषितः, अन्तराययुक्तः** adj. c.g. insolently proud, arrogant; interrupted, distracted (of one busily engaged); suffering from indigestion.

**gā̃galun गाँगलुन्** or **grā̃galun ग्राँगलुन् । बुद्धिचञ्चलना आसक्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (p.p. **gā̃galyōv गाँगल्योव्** or **grā̃galyōv ग्राँगल्योव्**), to have one's attention diverted from any work, to be interrupted; to take up some pleasant business in the midst of some other work which one forgets.

**gā̃galāwun गाँगलावुन्** or **grā̃galāwun ग्राँगलावुन् । बुद्धिचाञ्चल्यविधानम्** conj. 1 (p.p. **gā̃galôwᵘ गाँगलोवु**), to distract or divert a person's attention, to interrupt him when busily engaged in some work.

**guga-manzulᵘ गुग-मज़ुलु । दोलाभेदः** m. a child's swinging cot, a swing.

**gagan गगन् । आकाशम्** m. the atmosphere, sky, firmament (Śiv. 1654, 1827, 1869).

**gāgar गागर्** m. a leech-applier, a leechman (El.).

**gagur गगुर्** or **gagorᵘ गगंरु । आखुः, पक्षिविशेषः** m. [sg. dat. **gagaras गगरस्** (Gr.Gr. 58); f. **gagᵘ̈rᵘ̈ गगंरू** (Gr.Gr. 35), see bel.], a male rat (Gr.Gr. 35, K.Pr. 46, 63, 64, 196, 199); a certain rat-shaped bird, the White Nun or Smew, *Mergellus albellus* (L. 131). For rats in Kashmīr see L. 112.

**gagar-dand गगर्-दन्द् । मूषिकदन्तः** m. a rat's tooth; met. a human tooth which is very thin and sharp. **—konḍᵘ -कंडु । ओषधिविशेषः** m. a certain mountain plant with yellow flowers and thorny leaves, believed to keep away rats, *Astragalus* sp. (L. 76). Its root is used as a remedy for toothache, and also for making toothbrushes. **-kuṭh$^{u}$ -कुठु** । **मूषिककोष्ठम्** m. a rat's room, a small dark room infested by rats in which in former days children used to be shut up as a punishment. **-mĕngañ -म्यंगञ्** । **मूषिकविष्ठा** f. rat's dung. **-sör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -सांरू** । **मूषिकवत्संचयः** f. rat collection, i.e. making up a store by stealing little by little at a time. **-ṭukh -टुख्** । **मूषिकक्षतच्छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭukas -टुकस्**), a hole gnawed by a rat in a cloth or the like. **-ṭinḍa -टिंड** । **मूषिकबन्धनी** m. a rat-trap. **-tāph -ताफ्** । **विरलातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas -तापस्**), partial sunshine here and there, shining on the ground through orifices in the clouds. **-tshal -छ़ल्** । **मूषिकबन्धनी** m. a kind of rat-trap. **-tshāy -छ़ाय्** । **अनुष्णातपः** f. 'rat's shade', i.e. the sunshine without warmth of a winter morning or evening. **-tshyoṭ$^{u}$ -छ़्यंटु** । **मूषिकोच्छिष्टः** adj. (f. **-tshĕṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -छ़्यंटू**), rat's leavings, the remains of food or of a fruit which has been partially eaten by rats. The word is an adjective agreeing in gender with the food referred to. **-wāl -वाल्** । **मूषिकवसतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-wöj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वांज़ू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a rat's nest, a rat hole (K.Pr. 3, *wáji* for **wöj$^{\ddot{u}}$**). **-yurmī -युर्मी** f. *Rhododendron campanulatum* (El.).

**gag$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ गग्रू** । **मूषिका**, f. a female rat; a mouse (K.Pr. 64). **—phaṭüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —फटंञू** । **भेदोद्भवः** f.inf. 'a mouse to split', met. disunion to arise between associates or partners in any work.

**gāg$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ गाग्रू** । **गर्गरीपात्रम्** f. a water-jar, pitcher, guglet.

**gĕgür$^{\ddot{u}}$ ग्यगंरू** । **अन्तरीयमुखरन्ध्रम्** f. the upper open part of a pair of drawers or *pāy-jāmas*, which is fastened round the waist with a running string.

**gag$^{a}$ri-bal गग्रि-बल्** । **तीर्थविशेषः** m. N. of a sacred place on the east of the town of Śrīnagar, and in the middle of a lake lying at the north foot of the Gōpādri or Takht-č Sulaimān.

**gagar-gö गगर्-गां** । **गकारः** m. the name for the letter *ga* **ग**, used in schools.

**gagarāray गगरारय्** । **मेघनिर्घोषः** f. loud thundering, esp. when unseasonable; met. the human 'thundering' of abuse.

**gugarāray गुगरारय्** । **गर्जनशब्दः** f. the 'thundering' of the human voice in abuse, loud roaring in abuse.

**gagarāy गगराय्** । **मेघनिर्घोषः** f. thunder, the rumbling noise of thunder (L. 456, K.Pr. 245, 253, Śiv. 1868); any loud sound like thunder, a thunderous roar (Śiv. 1232).

**gugūs$^{i}$-tul$^{u}$ गुगूसि-तुलु** or (Gr.M.) **gugūstul$^{u}$ गुगूस्तुलु** । **दोला** m. a swing (in which people swing themselves for enjoyment); a swing perch (in a parrot's cage) (Gr.M.). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्**, m.inf. to swing oneself in a swing (Gr.M.).

**g$^{a}$h ग्ह्** or **gah गह्** । **घर्षणम्** m. the act of grinding, rubbing down to powder, trituration (Gr.Gr. 124). Cf. **g$^{a}$hun.**

**gāh 1 गाह्** । **प्रकाशः** m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre, light (Śiv. 1068, H. xii, 2), cf. **gāsh.**

**gāh 2** گاہ m. a place (used —°); time, turn, as in **shōra-gāh,** a time or opportunity for outcry, a proclamation (H. vi, 13). **gāh bĕgāh** گاہ بیگاہ, adv. in season and out of season (H. vi, 13).

**gŏh ग्वह्** گہ । **विष्ठा** m. dung, ordure, fæces (K.Pr. 59, 71). Cf. **guh$^{u}$. —khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** । **अवाच्यवचनम्** m.inf. to eat ordure; met. to utter filthy lying words.

**guh$^{u}$ गुहु** । **गोमयम्** m. cow-dung; buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251); manure (El. *guh*, q.v. for description of the various methods of applying manure) (L. 459, *gu*). Cf. **gŏh.**

**guh$^{i}$-ambār गुहि-अम्बार्** । **गोमयराशिः** m. a pile of cow-dung, a dunghill. **-bon$^{u}$ -बंनु** । **गोमयकूटम्** m. a medium-sized dung-heap (Śiv. 126). **-gān -गान्** । **गोमयकोष्ठम्** m. a room in which cow-dung is stored (esp. by cowkeepers who own many cattle). **-khür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -खंरू** । **मलिनाचारा** f. a woman engaged in collecting or clearing away cow-dung; hence, met. any woman dirty in person and clothing. **-kyom$^{u}$ -क्यंमु** । **गोमयकृमिः** m. a certain worm bred in cow-dung. **-lôd$^{u}$ -लोदु** । **गोमयकूटम्** m. a large pile or stack of cow-dung, collected in winter with the object of drying it in the summer. **-lōla -लोल** । **अतिमूढः** m. a fool (in conversation, etc.). **—liwun —लिवुन्** । **गोमयलेपनम्** m. inf. to plaster with cow-dung. **-lyob$^{u}$ -ल्यंबु** । **गोमयभागः** m. the amount of cow-dung evacuated by the animal at one time. **-nôr$^{u}$ -नोरु** । **अन्त्रविशेषः** m. the rectum. **-ryūnz$^{u}$ -यूंज़ु** । **कीटविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-rīnzis -रीञ्ज़िस्**), the scarabæus beetle. It makes balls of cow-dung and mud and rolls them along. According to popular tradition it has quarrelled with the sea and makes these balls in order to fill it up (Śiv. 1647, 1648, Rām. 436).

**gahgīr गह्गीर्** گہگیر । **पश्चाल्लग्नः** m. one who sticks or follows close behind another in order to accomplish some object.

**gahgīrī गह्गीरी** گہگیری । **अनुषङ्गः** f. sticking or following close behind another in order to obtain some object.

**gahajyār गहज्यार्** । **वृक्षादिव्याप्ततया निष्प्रकाशत्वम्** m. shade, dim illumination (of ground or other place overshadowed by trees, creepers, or the like).

**gahul$^{u}$ गहुलु** or **guhul$^{u}$ 1 गुहुलु** । **निकुञ्जः** m. a natural forest-bower, a dark place in a forest shadowed over and hidden by trees, creepers, etc. (Śiv. 1752).

For words containing **gh**, see under **g**. See article **g**.

**guhali-gupan** गुहलि-गुपन्, m.pl. cattle of the forest, cattle led out into the forest to graze, as opposed to stalled cattle (K.Pr. 71).

**guhul$^{u}$ 2** गुह्लु । आविलः m. dirty, muddy, etc. (of water or the like) (Gr.M.). Cf. **gọ̈l$^{u}$**.

**gōham** गोहम्, see **gaʦhun 2**.

**gah$^{a}$na** गह्न or **gahana** गहन । स्वर्णमयादिभूषणसमूहः m. an ornament, trinket, jewels, women's ornaments (Śiv. 1227, 1228, 1232, 1233, 1235); El. spells this word *gehna*. **-pāth** -पाथ् । भूषणपात्रादिकम् f. (sg. dat. **-pöʦ$^{ü}$** -पा॑चू), a general term for the paraphernalia (including jewellery and dishes) given to a bride as part of her dowry.

**g$^{a}$hun** ग्ह्न् । घर्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **g$^{o}$h$^{u}$** ग॑हु, f. **g$^{ü}$h$^{ü}$** ग॑हू or **g$^{ü}$sh$^{ü}$** ग॑शू; 2 p.p. **g$^{a}$hyōv** ग्ह्योव्, **g$^{a}$shyōv** ग्श्योव् or **g$^{a}$shōv** ग्शोव्. According to Gr.Gr. 210 and 225, only **g$^{ü}$sh$^{ü}$** and **gashyōv** are the correct forms, but the others also occur), to grind, pulverize, triturate; to polish, wear smooth by trituration. **g$^{o}$h$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ग॑हु-मं॑तु । घर्षितः perf. part. (f. **g$^{ü}$h$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ग॑हू-मं॑चू or **g$^{ü}$sh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ग॑शू-मं॑चू), ground, triturated; polished, worn smooth.

**gŏhun** ग्वह्न् । प्रदीप्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gŏhyōv** ग्वह्योव्), to shine, be bright (of a fire, a jewel, etc.). Its caus. is **gŏhanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

**gŏhanāwun** ग्वहनावुन् । प्रदीप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gŏhanôw$^{u}$** ग्वहनोवु), to make to be bright; to make a fire burn up; to make a jewel brilliant. Caus. of **gŏhun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

**gōhar** गोहर् گوهر m. nature, essence, substance; origin, root, stock; any hidden virtue; intellect; wisdom; a pearl, a jewel, a gem, precious stone (Śiv. 428, 430).

**gah$^{a}$rot$^{u}$** गह्रं॑तु । परपिण्डाजीवी बालकः m. (f. **gah$^{a}$rüʦ$^{ü}$** गह्रं॑चू), a child (e.g. an orphan) dependent on some one who is not a parent; in f. also (दुर्गतप्राया कन्या), one of a number of daughters of a needy family, who is hence unwelcome and treated with unkindness, and has to depend for her food on others' charity.

**gaharot$^{u}$** गहरं॑तु । अत्याहारः m. excessive eating, gorging oneself with food (so that one can neither move nor speak).

**ghás** (K.Pr. 105), incorr. for **gös$^{i}$**, see **gāsa**.

**gŏhistān** ग्वहिस्तान् گہستان m. the anus, cf. **gŏh**.

**gáj$^{i}$** ग॑जि, see **güj$^{ü}$**.

**gĕjĕ** ग्यज्य, see **gĕḍ$^{ü}$**.

**gējĕ** गेज्य, **gīj$^{ü}$** गीजू, see **gēlun 1**.

**gūj$^{i}$** गूजि or **gūj$^{ü}$** गूजू । फलसारः, गुप्त आशयः f. the kernel of a fruit (e.g. of a walnut, a cocoa-nut, or water-chestnut) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 66, 100, Śiv. 1807); the kernel or inner meaning of anything, intelligible only to the initiated. Cf. **gūl$^{u}$ 2** and Gr.Gr. 36.

**gōjĕ-pĕndul$^{u}$** गोज्य-प्यन्दुलु or **-panzul$^{u}$** -पञ्ज़ुलु । समुच्चितफलसारः m. a complete, unbroken kernel of a walnut (i.e. all the four sections unseparated from each other). **-tīl** -तील् । फलसारतैलम् m. oil derived from kernels (e.g. walnut-oil). **-ʦhar** -छ़र् । कण्डोलभेदः f. a large kind of basket in which walnut kernels and the like are carried about for sale.

**güj$^{ü}$** ग॑जू or **gáj$^{i}$** ग॑जि । चुल्लीमुखम् f. the opening of a native cooking-range through which fuel is fed (K.Pr. 26, 48, 54, 64, 119, 256). Cf. **dān 1, gag,** and **gol$^{u}$ 1.**

**gajĕ-ṭhor$^{u}$** गज्य-ठ॑रु । चुल्लीमुखपिधानवस्तु m. the cover or door (usually of earthenware) of this opening.

**gáj$^{i}$gāh** ग॑जिगाह् or **güj$^{ü}$gāh** ग॑जूगाह् । चामरम् m. the bushy tail of the yak (*Bos grunniens*) employed as a 'chowry' or long brush for whisking off insects, flies, etc., one of the emblems of royalty, and, as such, used in worshipping the image of a god; a string composed of several tassels (made of the hair of this tail) suspended as an ornament from an elephant's neck, or fastened to a horse's ears and extending on both sides to the saddle. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to wave such a fly-whisk over a king, the image of a god, etc. (Śiv. 213, 1147, 1895).

**göj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** गा॑जू-मं॑चू, see **gālun**.

**güj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ग॑जू-मं॑चू, see **galun**.

**gijun** गिजुन् । प्रबलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gijyōv** गिज्योव्), to be strong, violent, tyrannical. **gijyō-mot$^{u}$** गिज्यो-मं॑तु । प्रबलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gijyē-müʦ$^{ü}$** गिज्ये-मं॑चू), one who has become habitually violent or tyrannical by frequently acting so.

**gujor$^{u}$** गुजं॑रु, **gujur** गुजुर्, or **gujur$^{u}$** गुजुरु । जाबालः m. (f. **gujarȫñ$^{ü}$** गुजरां॑ञू, q.v. s.v., and **gujár$^{i}$-bāy** गुजं॑रि-बाय्, see bel.), a man of a certain pastoral tribe which roams over the hills of Kashmīr and the neighbouring countries, the Gujurs of Swāt, and the Gūjars of Western India (Gr.Gr. 39).

**gujár$^{i}$-bāy** गुजं॑रि-बाय् । जाबालस्त्री f. the wife of a Gujor$^{u}$. **-künḍ$^{ü}$** -कं॑डू । जाङ्गलस्थानम् f. a Gujor$^{u}$ camp. **-koṭ$^{u}$** -कं॑टु । जाबालबालकः m. a Gujor$^{u}$ lad. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** -कं॑टू । जाबालबालिका f. a Gujor$^{u}$ lass.

**gujarȫñ$^{ü}$** गुजरां॑ञू । जाबालस्त्री f. a Gujor$^{u}$ woman (Gr.Gr. 39). See **gujor$^{u}$**.

**gajyōv** गज्योव्, see **galun**.

**gājyōv** गाज्योव्, see **gālun**.

**gakhur$^{u}$** गखुरु । हठबुद्धिः, छलबुद्धिः adj. (f. **gakhür$^{ü}$** गखं॑रू), one who is mean or dishonest in giving, or persistently grasping in receiving.

**gạkh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ गंखॖरॖ। घर्षणा** f. the act of grinding, triturating (grain, etc.).

**gakharband गखर्वंद् । निःशब्दकोलाहलः** m. inarticulate noise or shouting (as that of a number of children assembled together).

**gakharĕr गखर्यर् । हठित्वम्** m. meanness in giving; persistent graspingness in receiving.

**gōkul गोकुल्** m. N. of a certain country in India, on the bank of the Yamunā (Jamnā), near Vṛindāvana (Brindāban), and the scene of the youthful exploits of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1385, 1391).

**gōkulānand गोकुलानन्द्** m. 'the joy of Gōkul' (q.v.), N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 1320).

**gukôn$^{u}$ गुकोनु । महामाररोगः** m. a deadly epidemic affecting first the lower animals and subsequently human beings, plague.

**gukosh$^{u}$ गुकंशु । गोधूमतुषः** m. wheat bran, the husk of ground wheat when sifted apart (K.Pr. 130, translated 'straw').

**gŏkot$^{u}$ ग्वकंतु । अङ्गसंकोचनम्** m. drawing in of the arms, legs, etc., under the influence of cold, fear, etc., crouching, cringing, shrinking.

**gal 1 गल् । अत्युच्चकण्ठस्वरः** m. a shout, scream, shriek. **gal-wān 1 गल्-वान् । परभर्त्सनशीलः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **gal-wöñ$^{ü}$ गल्-वांञू**; for **galwān 2, galwöñ$^{ü}$ 2,** see s.v.), one who habitually bullies and shouts at others; one who, on receiving merely a slight touch or push from another, screams out as if he were badly hurt, so as to charge him with hurting him severely. **-wān$^{a}$gī -वानगी । भर्त्सनपूर्वकापहारशीलता** f. the habit of habitually bullying and shouting abuse at others (esp. with the intention of blackmailing, exciting undeserved compassion, or the like). **-wönil -वांनिल् । भर्त्सनपूर्वपरवञ्चनशीलत्वम्** f., id.

**gala-boḍ$^{u}$ गल-वंडु । अत्युच्चस्वरः** adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{ü}$ -वंडू**), one who has naturally a loud voice.

**gal 2 गल् । कपोलाधोभागः** m. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl. Cf. **gol$^{u}$ 2** and Gr.Gr. 51. **—hĕñ -ह्यञ् । गण्डग्रहणम्** f. jowl-pinching (e.g. the playful pinching of a child or woman's cheek).

**gala-dod$^{u}$ 1 गल-दंदु । दग्धगलान्तर्भागः** adj (f. **-düz$^{ü}$ -दंज़ू**), one the corners of whose lips are burnt (by hot food, pungent spices, etc.). **-dod$^{u}$ 2 -दंदु । दग्धप्रान्तापूपः** m. a kind of thick cake or loaf whose ends or edges are burnt in the oven. **-gĕv -ग्यव् । वेषमाज्यम्** m. ghī on the cheek (or corners of the lips) (but not in the mouth); hence, assumed prosperity, something fine outside, but worthless or empty within. **-hor$^{u}$ -हंरु । कपोलयुग्मम्** m. the pair of cheeks on one person's face. **-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$ -म्वंडु । स्थूलो गण्डाधोभागः** m. a lump of a jowl, a gross fat jowl. **-tachañĕ -तछञ । असहनेन क्रन्दनम्** f.pl. scratchings of the cheek; hence, weeping and crying out in jealousy of another's success, etc. **-vyoṭh$^{u}$ -व्यंठु । स्थूलकपोलः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh$^{ü}$ -व्यंठू**), fat-jowled. **-wŏzul$^{u}$ -व्ज़ुलु । लोहितकपोलः** adj. (f. **-wŏzüj$^{ü}$ -व्ज़ंजू** or **-wŏzáj$^{i}$ -व्ज़ंजि**), (of a person) red-jowled, red-cheeked; (of an inanimate object) fair without and ugly or worthless within.

**gal 3 गल् । गलः** f. the throat, windpipe, neck. **-gati -गति । कण्ठपरितः** adv. round the neck or throat (e.g. of wrapping a blanket or the like). **-khaph -खफ् । कण्ठपीडनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-khapi -खपि**), throttling, choking. **-tan -तन् । वेष्टनरोधरज्जुः** f. the chin-strap for holding on a cap; the part of a horse's headstall near the bridle. **-wüṭ$^{ü}$ -वंटू । वस्त्रकण्ठप्राग्भागः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्य**), the neck of a coat or other garment.

**gāl गाल् । अश्लीलवाक्यम्, लज्जा** f. (sg. dat. **gāli गालि**, Gr.Gr. 69), an abusive or contumelious expression, abuse, foul or insulting language (Rām. 339); a feeling of shame caused by another's actions, mortification, humiliation (Gr.Gr. 10, H. ix, 4). Cf. **göz$^{ü}$. —gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ़ंञू । लज्जोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a feeling of humiliation or mortification to occur (as when a gift offered, or an order given, by a person of some consequence is refused or disregarded).

**gala** غله m. grain, corn (El.).

**gálo,** see **gālav.**

**gĕl ग्यल् । दण्डाघातप्रक्षेपः** f. (sg. dat. **gĕli ग्यलि**), hitting anything by throwing a stick at it (as when knocking down a fruit from a tree, or the like).

**gĕla-küṭ$^{ü}$ ग्यल-कंटू । सर्पविशेषः** f. a kind of very venomous snake of a grey colour and about a span and a half long. It is said to attack its victim by straightening itself, and flinging itself upon him from a distance. Cf. the *pohur* of L. 155.

**gēl गेल् । स्तम्भविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **gēli गेलि**, Gr.Gr. 69), a thick solid beam of even size, suitable for cutting into building-planks.

**gil 1** گل m. earth, mud, clay. **-kār** گلکار m. working at earth, building (K.Pr. 137); a mason (Rām. 574).

**gili-ṭūr$^{u}$ गिलि-टूरु । सम्यग्विकसितम्** m. lit. 'a bud from the earth'; hence, a flower or plant which has budded and bloomed perfectly under most unfavourable conditions; N. of a certain flower (Rām. 1091).

**gil 2 गिल् । पक्षिविशेषः** f. a kind of bird, described as small and singing very sweetly after flying high up in the air; ? a lark (the *jall* of L. 146) (Gr.Gr. 13, Śiv. 1810, Rām. 422). In K.Pr. 121 the voc. is **giliyĕ,** and is translated 'O waterfowl'.

**gil 3 गिल्** in **gil-māl गिल्-माल् । आवृत्य बन्धनम्** m. surrounding (an enemy, thief, or the like) and binding him. Cf. **gērun.**

**gŏl 1** غل m. noise, din, clamour, confusion of voices, outcry, tumult.

**gŏla-gôsh$^{u}$ ग्वल-गोशु । कलकल:** m. the noise of a number of people speaking together.

**gŏl 2 ग्वल् । फलत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **gŏli ग्वलि** Gr.Gr. 69), the skin or rind of a walnut-shell or other nut (Śiv. 1023, 1571). Cf. **gŏlur,** and **ḍūn$^{u}$-gŏl** or **-gŏlur,** s.v. **ḍūn$^{u}$.**

**gōla 1 गोल** گوله **। गोल:** m. a ball, globe, cannon-ball. Cf. **gūl$^{i}$ 1** and **gūl$^{u}$ 1.**

**gōla 2 गोल । गोलकार्भक:** m. a widow's bastard, the son of a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gūl$^{i}$ 2. -bacĕ -बच्य । गोलकसमानाचार:** m. a widow's bastard; met. an ill-conducted youth who behaves as such a bastard.

**gōlī,** see **gūl$^{u}$** and **gör$^{ü}$ 2.**

**gŏḷ$^{u}$ ग्वँलु** m. (in **muha-gŏḷ$^{u}$ मुह-ग्वँलु,** Siv. 1056), muddiness (of water) (the soul is compared to water which has been muddied by **muh** or illusion). Cf. **guhul$^{u}$ 2.**

**gol$^{u}$ 1 गँलु । रन्ध्रादिमुखम्** m. the mouth of a jar, opening of a bag, entrance to a cave (Rām. 462, 464), or the like. Cf. **dān 1** and **güj$^{ü}$**; also **basma-gol$^{u}$** s.v. **basm** (Śiv. 1572), and **dōri-gol$^{u}$,** s.v. **dūr$^{ü}$ 2.**

**gȧl$^{i}$-ör$^{ü}$ गँलि-ऑरू** or **gȧl$^{i}$-yör$^{ü}$ गँलि-यॉरू । कण्ठरज्जु:** f. the rope or string tied round the neck of a jar, and by which it is suspended and carried.

**gali phirun गलि फिरुन् । मुखत: परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to empty a jar by inverting it and pouring out the contents. **—phirith hyon$^{u}$ —फिरिथ् ह्यँनु । समग्रतया स्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to empty out the contents of a jar as ab., and take the whole contents (leaving nothing for anyone else).

**gol$^{u}$ 2 गँलु । सृक्कण्यन्तर्भाग:** m. the inside part of the corners of the mouth; the lower part of the cheek, the jowl (K.Pr. 74, 156). In **dŏda-gol$^{u}$** (s.v. **dŏd**) this word means 'mouthful'. Cf. **gal 2. —hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यँनु । अपह्नव:** m.inf. to deny something previously said by the speaker, to dissimulate.

**gȧl$^{i}$ khasȧn$^{i}$ गँलि खसँनि । कपोलाधोभागप्रसरणम्** m. pl. inf. the corners of the mouth to rise, hence (of the cheeks) to be puffed out (by wind) (K.Pr. 207), or to be swollen (by disease).

**gali gali गलि गलि** adv. in mouthfuls (of giving to drink or the like) (Śiv. 1575). **—myūṭh$^{u}$ —म्यूठु । चुम्बनम्** m. a kiss on the inner part of the cheek (obsc.). **—ʦop$^{u}$ —च़ंपु । कपोलदंश:** m. a bite on the inner part of the cheek. **—zĕv —ज़्यव् । निरुत्तरीभाव:** f. the tongue in the cheek; met. the condition of being unable to reply when a lie is discovered, being rendered mute, dumbfounded, speechless.

**göl$^{ü}$ गॉलू** (= غال) **। निर्जनप्रायप्रदेश:** m. a cave; esp., in Kashmīr, a solitary piece of level ground surrounded by desert mountains, such as robbers could hide in, a robber's lair. **göl$^{i}$-höj$^{ü}$ गॉलि-हॉजू । बन्धनालय:** f. a jail, prison (in which robbers find an unwished for 'lair').

**gul 1** گل m. a rose (YZ. 212); a flower (K.Pr. 47, 56, 164; Rām. 22, 204, 438, etc.). **gul-andām** گل اندام adj. c.g. having a body like a rose or a flower, delicate, slender, graceful (Rām. 185, 394, 1223). **gul-ĕ-anār** گل انار (Rām. 646, 1018), i.q. **gulnār,** q.v. s.v. **gul-dasta** گلدسته m. a handful of roses, a posy, a bouquet, a bunch of flowers. **-hȧt$^{i}$ -हँति । अतिलघ्वन्नम्** f. N. of a kind of rice (requiring to be cooked in sixteen parts of water to one of rice, and especially suitable as an easily digested food for invalids). **-kand -कन्द्** گلقند **पुष्पविशेषविकृतद्रव्यम्** m. conserve of roses, candied roses. **-ĕ-kōsam गुले-कोसम्** m. safflower (Rām. 1006). **-marg -मर्ग्** m. N. of a well-known flowery valley about 3,000 feet above the valley of Kashmīr, much frequented by Europeans in the heat of summer. Cf. El. s.v. **-shan** گلشن m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 232, Rām. 319, 369). **-ĕ-sōsan** گلسوسن m. the white iris, commonly planted on graves (L. 248). **-ĕ-tölīm** گل تعلیم m. the pattern of a Kashmīr shawl intended for the manufacturer, that he may see the design of the shawl. Cf. **gaṇḍan-wôl$^{u}$,** s.v. **gaṇḍun 2,** and **tölīm. -zār** گلزار m. a rose (or flower) garden (YZ. 46, Rām. 22, 188); a bed of roses (Rām. 1664).

**gul 2 गुल्** m. a species of bracelet, massive and open (El.).

**gula 1 गुल । आलोडनम्** m. the act of churning or beating up by hand of two liquids together (e.g. curdled milk and water).

**gula 2 गुल । ओषधिविशेष:** f. N. of a certain plant, the leaves of which grow along the ground, and the juice of which is used as a cooling drink in fevers, consumption, etc.; according to L. 76, it is an internal styptic. El. has *gul*, *Cichorium intybus*, and *gúl*, *Plantago major*. Cf. **baḍa-gula,** s.v. **baḍa. -byôl$^{u}$ -ब्योलु । बीजविशेष:** m. the seed of this plant, used as a medicine for dysentery. **-hākh -हाख् । ओषधिभेद-पत्त्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस**), the leaf of this plant, which is boiled like a vegetable to extract the juice used as ab. **-ras -रस् । ओषधिविशेषरस:** m. the juice, as ab. **-wath$^{a}$r** -वथ्र् । ओषधिविशेषपत्त्रम् m., i.q. **-hākh** ab.

**gūl$^{i}$ 1** गूलि । गुलिका f. a small ball, a bullet (K.Pr. 86); a pill. Cf. **gōla 1.** **—layüñ$^{ü}$** —लायंञ्रू f.inf. to hit with a bullet (obj. in dat., Gr.M.). **—trāwüñ$^{ü}$** —त्रावंञ्रू f.inf. to fire, or discharge, a bullet (Gr.M.).

**gūl$^{i}$ 2** गूलि । दासी f. a widow woman who takes service as a concubine. Cf. **gōla 2.**

**gōli-kaṭh** गोलि-कठ् । दासीपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas** -कटस्), a son begotten on a widowed maidservant.

**gul$^{u}$** गुलु । प्रकोष्ठः m. the forearm, the arm between the elbow and the wrist (K.Pr. 10, Rām. 1305, 1418, 1538); the wrist (El.). —॰ it often means one of a pair (of armlets or the like). Cf. **bàh$^{i}$ 1** and **bāwoṭ$^{u}$.**

**gul$^{i}$ ālawàn$^{i}$** गुलि आलवंनि m. pl. inf. to wave the forearms; esp. to pass the hands over the head and face in order to pacify, or to show affection (K.Pr. 13). **—gandàn$^{i}$** —गंडनि m. pl. inf. to bind the forearms, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded in front (H. v, 9); to stand with the hands folded together in reverence (Śiv. 718, 721, 791, 1155, 1296, 1394, 1457, 1504; Rām. 494, 505, 852). **-tsoṭ$^{u}$** -च़ंटु । छिन्नप्रकोष्ठः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ$^{ü}$** -च़ंटू), one whose forearm is cut, i.e. who has had his hand cut off at the wrist, either as a punishment for theft or as the result of disease (cf. Rām. 1305).

**guli-myūṭh$^{u}$** गुलि-म्यूठु । सुदायविशेषः m. a kiss on the forearm; hence, a bracelet or other ornament fastened on the forearm of a child on the occasion of some festival, or on that of a bride at a wedding, by the relations or connexions by marriage. Cf. L. 258, 271, and Rām. 1093. **-tsop$^{u}$** -च़ंपु । प्रकोष्ठादनम् m. a bite on the forearm (cf. Rām. 1538). **-walun-hyuh$^{u}$** -वलुन्-ह्युहु । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walüñ$^{ü}$-hish$^{ü}$** -वलंञ्रू-हिश़ू), one, e.g. an official, who has fallen under the influence of a plausible servant or friend. **-walun-lāyĕkh** -वलुन्-लायख् । आयत्तीकृतः adj. (f. **-walüñ$^{ü}$-lāyĕkh** -वलंञ्रू-लायख्), id.

**gūl$^{u}$ 1** गूलु (Rām. 839), i.q. **gōla 1,** q.v.

**gūl$^{u}$ 2** गूलु । फलसारः m. (pl. dat. **gōlĕn** गोल्यन् Gr.Gr. 56), the kernel of a fruit; esp. the kernel of the water-chestnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) (Gr.Gr. 36, 56). El. *goli* and *gúlyi,* both fem. Cf. **gôr$^{u}$** and **gör$^{ü}$,** also **gūj$^{i}$.** El. has also *gúl, Plantago major.* Cf. **gula 2.**

**gūl$^{i}$-kutsor$^{u}$** गूलि-कुच़ंरु । शृङ्गाटसारनिष्कासकः m. (f. **kutsarĕñ** कुच़र्यञ्), a water-chestnut sheller, a man who makes a living by shelling water-chestnuts and selling the kernels. The f. is either his wife or a woman who earns her living in this way.

**gal$^{a}$ba** غلبه m. overcoming, victory, conquest. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to conquer (El.). **—karanwôl$^{u}$** —करन्वोलु n.ag.m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a conqueror (El.).

**gŏlāb** ग्वलाब् گلاب । पौण्डर्यपुष्पम् m. rose-water (El., W. 134); a rose (K.Pr. 40; YZ. 257; Śiv. 55, 187, 188, 190–2, 555; Rām. 197, 397, 644, 650). There are two great varieties of the rose in Kashmīr—**lāl gŏlāb,** or red rose, and **āra-wal** (see **āra 2**), the yellow rose. **-tūr$^{ü}$** -तूरू । मध्यमशीतम् f. 'rose-cold', the season when roses bloom in the winter, during which a moderately cool wind blows. **-zyur$^{u}$** -ज़्युरु । पौण्डर्यकेसरसमूहः m. a collection of rose petals (used as a medicine).

**gölib** غالب adj. c.g. victorious; **dushmanas-pĕṭh gölib sapanun,** to overcome the enemy (Gr.M.).

**gŏlöbī** ग्वलांबी گلابی adj. c.g. of the colour of a rose, rose-coloured, rosy, pink. **—ṭang** —टंग् m. N. of a kind of pear, see **ṭang.**

**gulubān** गुलुबान् m. one who takes care of a herd of horses during the pasturage season (El.). Cf. **galwān 2.**

**galadār** गलदार् غلدار । अन्नविक्रेता m. (f. **galadārĕñ** गलदार्यञ्), a grain-merchant. The f. is either his wife or a female grain-merchant.

**galadörī** गलदांरी غلداری । अन्नविक्रयवृत्तिः f. the profession of a grain-merchant, grain-selling.

**gilāf** غلاف, see **gilāph.**

**gulagula** गुलगुल । पक्वान्नविशेषः m. a kind of sweet cake (wheat-flower, sugar, curdled milk, with anise and cardamom seeds, made into balls or dumplings and fried in clarified butter). **-gor$^{u}$** -गंरु । पक्वान्नविक्रेता m. a man who makes and sells these cakes. **-krotsh$^{u}$** -क्रंछु । पक्वान्नदर्विः m. the ladle he uses.

**golih** (K.Pr. 158), said to be incorrect for **gari,** in the house. According to others it should be **göli** or **gāli,** and is a meaningless word.

**gil$^{a}$hàr$^{i}$** गिल्हंरि or **gilahàr$^{i}$** गिलहंरि f. a squirrel (Gr.M.).

**gŏl$^{a}$kh** ग्वल्ख् or **gŏl$^{ü}$kh$^{ü}$** ग्वलंखू । गुलिका f. (sg. dat. **gŏl$^{a}$ki** ग्वल्कि), a small stick-shaped piece of collyrium for application to the eyes as a medicine.

**gŏlakh-lūr$^{ü}$** ग्वलख्-लूरू । अतितर्जना f. a collyrium-club, i.e. a club instead of a stick of collyrium, a blow in the eye; met. foul abuse. Cf. **gŏl$^{a}$kh.**

**gŏlāla** ग्वलाल cf. گلاله । कर्णिकारपुष्पम् m. the red poppy, *Papaver rhœas.* The plant is used medicinally as a cardiac tonic, and its young leaves are much esteemed as a vegetable (L. 72, 76, 462; K.Pr. 102; Rām. 203, 279, etc.). It is said to be specially common in barley-fields. El. also gives *gul-lāla,* and moreover gives *gulālā* as meaning tulip.

**gŏlēla** ग्वलेल (= غليل) । मृदुगोलः m. a pellet-bow; (in Kashmīr) the earthen pellet fired from such a bow; a bolus, a soft kind of pill made up with medicaments and molasses. Cf. **gōna.**

**gŏlām, gulām** ग्वलाम् غلام m. a slave, bondsman; a servant (El.; YZ. 157; H. vi, 14; viii, *passim*).

**galamudrī** गलमुद्री f. N. of a method of prayer to Śiva, called in Sanskrit *galamudrā*. It is uttered from the throat, like the bleating of a goat, and is said to have been originally used for the prayer uttered by Dakṣa in goat's language, when his head had been burnt and a goat's head was given to him instead (Śiv. 357).

**gōl-mōl** गोल्-मोल् । अनिश्चितप्रायः m. confusion, jumble, mess; an indefinite or indeterminate action or course of conduct.

**glān** ग्लान् । अरुचिः f. (sg. dat. **glȫn$^{ü}$** ग्लांञ्जू), disgust (caused by seeing or experiencing something foul, stinking, or the like).

**galun** गलुन् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gol$^{u}$** ग॑लु, f. **güj$^{ü}$** ग॑जू; 2 p.p. **gajyōv** गज्योव्), to melt, dissolve (intr.) (Gr.Gr. viii, K.Pr. 95, W. 136, Śiv. 583, 1538, 1540); to be destroyed (YZ. 280; Śiv. 165, 767, 930, 1127; Rām. 2, 377; H. xii, 10, 24, 25); to be entirely expended, melted away; to waste away, disappear (El., K.Pr. 75); to waste away (from disease, sorrow, unrequited love, or the like) (YZ. 33, 266; Rām. 779, 1662); to pass away, expire (of time) (Śiv. 1521); to waste away, become distraught, collapse (from sorrow or the like) (Rām. 1190).

**gal$^{i}$ gal$^{i}$ gatshun** ग॑लि ग॑लि गछुन् । अतिलज्जितीभवनम् m.inf. to go melting melting; to be much ashamed (because one cannot suitably return a favour, or because one is treated rudely in the presence of one's superiors); to be in a state of terror owing to apprehended calamity.

**gol$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ग॑लु-म॑तु । विनष्टः perf. part (f. **güj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ग॑जू-म॑चू), melted or dissolved; destroyed; entirely expended.

**galith gatshun** गलिथ् गछुन् । दीनीभवनम् m.inf. to be melted (of metals, snow, etc.); to be destroyed; to be humble or humiliated by abuse or fear.

**gālun** गालुन् । द्रवीकरणम्, विनाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gôl$^{u}$** गोलु, f. **göj$^{ü}$** गांजू; 2 p.p. **gājyōv** गाज्योव्), to cause to melt (as metals by fire; in H. vii, 19, of wood melting before a saw); to destroy (Śiv. 13, 125, 170, 269; Rām. 77, 617; H. ii, 11); to cause to melt away, entirely to expend anything; to cause to waste away (e.g. a disease or hard study making a person thin, or a lover's absence causing one to pine) (YZ. 34, 264, 307, 312, 332; Rām. 1497, 1594); to cause to disappear (Śiv. 105, 452). **jigar gālun** (Rām. 192) or **pān g.** (Rām. 1281, 1458, 1545), to cause one's own liver or heart to melt, to serve a person with heart and soul, to devote oneself to a person, to strive earnestly for any particular object.

**gôl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** गोलु-म॑तु । गालितः, विनाशितः perf. part. (f. **göj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** गांजू-म॑चू), melted; destroyed (Śiv. 888); entirely expended.

**gēlun 1** गेलुन् । or **gērun** गेरुन् **2** (Gr.Gr. 21. For **1** see s.v.) । उपहासपूर्वकनिन्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyūl$^{u}$** ग्यूलु; fem. **gīj$^{ü}$** गीजू, pl. **gējĕ** गेज्य; 2 p.p. **gējyōv** गेज्योव्), to ridicule (Śiv. 478, 1844, Rām. 1211); to blame a person by making him ridiculous (Gr.Gr. xx, YZ. 24, 27, Rām. 1667), to slander (K.Pr. 255); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव्), to joke, jest (El.) (Śiv. 1390).

**gēlun 2** गेलुन् । conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gēlyōv** गेल्योव्), to be distant, far away (from anyone), to be separated (from anyone) by a great distance (Gr.Gr. xx).

**gilan** गिलन् । भ्रामणम् f. (sg. dat. **gilüñ$^{ü}$** गिल॑ञ्जू), the act of whirling about or turning about (the arms or other limbs, or something held in the hand, such as a sling) (Rām. 480); cf. **gilanāwun 1** and **gilawun 1**; a movement of the limbs, an active movement (Skt. *cēṣṭā*, wrongly translated 'an attempt' in Gr.Gr. 121). —**gatshüñ$^{ü}$** —गछ॑ञ्जू । रोषोत्पत्तिः f.inf. whirling to occur; met. inward anger (whether with cause or causeless) to arise, esp. when engaged in some work.

**gilañĕ mārañĕ** गिलञ मारञ । अङ्गभ्रामणम् f.pl. inf. to turn or shake one's head or limbs about before people in the desire to show off one's jewellery (e.g. shaking the head to make the ear-pendants swing and so become conspicuous), to flaunt or flourish one's ornaments.

**gölin** गांलिन् in the following. **-wāḍul$^{u}$** -वाँडुलु । अन्नादिमार्जनजलपात्रम् m. a vessel into which water for washing grain is received after use. **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञ्जु । अन्नादिमार्जनोच्छिष्टजलम् m. the dirty water in which grain has been washed.

**gulnār** गुल्नार् گلنار or **gul-ĕ anār** گل انار m. the flower of the pomegranate (Rām. 646, 1018); hence, as adj. e.g. very red, crimson (Śiv. 13).

**gilanāwun 1** गिलनावुन् । भ्रामणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôw$^{u}$** गिलनोवु), to whirl something in the air, to fling something into the air so as to cause it to revolve. Cf. **gilawun 1.**

**gilanāwun 2** गिलनावुन् । अपहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gilanôw$^{u}$** गिलनोवु), to steal, carry away someone's property secretly or deceitfully. Cf. **gilawun 2.**

**gilāph गिलाफ्** غلاف m. (sg. dat. **gilāphas गिलाफस्**), a covering, cover, envelope, wrapper (El., K.Pr. 132).

**galurᵘ गलुरु् । गलशोथः** m. a certain disease, a swelling of the jowl or lower part of the cheek.

**gōlar** (? spelling), m. a curlew, *Numenius arquata* (L. 124).

**gŏlur ग्वलुर् । फलकोशः** m. (sg. dat. **gŏlaras ग्वलरस्**), the shell or skin of a walnut or the like; a nut (El.). Cf. **gŏl 2,** and **ḍūnᵘ-gŏl** or **-gŏlur,** s.v. **ḍūnᵘ.**

**gilās 1 गिलास । पानपात्रविशेषः** m. (cor. from the English), a glass, a tumbler (in Kashmīr usually made of metal). Cf. El. s.v. *glás.*

**gilās 2 गिलास् । फलभेदः** m. a cherry, *Cerasus vulgaris* (El.); the sweet cherry, *Prunus cerasus* (L. 348). According to L. the word *gilās* is a corruption of 'cerasus'. **—kulᵘ —कुलु** m. a cherry-tree (El.).

**galatī गलती** غلطي f. a mistake, a blunder (Gr.M.); inaccuracy. **—kaḍüñᵘ̈ —कडंञू** f.inf. to draw out inaccuracy, to look out for blunders, to criticize (a book or the like) (Gr.M.).

**galutᵘ गलुतु** or **galuth गलुथ् । विनाशः** m. (sg. dat. **galatas गलतस्**), destruction, esp. of something inanimate; the state of being or becoming expended, consumed, exhausted.

**galath गलथ्** غلط, ? f. a mistake, error; untruth, falsehood (Rām. 1517).

**galuth गलुथ्,** see **galutᵘ.**

**gilaṭh गिलठ् । स्वर्णरसाद्यारोहणम्** m. (sg. dat. **gilaṭas गिलटस्**), plating, gilding, silvering.

**galtān गलतान्** غلطان **। दैनन्दिनाय निधिः** a wrapper, a thing that is rolled round (another thing); (in Kashmīr) the receptacle in which the day's receipts of a shopkeeper are deposited, the till.

**gālav गालव् । नौकोष्ठम्** m. the hold or place in a boat in which luggage is stowed; according to El. (s.v. *gálo*) it is the space in the centre of the boat occupied by the passengers. **-püṭᵘ̈ -पंटू । नौकोष्ठपिधानम्** f. the hatch or board which covers the top of this 'hold'.

**galwān 2 गल्वान् । अश्वापहारकः** m. (f. **galwöñᵘ̈ 2 गलवांञू**; for **galwān 1, galwöñᵘ̈ 1,** see under **gal 1**), a professional tender of strings of ponies on the mountain pastures (he has made such a name for himself that the words thief and *galwān* are synonymous, L. 365); a horse thief, esp. a mountaineer who steals horses from distant villages. The f. is a *galwān's* wife. Cf. **gulubān.**

**galawunᵘ गलवुनु** n.ag. (f. **galawüñᵘ̈ गलवंञू**), that which melts or decreases (K.Pr. 254, of snow).

**gālawunᵘ गालवुनु** n.ag. (f. **gālawüñᵘ̈ गालवंञू**), one who causes to melt, etc.; a destroyer (Śiv. 158, 813, 853, 860, 862, 1321, 1381, 1417).

**gilawun 1 गिलवुन् । ऊर्ध्वभ्रामणम्** conj. (1 p.p. **gilovᵘ गिलंवु**), to whirl something (e.g. a sling) in the air; to flourish, shake out, flaunt (K.Pr. 154); to flourish, brandish (K.Pr. 34). Cf. **gilanāwun 1.**

**gilawun 2 गिलवुन् । अपहरणम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **gilovᵘ गिलंवु**), to steal by some act of deceit, to swindle. Cf. **gilanāwun 2.**

**gulawun गुलवुन् । मुखलाडनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gulovᵘ गुलंवु**), to roll something in the mouth, to mumble it without swallowing it.

**gam गम्** غم m. grief, mourning, woe (Rām. 1101, 1655), sorrow, sadness (K.Pr. 217; YZ. 181, 249; Śiv. 475, 842, 926; Rām. 453); solicitude, care, concern, anxiety (Śiv. 1017, 1754, 1770, Rām. 323); fear (Śiv. 424, 1848; Rām. 553, 898, 979); **kē̃h gam chuna,** there is no sorrow; hence, it is of no consequence, no matter. **—barun —वरुन्** m.inf. to grieve, to suffer sorrow (El.). **—khyonᵘ —ख्यंनु** m.inf., id. (El.; K.Pr. 93; YZ. 104, where *kainh* is evidently incorr. for *khĕh*; Rām. 875, 1138). **—kāsun —कासुन्** m.inf. to remove grief (El., Śiv. 1455).

**gama-rostᵘ गम-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭshᵘ̈ -रंछू**), free from grief; fearless (Śiv. 586).

**gām गाम् । ग्रामः** m. a village, a hamlet [Gr.Gr. 160; K.Pr. 6, 9, 64, 109, 136, 231, 251, 253; Śiv. 1107, 1682 (in both cases opp. to **shĕhar,** a city); Rām. 1037, 1717]. **-guṭh -गुठ् । ग्रामादिकम्** m. (sg. dat. **-guṭhas -गुठस्**), a village and the like, villages, etc. (as when a person says, "I am going to the villages, etc.," i.e. to the countryside). Cf. **guṭh. -kun -कुन् । ग्रामं प्रति** adv. towards, in the direction of, a village, u.w. vbs. of going, etc. (Gr.Gr. 160).

**gāma-baṭa गाम-वट । ग्रामीणपण्डितः** m. a village paṇḍit, a brāhmaṇ inhabitant of a village (whether learned or unlearned). **-baṭañ -वटञ् । ग्रामीणभट्टस्त्री** f. the wife of a village brāhmaṇ. **-chān -छान् । ग्रामतक्षा** m. a village carpenter (usually not an expert workman). **-drọshᵘ -द्रंशु । वङ्गनिन्द्यभोजी** m. one accustomed to eat coarse, insipid, dirty food (like a poor villager). **-dēwölⁱ -देवांलि । ग्राम्यो वङ्गव्ययशीलः** m. a village bankrupt, a village spendthrift (who wastes his food, etc., because they are cheaply got); anyone who is extravagant in this way. **—gāma —गाम** adv. in every village, in each village (Rām. 214, 1766). **-gaṇḍ -गण्ड् । समेत्य हठकरणम्** m. a village knot, the banding together of villagers to enforce or carry out some object; hence, any such agreement made by a number of persons gathered together (e.g. a strike). **-grūstᵘ -ग्रूस्तु । ग्राम्यकार्षिकः** m. (sg. dat. **-grīstis -ग्रीस्तिस्**), a village cultivator;

esp. cont., some silly fat fellow who has been driven to take to village cultivation by his fellow-citizens who will have none of him. **-labār** -लवार् । ग्राम्यो मूर्खपुष्टः m. a village rascal, a sturdy fool of a villager unacquainted with city ways, a Tony Lumpkin. **-lawand** -लवन्द् । ग्राम्यः पुष्टमूर्खः m., id. **-layĕ** -लय । ग्रामप्राये adv. occurring in villages, peculiarly in villages, especially in villages. **-pacĕ** -पच्य । ग्रामीणप्रायः adv. village-like, as in villages.

**gömⁱ-gām** गांमि-गाम् । समग्रग्रामः m. a whole village (including houses, fields, crops, inhabitants, cattle, etc.) (K.Pr. 12).

**gömī** गांमी । ग्रामीणः adj. c.g. of, belonging to, or produced in, a village.

**guma** गुम । स्वेदः m. sweat, perspiration (Gr.Gr. 136, Rām. 1041, 1042). **—ḍalun** —डलुन् । लज्जया स्वेदोद्गमः m.inf. sweat to burst out owing to modesty or awe. **-hotᵘ** -हंतु । स्वेदाहतः adj. (f. **-hüʦᵘ̈** -हंचू), covered with sweat, sweaty, all in a muck of sweat (Gr.Gr. 136). **-shrān** -श्रान् । स्वेदप्रवाहः m. a sweat-bath, the bursting forth of sweat, so that one is as it were bathed in it. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु m.inf. sweat to come, **guma ām,** I am sweating (K.Pr. 12).

**gambīr** गंबीर् (गम्भीर्), adj. c.g. deep; deep in sound, deep-sounding; profound, sagacious, grave, serious; solemn, secret, mysterious (Śiv. 1753); dense, impenetrable (Śiv. 1062, of a forest).

**gambur** गंबुर् m. a secret (El.), prob. incorr. for **gambīr.** .

**gumbāra** गुंबार । अग्निक्रीडनगोलकः m. a kind of firework, a bomb fired into the air, and there exploded.

**gumbaz** गुंबज़् گنبد । कोष्ठोर्ध्वभागविशेषः m. an arch, vault; a dome, cupola. **-shĕbd** -शब्द् । प्रतिध्वानम् m. the sound of a dome; hence, an echo.

**gāmudᵘ** गामुदु । बहुफलक्षेत्रम् m. a fruitful field, esp. the rich land near a village site (L. 461 *gámdu*).

**gamgīn** गमगीन् غمگین adj. c.g. sorrowful, grieved, sad, dejected (Gr.M., W. 145, Rām. 24).

**gamkhār** गमखार् غمخوار adj. c.g. afflicted, sorrowing, sad (Rām. 361); commiserating, pitying, condoling, a comforter (Rām. 773).

**gammār** गम्मार् । उद्धतः m. an insolent fellow, esp. one who is an ignorant fool.

**gumān** गुमान् گمان m. doubt, surmise, conjecture, opinion (Gr.M., Rām. 231, 463). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to believe, fancy, conjecture (Gr.M., YZ. 199).

**gumonᵘ** गुमंनु or **gumunᵘ** गुमुनु । धूसरः adj. (f. **gumüñᵘ̈** गुमंञ्जू), slightly dirtied, discoloured, blackened, smutted (Gr.Gr. 130).

**gamanḍ** गमण्ड् । विनोदः(प्रस्तावः), m. diversion, pastime, amusement, esp. when accompanied by singing, acting, or the like.

**gamnākh** गमनाख् غمناک adj. c.g., i.q. **gamgīn,** q.v. (Rām. 441).

**gumanun** गुमनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gumanyōv** गुमन्योव्), to be discoloured, dirtied, (of something white) to become or be grey (Gr.Gr. xix).

**gumañār** गुमञार् । धूसरत्वम् m. slight dirtiness, smuttiness (of something darkened in colour by dirt) (Gr.Gr. 140).

**gumröyī** गुमरांयी = گمراہی f. a missing or losing of one's way; erring, going astray (H. vii, 12).

**gumāshta** گماشته m. an agent, superintendent, manager of a business (El., Gr.M.).

**gōmotᵘ** गोमंतु, see **gaʦhun 2.**

**gumáṭⁱ** गुमंटि । कर्पटविशेषः f. a kind of cloth, dimity.

**gĕmaṭun** ग्यमटुन् । म्लानीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gĕmaṭyōv** ग्यमट्योव्), to be withered, flaccid (of a flower withered by heat, etc.); to be withered, weak, thin (of the body from disease, etc.); to be melancholy, sorrowful. **gĕmaṭyō-motᵘ** ग्यमट्यो-मंतु । म्लानीभूतः perf. part. (f. **gĕmaṭyē-müʦᵘ̈** ग्यमट्ये-मंचू), withered, etc., as ab.

**gan 1** गन् । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः m. a log (of wood); a bee-hive (El.). **mācha-gan,** m. a bee's nest, a group of honeycombs, a hive (cf. Gr.M.).

**gana-khürᵘ̈** गन-खंरू । अनिष्पत्तिलज्जा f. shame caused by the non-success of any act or conduct, humiliation. **-köʦᵘ̈** -कांचू । पक्षिविशेषः f. N. of a kind of small bird, described as crow-coloured and having a long tail. It is said to be perpetually fighting with other birds. **-manḍav** -मंडव् । महाकाष्ठमयगृहम्, महानसः m. a kind of house built only of large logs, and found only in wild forest localities; a cooking-place cut off from one side of a room by a small wall or the like, nowadays found only in distant forest villages, but formerly in use throughout Kashmīr.

**gan 2** गन् (घन्), adj. compact, solid; used —° in the sense of full of, densely filled with, as in **ānanda-gan** (Śiv. 102, 363, 867, 982, 1000, 1045, 1058, 1220, 1293, 1338, 1368, 1603, 1617), of bliss compact, full of bliss, an epithet of the Deity, or of a holy man (Śiv. 1759); **ʦĕth-gan,** full of intelligence, pure thought (also an epithet of the Deity) (Śiv. 1426).

**gan 3** गन् (गण्), m. a flock, troop; esp. (pl.) certain troops of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 2). See **ganēsh.**

**gān 1** गान् । वेश्यापतिः m. the keeper of a brothel (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 4); a prostitute's bully, one who lives with a harlot as her husband; frequently used as a mere term of abuse (H. v, 10; ix, 2; K.Pr. 54, 107). The f. is **gön̄**$^{ü}$ **1** (Gr.Gr. 37), q.v. For particulars regarding these men and their occupation see El. s.v.

**gāna-buḍ**$^{ü}$ **गान-वुडू । वेश्यासंचारिका वृद्धा** f. the old woman of a *gān*, an old woman who acts as a procuress, a bawd. **-buk**$^{o}$**r**$^{u}$ **-वुकॄ । विटवन्निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness like that of a *gān*, shameless double-facedness. **-buth**$^{u}$ **-वुथु । निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. a *gān's* face, shamelessness in asking, whether entitled to ask or not, and persisting in spite of insulting refusal. **-buthör**$^{ü}$ **-वुथांरू । अतिनिर्लज्जता** f. a *gān's* ugly-facedness; shameless adherence to a course of conduct in spite of prohibition, of disgrace, or of punishment, etc. **-har -हर् । वेश्यायुद्धम्** f. a *gān's* quarrel, a fight among prostitutes; a quarrel between any kind of low people; the friendship and hatred of prostitutes (quarrelling amongst themselves when a customer turns up, and good friends when there is none); similar friendship and hatred between other people. **-küṭ**$^{ü}$ **-कंटू । वेश्यासुता** f. a harlot's daughter; a woman who conducts herself as such. **-kaṭh -कठ् । वेश्यात्मजः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a harlot's son; a shameless fellow who conducts himself as such (Gr.Gr. 132). **-tsamadüj**$^{ü}$ **-ज़मदंजू । अतिनिर्लज्जतायां लज्जितम्मन्यता** f. a *gān's* pretence at modesty; when occasion arises the passing of oneself off as a modest person, although one is really shameless. **-wān -वान् । वेश्यापणः** m. the harlots' market, a place where they ply their trade. **-way -वय् । वेश्याशुल्कः** f. a harlot's fee, the price of a harlot. **-yārüz**$^{ü}$ **-यारंज़ू । मैत्र्याभासः** f. harlot's love; false love kept up only so long as it is profitable.

**gān 2 गान् । गोगृहम्** m. the underground floor of the house (El., L. 461) usually inhabited by cattle, a cow-house, a cattle-stable. Cf. **guh**$^{i}$**-gān** s.v. **guh**$^{u}$.

**gāna-pōr गान-पोर् । अधस्तनपुरम्** m. the ground-floor of a three- or four-storied house (which floor is used as a cattle-stable).

**ganai,** see **ganay.**

**gani,** see **gün̄**$^{ü}$ **1.**

**gān**$^{i}$**,** see **gön̄**$^{ü}$ **1.**

**gaun** (L. 74), see **gwön̄**$^{ü}$**.**

**gēn गेन् । निन्दा** m. blame, censure; verses (Gr.Gr. 21, obs. in this sense). **—ganḍán**$^{i}$ **—गण्डंनि । निन्दानिवन्धः** m. pl. inf. 'to tie blames', to compose scurrilous verses, etc., against anyone, to lampoon.

**geṅ,** see **gĕn̄**$^{i}$**.**

**gŏn ग्वन् । गुणः** m. a quality (K.Pr. 36, *guan*; Śiv. 1060), esp. a good quality (Rām. 39, 1067); the virtue, or property of a medicine, or the like (Gr.M.), or of a special astrological conjuncture (Rām. 1260, 1281); a virtue, such as learning, deftness, mercy, nobility of temperament (Śiv. 886, 966, 1195, Rām. 604); (according to Hindū philosophy) one of the three *guṇas* or constituents of existing things, viz. goodness, passion, and darkness (Śiv. 193, 447, 797, 977, etc.). Cf. **gōn.** **—gĕwun —ग्यवुन्,** m.inf. to sing the virtues (of so and so), to praise widely, to speak well (of) (Gr.M.).

**gŏna-māth ग्वन-मॉथ् । गायकः** m. sg. dat. **-mātas -मॉतस्**), 'one endowed with good qualities'; hence, a skilled professional singer. **-wān -वान् । गुणवान्** adj. c.g. possessing good qualities, excellent (Śiv. 1077, 1081); virtuous, worthy; accomplished, skilful (Śiv. 1142); effective, possessing virtue (of a medicine, or the like).

**gŏnau-rost**$^{u}$ **ग्वनौ-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rütsh**$^{ü}$ **-रंछू**), devoid of good qualities (Śiv. 751).

**gōn गोन्** m. a bowstring (El.). This is really another form of **gŏn.** Cf. **gōn-bal.**

**gōna गोन** m. a pellet bow (El.). Cf. **gŏlēla.**

**gŏnī ग्वनी । सुगुणयुक्तः** m. endowed with good qualities, possessing virtue (Śiv. 1060); (of an inanimate thing, such as a medicine) possessing virtue, effective.

**gọn**$^{u}$ **ग्वंनु** m. a stack, rick (L. 463, Śiv. 1212, Rām. 12); a pile (Gr.Gr. 26).

**gon**$^{u}$ **1 गंनु** (f. **gün̄**$^{ü}$ **2 गंञू**, for 1 see s.v.), adjectival suff. added to numerals, and signifying 'fold', as in **hata-gon**$^{u}$, a hundredfold. Cf. **gun**$^{u}$.

**gon**$^{u}$ **2 गंनु । घनः** adj. (f. **gün̄**$^{ü}$ **3 गंञू**), compact, solid, dense (Śiv. 194); coarse, gross; stout, strong.

**guna 1 गुन । गोणी** f. a pack-saddle, a pair of large saddle-bags used for conveying grain, etc., on an animal's back. They are generally made of goat's hair (El.) (YZ. 421, 427, abl. *goñih*). **guni-tol**$^{u}$ **गुनि-तंलु । गोण्येकभागः** m. one side or sack of such a pack-saddle.

**guna 2 गुन । रागविशेषः** m. a colouring material made up of red chalk and other materials, used to polish gold ornaments, a kind of jeweller's rouge.

**gun**$^{u}$ **गुनु** (f. **gun̄**$^{ü}$ **गुञू**), suff. added to a numeral meaning 'fold', 'times', as in **dŏgun**$^{u}$, twofold, double; **aiṭha-gun**$^{u}$, eightfold. Cf. **gon**$^{u}$ **1.**

**guan,** see **gŏn.**

**gōn-bal गोन्-वल् । गुणवलम्** m. strength in any particular good quality, such as learning, dexterity, or the like. Cf. **gŏn** and **gōn.**

**gŏnca ग्वंच غنچه** m. a bud (K.Pr. 256), a rosebud. **-dahān** غنچه دهان one who has a mouth like a rose-bud (YZ. 16, 145). **—gatshun —गछुन् । मूढीभवनम**

m.inf. to be collected together (like a rosebud), to be closely packed; (in Kāshmīrī) to become bewildered, perplexed, confused, nonplussed (in a dispute or the like).

**gand 1 गंद्** m. sugar-candy (El. possibly a misprint for **kand,** i.e. *qand* قند).

**gand 2** (? spelling), a dam (L. 459). Cf. **gŏnḍ.**

**gānd गांद् । दौर्गन्ध्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **gönz$^{ü}$ गांज़ू**), a bad smell, a stink (from decaying food, etc.). Cf. **ganda.** **—anüñ$^{ü}$ —अनंञू । दौर्गन्ध्यावापनम्** f.inf. to cause anything to give forth a bad smell; met. to cause a thing to stink, to give it a bad name by not using it or using it improperly. **—tulüñ$^{ü}$ —तुलंञू । अतिनिन्द्यतापादनम्** f.inf. to raise a stink; met. to bring a person into disrepute by publishing his vicious conduct. **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$ —व्वथंञू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf. a stink to rise; (of something previously good) to become stinking; met. (of a person of good repute) to become unworthy by doing something reprehensible. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू । दुर्गन्धीभवनम्** f.inf. a stink to come; (of food) to become corrupt; (of person of good repute) to acquire an evil reputation.

**gānda-ṭhūl गांद-ठूल् । परिणताण्डम्** m. an egg that is set, one in which the chicken is formed and about to be hatched out.

**ganḍ गंड् । ग्रन्थिः, पर्व** m. tieing; a knot, knot on a cord (Gr.Gr. 123, 145); any similar knot (e.g. in wood); the principal bead on a rosary (Śiv. 1314); the joint of a finger or toe; a knot tied closely and therefore difficult to be undone; difficulty, complication in any business; a bandage (El.). **ganḍacĕ jāyĕ,** at the place of a stop, at a stop (in reading a book according to punctuation) (Gr.M.). **—dith thawun —दिथ् थवुन् । बद्ध्वा(रचित्वा) स्थापनम्** m.inf. to lock up safely, put by in a secure place. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to make a knot, to tie, to tie (up), tie (on). **—gatshun —गछुन् । निरोधः, गलनाडीबन्धः** m.inf. a knot to happen; to be brought to one's bearings (e.g. a child who has been free to be put under the discipline of a school); to be finally fixed for certain (e.g. a wedding which has been several times postponed); to be choked in swallowing, a piece of food to stick in the throat. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । ग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to tie, knot, tie up; to tie up a broken or dislocated bone, to put in splints.

**ganḍa गंड । समग्रतया** adv. in a knot; hence, all together, all at once, in totality; (put up, fastened up, etc.) with a knot, securely (Śiv. 1311). **-ḍulay -डुलय् । निपत्य नाशः** f. rolling in a knot; hence, suddenly to fall down and die (esp. when walking). **-dyol$^{u}$ -द्यंलु । बन्धनतृणविशेषः** m. knotting-grass, a soft kind of grass which shopkeepers use for tying up parcels. It is also used for tying up a cut finger or the like. Cf. **dyol$^{u}$.** **—ganḍ —गंड् । परस्परसंबन्धः** f. mutual connexion, mutual union; the ties of this world, worldly ties (Śiv. 1217). **—gur$^{u}$ —गुरु । रचिताश्वः** m. a horse kept in a stable and not left to roam at grass. **-nôr$^{u}$ -नोरु । जलोत्तारणनालिका** m. a wooden pipe or conduit for conveying water, as on a bridge, over a valley or depression from one hill to another, an aqueduct. **-nēth$^{a}$r -नेथ्र् । वाग्दत्तविवाहः** m. a knotted marriage, marriage which is tied up, i.e. which has been formally agreed to by both parties but not yet consummated. **-pan -पन् । केशकलापबन्धनरज्जुः** m. 'a knot-thread', a silken string lapped with silver wire, used by a woman for tying the hair that falls in plaits down her back. It ekes out the hair and extends down to the loins. **-prān -प्रान् । पलाण्डुमूलकम्** m. a knot-onion, the globular root of the onion plant, an onion. **-wör$^{ü}$ -वांरू । बद्धवाटिका** f. 'a knotted garden', i.e. a private, walled-in garden, to which the public is denied access. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । परस्परसंबन्धनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), a knotted union, the joining of two things firmly together (by sealing-wax, glue, sewing, or the like).

**ganda गन्द** گندہ **। दुर्गन्धः** adj. c.g. stinking, fetid; filthy, dirty (e.g. a road, Gr.M.); rotten, putrid; foul, obscene, indecent (of speech); harsh, sour, vile (of temper). Cf. **gānd.** **—gatshun —गछुन् । पराजितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stinking; to be beaten and rendered ashamed and without answer in a mutual war of abusive words. **—khash-khāsh —खश्-खाश्** گندہ خش خاش **। पामरः** m. a stinking poppy-seed, a stinking thing of no account; hence met., a low mean fellow, an utter fool, one respected by no one, one of the lowest and vilest caste. **—karun —करुन् । लज्जितीकरणम्** m.inf. to make stinking; met. to conquer a person in a mutual war of abusive words, rendering him humiliated and with no answer. **-kus$^{ü}$ -कुसू । व्यभिचारिणी** f. 'a stinking unchaste woman', a low prostitute, a vile woman who admits the vilest to her embraces. **-lyun$^{u}$ -लिनु । लताभेदः** m. N. of a certain wild creeping plant, which burns even without drying; it is used as a medicine for colic in horses and tumours; *Daphne oleoides* (L. 76, 459). **-sŏy -स्वय् । ओषधिविशेषः** m. a kind of nettle, used as a remedy for indigestion and for worms in children. Cf. **sŏy.**

**gŏnḍ ग्वण्ड् । ग्रामः** f. a small village or hamlet, esp. one newly settled; the land enclosed in the old Mughul embankments (L. 211, *gund*). **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$** —कडञू । पौनःपुण्येन भोगः f.inf. to beg successfully several times in a place in which one has once before begged successfully. **—nērüñ$^{ü}$** —नेरञू । पौनःपुण्येनाप्तिः f.inf. when one has the expectation of getting a thing only once from any place, to find oneself able to get it several times from that place.

**gönḍ** गांड्, **gānḍay** गांडय्, see **gō̃ḍ, gā̃ḍay.**

**gọ̆nd$^{u}$** ग्वन्दु । वृन्तम्, अवतंसभेदः m. a posy, a nosegay (YZ. 89) (usually —° after the name of the flower, e.g. **pōshĕ-gọ̆nd$^{u}$,** a nosegay of flowers, H. v. 4); a plume of heron's feathers bound up with pearls, precious stones, and gold and silver wire. It is worn on a turban on state occasions (YZ. 89, 390, L. 118).

**gŏnd$^{i}$-tīr$^{ü}$** ग्वन्दि-तीरू । वकपक्षविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-tīrĕ** -तीर्य), heron's plumes, used as ab. Cf. **bragatīr$^{ü}$** under **brag.**

**gonḍ$^{u}$ 1** गंडु m. the jaw.

**gȧnḍ$^{i}$ pĕn$^{i}$** गंडि प्यनि । हनुविकृतिः m. pl. inf. the jaws to fall; loosening of the jaw-bones of children due to dysentery.

**gonḍ$^{u}$ 2** गंडु । स्थूलकाष्ठम्, प्रसिद्धपुरुषः m. a great log of wood, esp. one not trimmed; met. a great man, a man of high rank and power, i.q. **grọ̆nḍ$^{u}$.** Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara.**

**gonḍ$^{u}$ 3** गंडु m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, which consists of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (H. xi, 9).

**gūnḍ** (? spelling), m. a crown, a diadem (El.). Probably incorr. for **gọ̆nd$^{u}$,** q.v.

**gunḍa** गुंड m., i.q. **gonḍ$^{u}$ 2,** q.v. Cf. **gar-gunḍa** s.v. **gara,** and K.Pr. 65.

**ganḍ$^{a}$j$^{i}$** गंड्जि or **ganḍ$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** गंड्जू, see **ganḍul$^{u}$.**

**gandukh** गन्दुख् گندک । गन्धाश्म m. (sg. dat. **gandakas** गन्द्कस्), sulphur; ? light yellow (L. 459, *gandak*).

**gandakh-kān** गन्द्ख्-कान् । गन्धाश्मधातुखनिः f. a sulphur-mine. **-wôn$^{u}$** -वोञु । गन्धाश्मजलम् m. sulphur-water, water smelling of sulphur, such as that which issues from a sulphur-mine.

**gandal** गंदल् m. *Melissa nepeta* (El.). Cf. **ban-raihān.**

**ganḍul$^{u}$** गंडुलु । अनुद्घाटितं वस्तु adj. (f. **ganḍ$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** गंड्जू, or **ganḍ$^{a}$j$^{i}$** गंड्जि), knotted, not untied; hence, whole, complete, not divided; wholesale (a term used in selling things) (Gr.Gr. 145).

**gōnḍal** गोंडल् m. the earthenware vessel of a *kāngrī* or portable brazier (El.).

**gandam-gūndū** गन्दम-गून्दू (? cf. گندم گون) m. gipsywort, *Lycopus Europæus* (El.).

**ganḍun 1** गंडुन् m. knotting, binding, the act of binding; betrothal, the ceremony of betrothal (El.); things tied on the body, clothing, dress (K.Pr. 161, 260, W. 149); esp. fine clothes, handsome apparel (Śiv. 60). Properly the inf. of **ganḍun 2** in special senses.

**ganḍan-böth** गंडन्-बांथ् । निरुत्तरप्रश्नः m. (sg. dat. **-bötas** -बांतस्), asking an unanswerable question, setting an impossible task. **-gor$^{u}$** -गरु । पुस्तकसंदर्भकः m. a bookbinder (Gr.Gr. 149). His wife is **ganḍan-gȧr$^{i}$-bāy.**

**ganḍun 2** गंडुन् । बन्धनम्, उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gonḍ$^{u}$** गंडु, f.pl. **ganjĕ** गंज्य; 2 p.p. **ganjyōv** गंज्योव् Gr.Gr. 209, 225) to knot, tie, to tie up; to bind (a prisoner), to fetter (YZ. 134, 481; Śiv. 1395, 1705; Rām. 705, 818); to fix, fasten (Śiv. 1109, with a nail); to fasten together (YZ. 420); to bind (a book); to build, construct (Rām. 311, 794, 795, 797, a causeway; 48, a path; 799, a wall); to fasten (a necklace, or the like) (H. v. 12, Śiv. 812, 1204); to fasten (on to the body), to put on or wear (clothes) (K.Pr. 51, 126; Śiv, 535; Rām. 1591), (a crown) (Rām. 1738), (or a weapon) (Rām. 38); to make fast (a boat to anything) (Gr.M.); to yoke (El., Śiv. 1859); to entangle (El.); to stop (a chariot or the like) (Śiv. 1154). **dāwāh ganḍun,** m.inf. to put forward a claim, to present a plaint in a court of justice or before a king (H.v,11); **gul$^{i}$ ganḍȧn$^{i}$,** m. pl. inf., see **gul$^{u}$**; **hol$^{u}$ ganḍun** (K.Pr. 83, Rām. 1462), **kamar** (Rām. 127) or **kambar** (Rām. 882) **ganḍun,** m.inf. to tighten the waistband, to gird up the loins; **küñ$^{ü}$ ganḍith koli tshunun,** m.inf. to tie a stone to something and fling it into a river, esp. of abandoning children in this way (Rām. 352, 1037, 1587); **lār ganḍüñ$^{ü}$,** f.inf. to put to flight and pursue, to chase (K.Pr. 3); **man ganḍun,** m.inf. to fix the mind (on something) (Rām. 90, 1134, 1684); **nār ganḍun,** m.inf. (Rām. 378, 507, 715, 725, 739, 1484, 1610), or **rĕh ganḍüñ$^{ü}$,** f.inf. (Rām. 391, 725, 1784), to set fire to, to set on fire; **zātukh ganḍun,** m.inf. to draw up a horoscope (Rām. 86, 1275).

**ganḍan-wôl$^{u}$** गंडन्-वोलु n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्) one who ties, binds, etc.; esp. the man who frames the **tölīm,** or paper of instructions according to which shawl-weavers work out a given pattern (El.). Cf. **gul-ĕ tölim,** s.v. **gul 1,** and **tölīm.**

**gānḍun** गांडुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gônḍ$^{u}$** गोंडु; 2 p.p. **gānjyōv** गांज्योव्), a verb found only in El., i.q. **ganḍun 2,** q.v.

**gindun 1** गिन्दुन् । क्रीडनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund$^{u}$** गिंदु, f. **ginz$^{ü}$** गिंज़ू; 2 p.p. **ginzōv** गिंज़ोव्), to play, sport (Śiv. 956, 1435, 1461; Rām. 94, 357); to play (ball or the like); to gambol (as children) (K.Pr. 156, Rām. 357); to play, game, gamble; to play (a game, etc.), amuse oneself with anything. **nardas gindun,** to play chess, draughts, backgammon, etc., to gamble (Gr.M.); **rās gindun,** to play the *rās*-dance, to join in the *rās*-dance (Śiv. 974, 1442); **zāras gindun,** to gamble (K.Pr. 137).

**gindan-bôj$^{u}$ गिन्दन्-वोजु । क्रीडासखा** m. (f. **-bājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a game-companion, a partner in a game, (in children's games) one who is on the same side in a game. **-chīz -चीज़्** m. a thing for playing with, a toy (Gr.M.). **-gor$^{u}$ -गंरु । गायकः** m. (f. **-gür$^{ü}$ -गंरू**), an amusement-maker, a professional singer. The f. is a female singer. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । क्रीडनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is skilled in playing games, in singing, in dancing, or the like.

**gindun 2 गिन्दुन् । अपहरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyund$^{u}$ गिन्दु**, and so on, as in **gindun 1**), to carry off, esp. to carry off someone's property by swindling him; to eat up a large quantity of food.

**gŏndun 1 ग्वन्दुन् । अभिप्रायाविष्कारः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọ̆nd$^{u}$ ग्वंन्दु**; 2 p.p. **gŏnzōv ग्वज़ोव्**), to display or express one's thoughts or feelings. This verb is impers. in tenses derived from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

**gŏndun 2 ग्वन्दुन्** or **gundun गुन्दुन् । उपालम्भनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gọ̆nd$^{u}$ ग्वन्दु** or **gund$^{u}$ गुन्दु**; 2 p.p. **gŏ(u)nzōv ग्व(गु)ज़ोव्**), to complain of, to make a complaint about (anything, *acc.*) (Śiv. 1435); to ridicule. This verb is impers. in the tenses formed from the p.p. Cf. **grāv**.

**gaṇḍanhār गंडन्हार् । (ग्रन्थन)धारणोचितः** adj. c.g. worthy of being tied (Gr.Gr. 129), hence (of clothes, ornaments, or the like) fit to be worn.

**gand$^{a}$r गन्द्र् । युवतिः** f. a fine-looking damsel, a good-looking fine healthy young girl. Cf. **gandur**.

**gandur गन्दुर् । युवा** m. (sg. dat. **gandaras गन्दरस्**) a kind of demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial minstrel (Śiv. 434), cf. **gandarv**; met. a youth, a fine young stripling, esp. one who is good-looking, brave, and strong. Cf. **gand$^{a}$r.**

**gaṇḍur$^{u}$ गंडुरु । कण्ठमध्यभागः** m. the larynx, Adam's apple. **gaṇḍár$^{i}$-wadal गंडरि-वदल् । निपाताघातः** f. 'distress in the larynx', serious injury from a fall (so that the middle of the body is, as it were, all dislocated).

**gaṇḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ गंड्रू । शुण्ठ्यादिकन्दम्** f. a lump (root) of green ginger or similar plant.

**gŏndur$^{u}$ ग्वन्दुरु । वृन्तम्** m. a posy, bouquet; a handful of anything except grain and grass (El.).

**gŏndür$^{ü}$ ग्वन्द्रू । रूपादिशालिनी** f. 'a female posy', a very beautiful woman (YZ. 548). Cf. **gŏndur$^{u}$**.

**gandarv गन्द(न्ध)र्व्** m. a certain kind of Hindū demigod, a Gandharva, a celestial chorister (Śiv. 733, 1523); cf. **gandur. gandarva-kanyā गन्द(न्ध)र्व-कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-kanyāyĕ -कन्याय**), a daughter of the Gandharvas, a Gandharva virgin (Śiv. 1453). **-lūkh -लूख्** m.pl. the Gandharva people, Gandharvas (Śiv. 800, 1116); the worlds of the Gandharvas, the heaven inhabited by them.

**gindawun$^{u}$ गिन्दवुनु** n.ag. (f. **gindawüñ$^{ü}$ गिन्दवंञू**), one who sports, sportive, fond of play (Śiv. 1383).

**gunafsh** (? spelling), m. an amethyst (El.).

**gang गंग् । गङ्गा** f. the Ganges (Rām. 605), including any holy stream locally considered as equivalent to the Ganges. Thus the River Sind (Sindhu) of Kashmīr is so identified (RT.Tr. 335); met. an excavation, a hole, a pit (see bel.); a rat-hole (K.Pr. 63). **—khanüñ$^{ü}$ —खनंञू । छिद्रान्वेषणम्** f.inf. 'to dig the Ganges'; to pick holes in a person, to calumniate him to his superiors; to commence preparations for compassing a person's ruin, to dig a met. pitfall (Rām. 343, in which Rāvaṇa is described as digging a pitfall and falling into it himself). **—nērüñ$^{ü}$ —नेरंञू । असकृन्नयनसंभवः** f.inf. 'the Ganges to come forth'; to be in lucrative employment, from which one is likely repeatedly to obtain money.

**ganga-āra गंग-आर । गङ्गास्रुतिनदी** m. the Ganges hill stream, the head-waters of the Ganges (Śiv. 1075, 1884) or of the River Sind, which flow from the Uttaramānasa Lake. See **ganga-bal,** bel. **-aiṭham** or **-öṭham -ऐठम् । गङ्गाष्टमी** f. the eighth day of the light half of the month of Bād$^{a}$rapĕth (Skt. Bhādrapada = August – September), on which Kāshmīrī Hindūs visit Uttaramānasa on pilgrimage. See the next (L. 263, 266). **-bal -बल् । गङ्गाक्षेत्रम्** m. any place of pilgrimage on the Ganges, esp. the famous lake on Mount Haramŏkh (Skt. Haramukuṭa) known as Uttaramānasa, Uttaragaṅgā, or (in Kāshmīrī) Ganga-bal. This is looked upon as the source of the Kashmīr Ganges or Sind River, and on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) it is visited by thousands of Hindū pilgrims who deposit in the sacred waters the bones of those who died during the year (see El. s.v.; RT.Tr. II, 407; K.Pr. 178, 202; Śiv. 1634; Rām. 250). **-jaṭa -जट** m. matted locks (full) of the Ganges, i.e. the matted locks of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1258, 1893). According to legend the Ganges in its descent from heaven first alighted on Śiva's head, and continued for a long period entangled in his hair. Cf. **jaṭa-gangā** (Śiv. 188), the Ganges of (Śiva's) matted locks. **-jaṭan -जटन् । तीर्थविशेषः** m., i.q. **-jaṭa** (Śiv. 359); N. of a sacred place in the west of Bīru Pargana in

Kashmīr, visited by pilgrims on the Ganga-aiṭham (see ab.) (Śiv. 1173, or m.c. **jaṭönē,** 359, 366). El. s.v. puts it in the Dūnts Pargana. **-mĕts$^{ü}$** -म्यंच़ू। गङ्गामृत् f. sacred earth from the banks of the Gang (or Sind) River, kept in Hindū houses for ceremonial purposes. **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु। गङ्गाजलम् m. the water of the Ganges, Ganges water (Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1309). **-vĕs** -व्यस्। गङ्गासखी f. the Gangā-friend, an unmarried girl relation who is placed near a bride in the marriage ceremony to ward off ill-luck. **-zal** -ज़ल्। गङ्गाजलम् m., i.q. **ganga-wôñ$^{u}$** ab. (Śiv. 1096).

**gangā** गंगा f. the River Ganges (Gr.Gr. 176, 199; Gr.M.; Śiv. 213, etc.; Rām. 111, 112, 1754); (K.Pr. 65, **gara-manz gangā,** Ganges in the house, i.e. good fortune comes to him who stays at home); i.q. **ganga-bal** (K.Pr. 202), q.v. under **gang.** **-dar** -द(ध)र् or **-dār** -दा(धा)र् m. he who bears the Ganges on his head, N. of Śiva. Cf. **ganga-jaṭa,** s.v. **gang** (**-dar,** Śiv. 37, 155, 233, 859, 988, 1096, 1177, 1780; **-dār,** Śiv. 71, 209, 413, 1075, 1577, 1840, 1893). **-sāgar 1** -सागर् m. N. of the confluence of the Ganges with the sea, the mouth of the Ganges, a famous place of pilgrimage; **-sāgar 2** -सागर् f. a kind of pot carried by ascetics (Śiv. 1096, 1150). **-mātā** -माता f. Mother Ganges, N. of the Ganges (Śiv. 205).

**gunga** गुंग। निद्राहतः(इव) adj. c.g. drowsy, sleepy; (of a sick man) comatose.

**gānagī** गानगी। वेश्यापतिसमानशीलता f. conduct of or like that of souteneur (see **gān 1**); vile and shameless conduct.

**gang$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** गंग्जू। गर्गरी f. a kind of metal water-pot, with a lid and spout, after the fashion of a teapot.

**gangājalī** गंगाजली। दिव्यविशेषः f. an oath, in token of the truth of a statement, taken by touching Ganges water. **-ṭyok$^{u}$** -ट्यंकु। शपथचिह्नम् m. a mark placed on the forehead of one who takes such an oath.

**gāngal** गांगल्, etc., see **gā̃gal,** etc.

**gŏngul** ग्वंगुल्। प्राभृतभेदः m. a kind of handsel or present given to cowherds and similar servants on monthly wages when they are first engaged. **—karun** —करुन्। कृषिकर्मारम्भः m.inf. to make a commencement of cultivation; this is a formal ceremony performed by husbandmen on an auspicious day and at an auspicious hour (K.Pr. 247).

**gunglū** गुंग्लू m. a turnip (El.). Cf. **gŏgul.**

**gangañ** गंगञ् m. the large brush with which the warp is arranged (El. *gangain*).

**gŏngañĕ** ग्वंगञ। दैन्यप्रार्थना f.pl. a humble request (for help in any work or the like).

**gangēr** गंगेर् m. *Segeretia Brandrethiana* (El.). Cf. **bāndī-bajan.**

**gŏnāh** or **gunāh** گناه m. a fault, offence, a sinful act (Gr.M., K.Pr. 12); crime, iniquity, sin (Rām. 495); vice (El.). **-gār** -गार् گناهگار or **gunahgār** گنهگار m. a sinner (K.Pr. 136). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to sin (K.Pr. 171, H. viii, 11).

**gan$^{a}$hār** गन्हार्। धान्यविशेषः m. a kind of rice, used both for eating and also by Brāhmaṇas for making parched grain for use in religious ceremonies. The burnt stalks of this rice make pearl ashes, used by washermen for cleaning clothes, hence the word is used to mean also 'pearl ashes' (El.); *Amaranthus anardana* and *gangeticus* (El.). See L. 78, 330, 338. **-kā̃ḍ** -काँड्। धान्यभेदनालम् m. its stalk, the ashes of which are used as ab.

**ganj** گنج m. a store, hoard, treasure (K.Pr. 257, Śiv. 430); a magazine, granary, storehouse; an emporium, market, place of merchandise.

**ganjĕ** गंज्य, see **gaṇḍun 2.**

**gonj$^{u}$** गंजु or **gunja** गुंज। महाविडालः m. a large tame cat, well-grown and fat.

**ganjyōv** गंज्योव्, see **gaṇḍun 2.**

**gānikh** गानिख्। फलभेदः f. (sg. dat. **ganiki** गानिकि), a kind of wild fruit, small, red, and in shape globular, growing on a thorny shrub.

**gönikh** गांनिख्। गानसहायः m. (sg. dat. **gönikas** गांनिकस्), an accompanist, a musician who plays for dancing women, prostitutes, etc.

**gönil** गांनिल्। विटव्यवहारः f. the profession or conduct of a souteneur. See **gān 1.**

**ganīmath** गनीमथ् غنيمت। पुनर्दुर्लभः adj. c.g. and subst.m. (Rām. 1177), considered as plunder, spoil, booty (K.Pr. 67); a boon, blessing, a godsend; looked upon as a piece of good luck (Rām. 663); something looked upon as valuable which one would not easily get in circumstances other than the present (Śiv. 1444, 1714; Rām. 13, 14); hence, easy to be got (at the present time) (Rām. 331, 691, 836, 1460, 1531); a good opportunity (for doing something) (Rām. 1177).

**ganun** गनुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **ganyōv** गन्योव्), to become thick (of liquids) (Śiv. 1006, 1202); to be strong (El., ? YZ. 91); to be steadfast, confirmed (e.g. of love, a desire, or a habit) (Śiv. 662, 795, 1757); to be firmly fixed, steadfast (e.g. God in the worshipper's heart) (Śiv. 1437, 1649).

**gōnun** गोनुन्। गुणीकरणम्, अभ्यसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gūn$^{u}$** गूनु, f. **gūñ$^{ü}$** गूञू; 2 p.p. **gōñōv** गोञोव्) (in arithmetic) to multiply; (in rope-making, etc.) to twist several strands together; to study over and over again, practise, repeat several times something one is learning.

**ganapath गणपथ्** m. (sg. dat. **ganapatas गणपतस्**), N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa; see **ganēsh.** **-yāra -यार** m. N. of a holy bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 11).

**gunas गुनस् । गोनसः** f. (sg. dat. **gun$^{a}$si गुन्सि**), a poisonous, round-headed, short, thick serpent found in the mountains of Kashmīr. It is said to be black on the back and yellowish on the belly. It is a foot and a half long, and, according to some natives, ash-coloured. Its bite is often fatal (El., q.v. s.vv. *ganas* and *gunas* for further particulars; see also L. 155, K.Pr. 79, 212, W. 122, Rām. 1469).

**gun$^{a}$sa-bacĕ गुन्स-वच्य । अल्पगोनसः** m. a young gunasa; met. a man who habitually gives sorrow to others. **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु । गोनसपोतकः** m., id.

**gunos$^{u}$ गुनंसु** or **gunus$^{u}$ गुनुसु । कटकः** m. a kind of metal bracelet or armlet. According to El., s.v. *gunus*, it is a small band adorned with beads, etc., and is worn by Musalmān women.

**gunás$^{i}$-dāv गुनंसि-दाव् । सूक्ष्मकटकम्** f. such an armlet worn thin by use. **-hor$^{u}$ -हंरु । कटकयुग्मम्** m. a pair of armlets. **-jūr$^{i}$ -जूरि । कटकयुग्मम्** f., id.

**ganēsh गणेश्** (Śiv. 1278) or **gán$^{i}$sh गंनिश्** (Śiv. 1160), m. N. of a certain Hindū god, Gaṇēśa. He was the son of Śiva and Pārvatī and was the god of wisdom and of obstacles. In the latter capacity he is invoked, at the commencement of all undertakings and at the opening of all literary compositions, for the removal of obstacles to a successful conclusion. He is the leader of the *gaṇas* or demigods who attend on Śiva (see **gan 3**).

**gán$^{i}$shĕ-bal गंनिश-बल्** m. N. of a bathing-place sacred to Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 1160). **-ṭuj$^{i}$ -टुजि । गणेशप्रतिमाशिला** f. a small stone worshipped as a representation of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa, usually of a red colour.

**gant, gantbror** (W. 114), see **gȫṭh 2.**

**gā̃nt** (El.), see **gū̃ṭh.**

**ganṭā गंटा** m. a bell, a gong (Śiv. 1729, 1847); an hour (marked by striking a gong) (Gr.M.). **—bajawunuy —बजवुनुय्** adv. as the clock strikes (Gr.M.).

**gönṭa गांट, gönṭh गांठ्**, see **gȫṭh 1, 2,** and **3.**

**ganĕth गन्यथ्** or **ganith गनिथ् । गणितम्** m. (sg. dat. **ganĕtas गन्यतस्**), mathematics, astronomy (a Hindū word), astrology. **-watur$^{u}$ -वतुरु । गणितपत्रम्** m. an almanac, esp. one adapted for astronomical or astrological use.

**gǖnṭh गूंठ्**, etc., see **gū̃ṭh,** etc.

**gantal गन्तल् । संयोगादिककाररूपम** f. the form क which the letter *ka* क takes in the Śāradā character when it is the first member of a compound consonant, as in *kta* क्त.

**gan-ʦŏdāh गन्-च़्दाह् । गणेशचतुर्दशी** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦŏdösh$^{ü}$ -च़्दांश्यू**), the fourteenth day of the light half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt. *Vaiśākha* = April–May), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of the god Gaṇēśa.

**gēnʦh गेंछ़्**, see **gḗʦh.**

**gōnʦh गोंछ़्**, etc., see **gṓʦh,** etc.

**ganay गनय् । पुज्ञिष्टः** m. a meat-seller, a butcher (El. *ganai*).

**günz$^{ü}$ गंज़ू । चर्ममार्जकः** m. (sg. dat. **günz$^{ü}$s गंज़ूस्** or **ganzas गज़स्** Gr.Gr. 54), a tanner, a currier (K.Pr. 65 *ganz*). **-phakh -फख् । अधमश्चर्ममार्जकः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), 'a currier-stink,' a currier who is poor, wretched, and evil-smelling owing to his occupation; met. any vile person.

**gunaz गुनज़्** f. a scorpion (El.).

**gönz$^{ü}$lad गांज़ूलद् । दौर्गन्ध्ययुक्तः** adj. c.g. evil-smelling, stinking (by nature or occupation).

**gạnz$^{a}$run गंज़्रुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnz$^{o}$r$^{u}$ गंज़्रु**), to calculate, number, count (El.; Gr.Gr. xviii; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, 155; YZ. 310; Śiv. 479, 886, 1653; Rām. 551, 738); to count as, consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 499, 1438, 1447); to consider (a subject), to think about (Śiv. 1310; Rām. 137, 1241, 1351, 1434, 1674); to consider, reflect (Rām. 768, 957, 1116, 1249, 1285, 1663).

**gạnz$^{a}$rāwun गंज़्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạnz$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ गंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **gạnz$^{a}$run,** q.v., to count (Gr.Gr. xviii, Śiv. 74, 353, 532, etc., Rām. 355); to cause to count (El.); to consider as, look upon as (such and such) (Rām. 173, 383, 1638).

**ginzōv गिज़ोव्**, see **gindun 1** and **2.**

**gŏnzōv ग्वज़ोव्**, see **gŏndun 1** and **2.**

**gunzōv गुज़ोव्**, see **gŏndun 2.**

**gĕñ$^{i}$ ग्यंञि** or **gĕñ$^{ü}$ ग्यंञू । वलिः** f. a wrinkle, a crease in the skin or in cloth, etc. El. spells this word *geṅ*.

**gŏñ$^{ü}$ ग्वंञू । राशिभेदः** f. a stack, a high pile of straw or the like; a granary (El.).

**gŏñĕ-bāha ग्वञ-बाह् । कूटपाकः** m. heating, sweating, fermenting (of such a stack). **gŏñĕ karañĕ ग्वञ करञ । अतिसंचयनम्** f. pl. inf. to make stacks; to acquire a great deal of anything (e.g. knowledge, virtue, money, or goods).

**göñ$^{ü}$ 1 गांञू । गणिका** f. a harlot, a prostitute (K.Pr. 65, *gáni*) (f. of **gān 1,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 37). See El. s.v. *gányi* for particulars of women of this kind in Kashmīr. **göñĕ-war गांञ-वर् । गणिकाविलासाः** m.pl. a harlot's coquetry.

**göñ$^{ü}$ 2 गांञू । फलभेदः** f. a small wild fruit, of a dark-red colour and sour taste, growing on a thorny shrub; probably the *gaun*, *Elæagnus parvifolia* of L. 74. Cf. **gīwāñ.**

**güñ$^{ü}$ 1 गंञू । खण्डः** f. (for **2** see **gon$^{u}$ गंनु**), a piece or fragment, esp. of flesh or fish (H. viii, 13; x, 7; in each case pieces of a python); often —°, as in **gāḍa-güñ$^{ü}$**, lumps of fish (see **gāḍ** and K.Pr. 205, *-gani*), **manz-güñ$^{ü}$**, the middle slice of a fish (K.Pr. 136, *-gani*).

**gañi-bāgay गञि-बागय् । खण्डशो विभाजनम्** f. dividing out by bits (e.g. a tree cut up and divided amongst people).

**güñ$^{ü}$** 2 and 3 **गंञू**, see **gon$^{u}$** 1 and 2.

**goñih,** see **guna** 1.

**gĕñĕl ग्यञल्** or **gĕñĕlad ग्यञलद् । वलिनः** adj. c.g. wrinkled (of the skin), creased (of cloth, etc.) (see Gr.Gr. 134, 135).

**gañĕr गञर् । घनत्वम्** m. thickness (Śiv. 1068); thickness, crowdedness (e.g. of a grove of trees or threads woven into cloth); thickness (of curdled milk, etc.). Abs. noun of **gon$^{u}$ 2** in all its meanings.

**gañür$^{ü}$ गञंरू । स्थूलकाष्ठखण्डः** f. a large piece of the felled trunk of a tree which has been split off for cutting into firewood, etc. Cf. **gan 1** and **güñ$^{ü}$ 1.**

**gạñ$^{ĕ}$ran गंञ्रन् । घनता** f. (sg. dat. **gạñ$^{ĕ}$rüñ$^{ü}$ गंञ्रंञू**), solidity.

**gạñ$^{ĕ}$run गंञ्रुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạñ°r$^{u}$ गंञ्रु**), i.q. **gạñ$^{ĕ}$rāwun,** q.v.

**gạñ$^{ĕ}$rāwun गंञ्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gạñ$^{ĕ}$rôw$^{u}$ गंञ्रोवु**), to make thick, to make solid; to make firm, to make steadfast, to confirm (Śiv. 740, 1389).

**gipa गिप । निस्तेजाः** adj. c.g. destitute of fire or energy, impotent, spiritless.

**gōpī गोपी** or **gūpī गूपी** f. a cowherdess, a herdmaiden; esp. the herdmaidens who attended on the youthful Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) in Vṛndāvana (Śiv. 705, 992, etc.). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**), the lord of herdmaidens, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 858, 1382, 1423, 1443).

**gup-dān गुप्-दान् । गुप्तदानम्** m. giving charity or conferring benefits privately, "letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

**gaph गफ्** m. (sg. dat. **gapas गपस्**), a jest (El.).

**gŏph ग्वफ् । गुहा** f. (sg. dat. **gŏphi ग्वफि**), a cave, a cavern (K.Pr. 249, Śiv. 933, 1817, 1894, Rām. 517), a pit, a hole (El., who makes it m.; Gr.M., also m.).

**gŏphi-gol$^{u}$ ग्वफि-गंलु । गुहामुखम्** m. the opening, or mouth, of a cave.

**gōph गोफ्** m. (sg. dat. **gōpas गोपस्**), a cowherd; esp. one of the cowherds of Vṛndāvana, amongst whom Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) spent his youth. Their chief was named Nanda (Śiv. 1461), who was Kṛṣṇa's foster-father.

**gŏphā ग्वफा** f., i.q. **gŏph,** q.v. (Śiv. 1478).

**göphil गांफिल्** or **göfil** غافل adj. c.g. unmindful, neglectful, negligent, heedless (K.Pr. 46, **göphilō,** voc.).

**gaphlath गफ्लथ्** or **gaflath** غفلت f. (sg. dat. **gaphlüts$^{ü}$ गफ्लंचू**), neglect, indifference (Gr.M.). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to treat with indifference, be neglectful (Gr.M., Rām. 1639).

**gupakār गुपकार्** m. N. of a village at the east foot of the Takht-č Sulaimān or Gōpādri Hill near Śrīnagar (RT.Tr. II, 290, 454, Śiv. 953).

**gōpāl गोपाल्** m. a cowherd; esp. the famous cowherd, i.e. Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 705, 733, 1320, 1380, 1436).

**gŏpöl$^{i}$ ग्वपांलि** f. a dancing girl (H. v, 10).

**gupun 1 गुपुन् । गोपशुः** m. (sg. dat. **gupanas गुपनस्**), an animal of the cattle class (bulls, cows, calves, generally) (K.Pr. 219, Śiv. 1464); a quadruped (El.); met. a man who leads the life of and has the morals of cattle; pl. cattle (Gr.Gr. 152, K.Pr. 71, 227).

**gupan-ḍangij गुपन्-डंगिज् । गोष्ठपीठम्** f. a platform built on one side of a cowhouse, on which, for the sake of its warmth, people live in the winter. Cf. **ḍangij** for particulars. **-gān -गान् । गोगृहम्** m. a cowhouse. **-gūr$^{u}$ -गूरु । गोगोपः** m. a cowherd, a milkman, a dairyman. These men in the spring-time collect large herds of cattle, belonging to others, and drive them away to the mountains to graze. They take their wives and families with them (El. *gŏpan-gúr*; K.Pr. 172). **-khĕj$^{i}$ -ख्यजि** or **-khĕj$^{ü}$ -ख्यंजू । गोसमूहः** f. a moderately sized herd of cattle. **-khyol$^{u}$ -ख्यंलु । गोजातिसमूहः** m. a large herd of cattle, such as is driven out to the mountains for grazing (Gr.Gr. 152). **-nĕnd -न्यन्द्** f. a method of weeding wet rice-fields by causing cattle to splash up and down the wet fields of mud (L. 327, 463). **-rôch$^{u}$ -रोछु** or (El.) **-rachan-wôl$^{u}$ -रछन्-वोलु । गोरक्षकः** m. a cattle herd, a man who drives out cattle for grazing and watches them. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । गोधनी** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses herds; one rich in cattle (Gr.Gr. 136).

**gupun 2 गुपुन् । गुप्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gup$^{u}$**; impve. sg. 2, **guph गुफ्**), to hide, conceal; conj. part. **gupith गुपिथ्** used as adv. secretly (Rām. 21, 519).

**gupüñ$^{ü}$** गुपंञू । मूढप्राया f. a woman as stupid as cattle, a stupid woman (f. of **gupun,** cattle).

**gŏp$^{a}$th** ग्वप्थ् adj. c.g. concealed. Usually —°, as in **ākāra-gŏp$^{a}$th,** q.v. s.v. **ākār.**

**gráe,** see **grāy.**

**gráo,** see **grāv.**

**g$^{a}$r** ग्र् । उद्योगोद्बोधः m. a sudden display of energy (in one not previously energetic) (K.Pr. 68, *gĕr*). **—nīrith yun$^{u}$** —नीरिथ् यिनु । उद्योगाविष्कारः m.inf. suddenly to display energy in the middle of some work.

**gar 1** گر m. a maker, workman, used as a suff., e.g. **zar-gar,** a worker in gold, a goldsmith; i.q. **gor$^{u}$ 3,** q.v.

**gar 2** गर्, a form often assumed by **gara,** q.v., in comps.

**gar 3** گر conj. if, i.q. **agar,** q.v.

**gār 1** गार् । खेदः m. pain, affliction, distress (obs.) (YZ. 59).

**gār 2** गार् । विषम् m. N. of a certain poisonous plant. **—ʦāpun** —च़ापुन् । अतिमिताहारः m.inf. to gnaw *gār*; met. to be reduced to the extremest straits for food, to have scarcely anything to eat; to fast (as a religious act), to starve oneself (Rām. 1573). **—raṭun** —रटुन् m.inf., id. (Rām. 1577).

**gār 3** गार् غار । गुहा f. a cave, cavern, pit, hollow, den, grotto (Śiv. 410, Rām. 461–3, 467).

**gara** गर । गृहम् m. (this word often assumes the form **gar** गर् in comps., see bel.), a house, a dwelling (K.Pr. 26, 65–8, 119, 153, 255; YZ. 249, 467; W. 11; Śiv. 34, 82, 83, etc.; Rām. 115, 136, etc.); a home (Rām. 1370); a room (in a house); a den, nest, hole, burrow (of any animal); a case, holder, receptacle (Gr.M.); the frame of a picture (Gr.M.); a socket, a groove; a compartment, cell, square (of a chessboard, etc.); column (in a register, etc.). **—aʦun** —अच़ुन् । गृहप्रवेशः m.inf. to enter a (new) house (done at an auspicious moment, with religious ceremonies). **—aʦan bôg$^{u}$** —अच़न् बोगु । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः m. a present given to the bridegroom's parents, etc., by the parents of the bride when the latter first enter the former's house, or by the former when they first enter the latter's house, i.q. **gar-aʦawañ,** bel. **-bār** -बार् । कुटुम्बः m. house and door, house and home; family, household (Rām. 813, 829). **-bār karun** -बार् करुन् । कुटुम्बपोषणम् m.inf. to keep house and home, to support a family, be a householder. **-drāv** -द्राव् । गृहान्निर्गतः adj. (f. **-drāyĕ** -द्राय), gone forth from the house, esp. of one who is absent from home against his will. **—karun** —करुन् । दाम्पत्यव्यवहारः m.inf. to build a house; met. to make a family, to act as a wife to a husband or as a husband to a wife. **-pata** -पत adv. in every house, in each house (K.Pr. 29). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ्, i.q. **gar-pĕṭh,** bel. **—ʦānun** —च़ानुन् । गृहप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter a house, to invite one's relations or connexions by marriage to a festival in one's house. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । गृहस्वामी n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a housekeeper, householder, master (or mistress) of a house; one who owns a house or houses. Cf. **gar-wôl$^{u}$** bel., which means the master of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). **-wara** -वर m. a house and its appurtenances, a house (El.). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु m.inf. to go home, to return home (K.Pr. 153; H. v, *passim*).

**gar-aʦawañ** गर्-अच़वञ् । गृहप्रवेशसुदायः f., i.q. **gara-aʦan bôg$^{u}$,** ab. **-bugiñ** -वुगिञ् । गृहस्वामिनी f. the mistress of a house, the real owner-mistress of a house, as opposed to anyone else living in the house who is apparently the owner. **-bugiy** -वुगिय् । गृहाधिपतिः m. the master of a house, the real owner of a house, as opposed to anyone living in it who is apparently, but not really, the owner. **-bāra** -वार m., i.q. **gara-bār** (ab.) (Rām. 469). **-divatā** -दिवता or **-dayot$^{u}$** -दयंतु । गृहाधिदेवता m. the tutelary deity of a house, to whom Hindūs make sacrificial offerings in the month of Pŏh (Skt. *Pauṣa* = December–January). **-god$^{u}$** -गंदु । गृहात्मरन्ध्रम् m. a house-hole; met. the hole through which one's money goes, the expenses of carrying on a house. **-gunḍa** -गुण्ड । गृहे बलिष्ठः m. a great man in a house, a house bully, one who hectors and bullies in his own house, but is meek and a coward out of doors; a lazy master of a house (K.Pr. 65). Cf. **gọ̆nḍ$^{u}$ 2.** **-gōñ$^{ü}$** -गांञू । गृहगणिका f. a house-prostitute, a private prostitute who plies her trade in her own house and does not publicly solicit. **-grākh** -ग्राख् । गृहपालकः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), the head of a house, the person who is responsible for the carrying on of a household. **-gar karun 1** -गर् करुन् । भिचाटनम् m.inf. (for **2** see s.v. **gar-gara**), to do house-house, to go from house to house (for begging, to pass the time, etc.). **-gar kuʦur$^{u}$** -गर् कुचुरु । अटनशीलः m. (f. **—kuʦür$^{ü}$** —कुच़ंरू see the next), a house-to-house puppy, a fellow who habitually goes from house to house, esp. a greedy fellow, who does this in the hope of filling his belly. **-gar kuʦür$^{ü}$** -गर् कुचंरू । कुलटा f. a house-to-house bitch, a woman who habitually goes begging from house to house; an unchaste woman who goes from house to house. **-kul$^{i}$** -कुलि । गृहभवः adj. c.g. home-made, suitable only to be sold or bought at home, as contrasted with things sold and bought in the market.

**-nāway** -नावय्। गृहमार्जनम् f. the cleaning of the house; (in a Hindū family) the cleaning and whitewashing of the reception-rooms of a house some eight or ten days before a festival such as a marriage or investiture with the sacred thread. An auspicious moment is selected for its commencement. (Cf. El. s.v. **garanáwai.**) **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् or **gara-pĕṭh** गर-प्यठ्। जामातुर्गृहानयनम् adv. on the house, in the house, (with verbs of motion) to the house; as subst.m. the 'to-the-house', bringing a daughter's husband to live in her parents' home, instead of his taking her to his own parents' home, cf. **and-pĕṭh** s.v. **and,** of which this is the converse. **-shānth** -शान्थ्। गृहशान्तिः f. (s.g. dat. **-shönʦ$^{ü}$** -शांचू), 'peace in the house,' a Hindū ceremony of making offerings to the tutelary deity of the house, for securing peace and prosperity therein. **-sipāh** -सिपाह् or **-sipôy$^{u}$** -सिपोयु m. a house-soldier, one who is a great hero and bully in his own house but meek and cowardly outside. **-ʦhöḍ$^{ü}$** -छ़ांडू, **-ʦhȫḍ$^{ü}$** -छ़ाँडू, or **-ʦhönḍ$^{ü}$** -छ़ांण्डू। गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. house-search, searching a house, esp. another's house, for lost and stolen property. **-ʦhāḍay** -छ़ाडय्। गृहे अन्वेषणम् f. searching for lost property, etc., only in the house (and not outside). **-ʦūr** -चूर्। गृहवर्तिचौरः m. a house thief, a thief (e.g. a servant or a member of the family) who steals in the house in which he is employed or lives. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु। गृहेश्वरः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ् Gr.Gr. 38, 39), a householder, the head or master (mistress) of a house (Gr.Gr. 135, K.Pr. 204); the title by which such a person's wife refers to her husband, or (in f.) the title by which such a person refers to his wife. Cf. **gara-wôl$^{u}$** ab., which means the possessor of a house. **-wār** -वार्। गृहहितता m. liking for or suitability for household work, a taste for housekeeping. **-vīr$^{ü}$** -वीरू। गृहगोधिका f. a house-lizard. To hear its voice is a good omen. **-vēṭh** -वेठ्। गृहोपकरणम् f. household utensils, in the shape of pots, pans, pestles, mortars, and the like. **-warzukh** -वर्ज़ुख्। गृहसाधकः m. (sg. dat. **-warzakas** -वर्ज़कस्; f. **-warzüc$^{ü}$** -वर्ज़ंचू), one who keeps a house in good order, clean, tidy, and with economy; a good house-master or housewife.

**gár$^{i}$ bĕn̄$^{ü}$** गंरि ब्यंञू। गृहवासिनी f. a woman who is apart in (her own) house, i.e. who stays at home and has not to go out to earn her living; a lady-like woman, a thorough lady; a woman who stays at home because she is too poor to go out and buy things. **-bör$^{i}$** -वांरि। समग्रगृह्यवर्गेण सह adv. with all one's family and household goods, u.w. vbs. of going, etc.

**gari 1** गरि adv. (for **2** see **gür$^{ü}$ 1**) in the house, at home (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 66, 67, 71, 120, 123, 163; W. 144; Śiv. 35, 56, 411, etc.); from the house (K.Pr. 68, in 57 spelt *gare*; Śiv. 576, 1622, 1836; **garē,** m.c. 1723).

**garuk$^{u}$** गरुकु। गृह्यः adj. (f. **garüc$^{ü}$** गरंचू), of or belonging to a house, domestic (Gr.Gr. 151); produced in a house, esp. when the speaker is referring to his own house, or to the house of a person whom he is addressing or who is within sight; **garuk$^{u}$ ṭhikāna,** m. a person's address (Gr.M.); m.pl. **garák$^{i}$,** the people of a house, the family (Gr.M.).

**garā** گرا m. translated 'passer' or 'sparrow' in YZ. 409. ? Cf. **gör$^{ü}$ 1.** The word, however, is probably **garāh**; see **gür$^{ü}$ 1.**

**gāra** गार। अत्युत्कण्ठा f. continued longing, unsatisfied even by obtaining the desired object, but still wishing for more and more. **—gaʦhün̄$^{ü}$** —गछ़ंञू। अतिकाङ्क्षासंभवः f.inf. such unsatisfied longing to occur.

**gārē** गारे, see **gür$^{ü}$ 1.**

**gair, gör** غیر adj. c.g. other, different, strange, foreign; ∘— other than, contrary to (W. 110). **-hözir** غیر حاضر adj. c.g. not present, absent (W. 110). **-jins** غیر جنس adj. c.g. of or belonging to a different race, kind, or species. In Rām. 1096 spelt **gairĕ-jins. -mumkin** غیر ممکن adj. c.g. impossible, impracticable, not feasible (W. 110). **-wöjib** غیر واجب adj. c.g. contrary to reason or law, improper, unreasonable, unjust, wrong (W. 110). **-zān** -ज़ान् adj. c.g. ignorant (H. vii, 27; xi, 5).

**gaur** غور i.q. **gōr,** q.v.

**gaurī** गौरी f. N. of the god Śiva's wife, Pārvatī (Śiv. 643, 655, etc.). **-shĕnkar** -शंकर् m. Gaurī and Śaṅkara, i.e. Pārvatī and Śiva, looked upon conjointly as one deity (Śiv. 197, 644).

**gĕr,** see **g$^{a}$r.**

**gēr** गेर् (Rām. 919), i.q. **gīr,** q.v.

**gēra** गेर। पर्यन्तः m. circumference, circuit, compass (Śiv. 1185); boundary, environs; a sphere, a circle (El.). **—trāwun** —त्रावुन्। परित आवृतिः m.inf. to encompass, surround, walk round.

**gēri** गेरि, etc., see **gyūr$^{u}$.**

**gīr** गीर or **gēr** गेर् (Rām. 919), m. circumference, circuit, ring. Cf. **gēra. —anun** —अनुन्। आवरणम्, संकटविधानम् m.inf. to surround, hem in, encompass, blockade (e.g. a thief whom a number of people are pursuing, or a besieged city); met. to distress, vex, worry, harass. **-bacĕ** -बच्य। भ्रामणम् m. causing (a person) to go round in a circle. **-karun** -करुन्। आवृत्य संकटविधानम् m.inf. to vex, harass, or worry a person by surrounding him (Śiv. 1675). **—raṭán$^{i}$** —रटंनि or **gēr raṭán$^{i}$** m. pl. inf. (of two persons grasping each other in fighting) to go round and round each other in circles, to struggle violently, wrestle round and round (Rām. 919). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । विभ्रान्तीभवनम्, बद्धीभवनम् m.inf. to become bewildered or confused by sickness, fear, worry, or the like; to be seized, arrested.

**gira** گرہ m. a certain measure of length, the length of the forefinger (El.), 2¼ inches, or one-sixteenth of a **gaz** or yard (L. 243).

**gīr$^{ü}$ गीरू** । गैरिकम् f. (sg. dat. **gīrĕ गीर्य**, Gr.Gr. 62), red chalk, red ochre (Śiv. 1019). Cf. **gyūr$^{u}$.**

**gīri-rang गीरि-रंग्** । गैरिकरागः m. the colour of red ochre. **-ranga -रंग** or **-ràng$^{i}$ -रंगि** । गैरिकरागवत् adj. c.g. of the colour of red ochre; coloured or painted with red ochre (Śiv. 1047).

**gŏr ग्वर्** or **gōr 1 गोर्** । गुरुः m. a teacher, schoolmaster; a religious preceptor, a spiritual guide, a *guru* [Śiv. 15, 82, 707, etc. (always **gŏr**); Rām. (**gŏr**) 9, 43, 44, 48, 86, 180, etc., (**gōr**) 954, 1255]; a family priest, a Brāhmaṇ (El., Gr.Gr. 51). (The word **gōr** is generally used only in the second and third of the ab. senses, while **gŏr** is used in all three senses.) The abl. of comparison of this word must be made by adding the postposition to the abl. of the gen. Thus, **gŏra-sandi khŏta,** not **gŏra khŏta** (Gr.Gr. 49). **-bĕñĕ -ब्यञ** । गुरुपुत्री f. the daughter of one's teacher or spiritual guide (always treated as one's own sister); a spiritual sister, a woman who is a fellow-disciple or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a female fellow-student. **-bāv -बाव्** । गुर्वादरः m. respect, reverence, paid or due to a teacher or to a spiritual guide; similar respect paid or due to any venerable person. **-bôy$^{u}$ -बोयु** । गुरुपुत्रः m. the son of one's teacher or spiritual guide; a spiritual brother, one who is a fellow-disciple, or who is a follower of the same spiritual guide; a fellow-student. **-dār -दार्** । गुरुगृहम् m. the house of a person's teacher or of his spiritual guide; a monastery in which such a spiritual guide resides. **-möj$^{ü}$ -मांजू** । गुरुपत्नी f. the wife of a teacher; the wife of a spiritual guide; a spiritual mother (looked upon as equal to one's own mother). **-mŏkh -म्वख्** । मन्त्रोपदेशः m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkhas -म्वखस्**), the mouth of the spiritual teacher; hence, what proceeds from his mouth, the instruction, esp. the acceptance of initiatory *mantra* or prayer taught by him. **-mŏkh$^{i}$ -म्वखि** । वर्णलिपिविशेषः m. the *Gurmukhī* alphabet, used in the Panjāb, and said to have been invented by the Sikkh Guru Aṅgad. **-mű̄th$^{a}$r -मूँथर्** । गुरूपदिष्टमन्त्रः m. the *mantra* or initiatory prayer taught to a disciple by his spiritual guide.

**gŏra-shĕbd ग्वर-शब्द्** m., i.q. **gŏr-mű̄th$^{a}$r,** ab. (Rām. 43).

**gōra-bāy गोर-बाय्** । पुरोहितस्त्री f. the wife of a family priest. **-bôy$^{u}$ -बोयु** । पुरोहितः m. a polite term for one's family priest. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु** । पुरोहितकुमारः m. the son of a person's family priest. **-wār -वार्** f. the day named after the *guru* of the gods, Thursday (El.), i.q. **braswār** (Rām. 1259).

**gōr 2 गोर्** غور । गुप्तेर्ष्या m. deep thought, reflection, meditation (Gr.M.); (in Kāshmīrī) a private grudge, hidden malice. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to consider carefully, pay attention (to = **pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । ईर्ष्याविशेषः m.inf. a private grudge to be left (as the consequence of the object of the dislike having interfered with a person's work, etc.). **—thawun —थवुन्** । ईर्ष्याविशेषणम् m.inf. to cause a private grudge to be left, as ab.

**gōr 3 गोर्** । गुडः m. molasses, treacle, *guṛ* (K.Pr. 105, 190).

**gōr 4 गोर्** or **gōr$^{ü}$ गोरू** گور । मृतस्थानम् f. a grave, a tomb.

**gör,** see **gair.**

**gōrō गोरो** m. the planet Jupiter, i.q. **brahaspath.**

**gor$^{u}$ 1 गंरु** । महाश्मा m. a large rock; esp. a rock placed on the edge of the precipice side of a mountain path to guard wayfarers from falling over.

**gor$^{u}$ 2 गंरु** (= گر) । घट्टकः m. (f. **gür$^{ü}$ 2 गंरू**, for 1 see s.v.), a doer, maker; hence, esp. an artisan, a maker of things for sale, used as a sec. suff.; e.g. **aina-gor$^{u}$,** a maker of mirrors; **lāyĕ-gor$^{u}$,** a seller of parched grain; **ganḍan-gor$^{u}$,** a bookbinder; **kangañĕ-gor$^{u}$,** a comb-maker, a comb-seller; **manḍan-gor$^{u}$,** a man who kneads cloth in water to soften it (Gr.Gr. 149). The f. **gür$^{ü}$** indicates a female maker of the thing referred to, while a maker's wife is **-gàr$^{i}$-bāy.**

**gor$^{u}$ 3 गंरु** । अन्तर्दृढः adj. (f. **gür$^{ü}$ 3 गंरू**), hard, solid, tough (e.g. wood that cannot be cut); dense, solid, of thick solid material (e.g. a metal vessel that will not ring when struck).

**gor$^{u}$ 4 गंरु** (f. **gür$^{ü}$ 4 गंरू**), see **garun.**

**gōr$^{ü}$ गोरू,** see **gōr 4.**

**gôr$^{u}$ 1 गोरु** । शृङ्गाटकफलम् m. (for 2 see **gārun;** the f. **gör$^{ü}$ 2 गांरू,** q.v., is used for the kernel), the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut, the fruit of the esculent water-lily, *Trapa bispinosa.* The kernel is eaten and the shells are used for fuel. It grows wild in the lakes of Kashmīr and is an important food crop (L. 354; El. *gāṛi*; qq.v. for full particulars, also K.Pr. 92, 120, Śiv. 1807). Cf. **gūl$^{u}$.**

**gāri-got$^{u}$ गारि-गंतु** । अतिकृशः adj. (f. **-güts$^{ü}$ -गंचू**), '*singhārā*-lean,' a person who is lean by nature and whom no diet will fatten. **-phalhār -फल्हार् । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यम्** m. a gruel or porridge made of cooked flour of the water-chestnut, eaten by Kāshmīrī Hindūs on fast-days. This is the name given to it by Hindūs; other people call it **gāri-wugra,** q.v. bel. (El. s.v. *gāṛi*). **-pūr$^{u}$ -पूरु । शृङ्गाटपिष्टकः** m. a water-chestnut cake, made of water-chestnut flour cooked in clarified butter, and eaten by Hindūs on fast-days. **-raz -रज़् । शृङ्गाटमासरविशेषः** f. water-chestnut rope, the water-chestnut worked up with butter, etc., into a rope-like form for making into cakes; the kernels are boiled whole in water and then pounded into a paste. Cf. **öṭ$^{i}$-raz,** under **ôṭ$^{u}$. -wugra -वुग्र । शृङ्गाटसारभक्ष्यविशेषः** m., see **-phalhār** ab.

**gör$^{i}$ गांरि । शृङ्गाटफलानि** m.pl. water-chestnuts (of a crop of them or the like). **-gūj$^{i}$ -गूजि** or **-gūj$^{ü}$ -गूजू । शृङ्गाटफलसारः** f. the kernel of the water-chestnut, extracted by roasting the nut and then breaking it. **-gōjĕ gaṭshañĕ -गोज्य गछ़ञ । नेत्रविनाशः** f. pl. inf. to become water-chestnut kernels; met. the eyes to become swollen and almost blind through weeping, disease, or the like. **gör$^{i}$-gōjĕ** is used as a curse, "may your eyes become thus" (K.Pr. 66). **-gām -गाम्** m. a village inhabited by people who gather water-chestnuts (see the next) (K.Pr. 120). **-hönz$^{ü}$ -हांज़ू । शृङ्गाटविक्रेता** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्**), a boatman who collects water-chestnuts for sale (K.Pr. 121). The f. is his wife. **-koṇḍ$^{u}$ -कंडु । शृङ्गाटफलकण्टकम्** m. the complete spine or horn on a water-chestnut. **-künḍ$^{ü}$ -कंडू । शृङ्गाटकण्टकम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kanjĕ -कंज्य**), the incomplete, broken horn on an empty or 'blind' water-chestnut. **-kôv$^{u}$ -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः, नाराचविशेषः** m. a water-chestnut crow, a kind of bird something like a young crow, with a long beak, which dives for water-chestnuts and eats them; a long pole, with a crescent-shaped hoe at one end, used for scraping up the water-chestnuts from the mud at the bottom of a lake (cf. L. 355, **cokdan** and **kama-khuru,** s.v. **kam** 4). **-nambal -नम्बल् । शृङ्गाटकक्षेत्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **-nambali -नम्बलि**), a water-chestnut field, the shallow part of a lake in which water-chestnuts grow. **-pŏṭsh$^{u}$ -प्वंछु । शृङ्गाटकातिथिः** m. a water-chestnut guest, a guest invited to a dinner when water-chestnuts are in their prime, i.e. at the beginning of autumn. **-ṭsôk$^{u}$ -च़ोकु । शृङ्गाटोद्भिदकः** m. a tool for splitting open water-chestnuts.

**gör$^{ü}$ 1 गांरू** m. a species of starling (El.). ? = **gör$^{i}$-kôv$^{u}$,** s.v. **gôr$^{u}$.**

**gör$^{ü}$ 2 गांरू । शृङ्गाटकसारः** f. the dried kernel of the water-chestnut (El.). See **gör$^{i}$-gūj$^{i}$** under **gôr$^{u}$.** El. also gives *góli* for this word, and *góli-kutsur*, as meaning a seller of the kernels. Cf. **gūl$^{u}$. -gaṭshüñ$^{ü}$ -गछ़ञू । पराभूतीभवनम्** f.inf. to become such a kernel (which is extracted by roasting and splitting); met. to be publicly disgraced or discomfited (e.g. by having one's failings proclaimed or being defeated in an abuse-combat). **-karüñ$^{ü}$ -करंञू । लज्जितीकरणम्** f.inf. publicly to discomfit as above.

**gūr गूर्** m. in **gūruk$^{u}$ mundī गूरुकु मुन्दी** m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.). Cf. **mundī.**

**gura गुर,** for **guroṭ$^{u}$,** q.v., in the following:—**gura-dāñĕ गुर-दाञ । आरक्तधान्यविशेषः** m. a kind of paddy with the husk of a light-tawny colour, and large white rice-grains. **-kanōra -कनोर । धान्यभेदः** m. another kind of paddy, 'the light-tawny slave.' It has the tip of the husk light-tawny coloured and its grain white. **-küṭsh$^{ü}$ -कंछू । लताविशेषः** f. a kind of shrub growing in the wilds. It is used for making the *kāngrī* or Kāshmīrī portable brazier. Cf. **köñ$^{ü}$ 2. -kāṭsur$^{u}$ -काचुरु । ईषत्कपिलः** adj. (f. **-kāṭsür$^{ü}$ -काच़ंरू**), (of a man or a beast) of a light-tawny complexion or colour. **-mushikh -मुशिख्** or **-mush$^{e}$kh -मुश्ख् । धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-mushki -मुश्कि**), 'light-tawny musk,' a kind of paddy with light-tawny husk and sweet-scented pale-yellow grain. **-ṭōj$^{ü}$ -टांञ्जू । धान्यविशेषः** f. 'the light-tawny pear', another similar paddy, but with a large white grain.

**gur$^{u}$ गुरु । अश्वः** m. (f. **gur$^{ü}$ 1 गुरू,** q.v.), a horse (K.Pr. 71–4; W. 9, 154; L. 461; Rām. 921, 1322 ff.; H. iii, 8; x, 3, 5); the knight (in chess).

**gur$^{i}$-bachēra गुरि-वछेर । घोटकपोतकः** m. a colt, a young horse not yet fit for riding. **-jūr$^{i}$ -जूरि । अश्वयुग्मम्** f. a pair of horses, esp. two horses well matched in strength (Gr.Gr. 82). **-khĕj$^{i}$ -ख्यंजि । अश्वपङ्क्तिः** f. a small troop of horses. Cf. **-khyol$^{u}$** bel. **-khaṗ$^{ü}$ṭ$^{ü}$ -खंपंटू । लघुघोटकः** f. a small lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony. **-khor$^{u}$ -खंरु । तृणविशेषः** m. a kind of grass with circular leaves, growing in lakes or marshes. **-khyol$^{u}$ -ख्यंलु । अश्वपङ्क्तिः** m. a troop of horses, esp. a herd or troop let loose in the forest to feed (Gr.Gr. 152). **-lĕd -ल्यद् । अश्वविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕz$^{ü}$ -ल्यंज़ू**), horse-dung (cf. K.Pr. 73). **-loṭ$^{u}$ -लंटु । ह्रस्वाश्वः** m. a small weak lean horse, a half-starved pony. **-laṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -लटंरू । अल्पक्षीणाश्वा** f. 'a stick of a horse', a small weak lean horse or mare, a half-starved pony horse or mare. **-māz -माज़् । अश्वमांसम्** m. horseflesh; met. human flesh in an unhealthy condition, the merest scratch on which leads to purulent sores. **-paḍur** -पडुर् । घोटकखुरः m. a horse's hoof. **-pūt$^{u}$** -पूतु m. a colt (K.Pr. 104). **-rēmph** -रेम्फ् f. dim. (sg. dat. **-rēmpi** -रेम्पि Gr.Gr. 66), a poor little horse (spoken in pity) (Gr.Gr. 163). **-r$^{a}$sh** -र्‌श् । अश्वेर्ष्या f. horses' mutual hatred (arising immediately on seeing each other); met. such hatred when it occurs between human beings. **-sond$^{u}$** -सन्दु । अश्वसंवन्धी adj. (f. **-sünz$^{ü}$** -संज़ू), of or belonging to a horse. **-sŏtsal** -स्वछ़ल् । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, a kind of mallow (**sŏtsal**) with large round leaves. When these are broken a milky juice exudes which blisters the skin. **-ṭiñ** -टिञ् । अश्वारोहणातीच्छा f. a strong taste or desire for equitation. **-ṭaph** -टफ् । अश्वाघातः m. (sg. dat. **-ṭapas** -टपस्), a blow from a horse, either from its head or from its leg. **-ṭüṭ$^{ü}$** -टंटू । लघ्वश्वा f. a small horse, a pony. **-tsūr** -च़ूर् । अश्वचौरः m. a horse-thief, one who steals horses and carries them off to a distance for sale. **-wāl** -वाल् । घोटकपुच्छवालः m. horsehair, esp. the hair of a horse's tail. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । घोटकस्वामी m. a horse-owner; one in charge of horses, a groom.

**guri khasun** गुरि खसुन् । पृष्ठारोहणम् m.inf. to mount a horse, to ride (K.Pr. 72). **—karañĕ** —करञ । स्कन्धारोहणम् f. pl. inf. to mount the high horse; met. to get on another's shoulder, to declare one's intention to disobey one's superiors as a commencement to making them subservient to oneself. **—wasun** —वसुन् or **guri-pĕṭha wasun** गुरि-प्यठ वसुन् m.inf. to dismount, get off a horse (K.Pr. 72, H. xii, 2).

**guris-kĕth** गुरिस्-क्यथ् or **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् adv. on horseback (Gr.Gr. 44). **—khasun** —खसुन् m.inf. to mount a horse (Śiv. 788; H. ii, 11; iii, 8). **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् m.inf., id. (H. ii, 6).

**gur$^{ü}$ 1** गुरू । अश्वा f. a mare (Gr.Gr. 34, K.Pr. 73, 95).

**gur$^{ü}$ 2** गुरू । तुलादण्डपार्श्वद्वयरज्जुः f. one of the strings supporting the scale-pans of a balance. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$** —गछ़ंञू । तुला(रज्जु)दण्डवैपरीत्यम् f.inf. the scale-string to go, i.e. one of the strings to slip over the end of one arm of the balance so as to weigh incorrectly.

**gūr$^{u}$** गूरु । गोपालः m. (sg. dat. **gūris** गूरिस्, but acc. pl. **gōrĕn** गोर्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56, K.Pr. 114, Śiv. 1423), a cowkeeper, cowherd, milkman, a man of the cowherd caste (K.Pr. 63, 71, 72; W. 141; Śiv. 990, 1000, 1055, 1322, 1388, 1390, 1837; H. xi, 12, 13); a milk-seller (El.). One of the four classes into which the Mihtar or Wātul caste is divided is the cowherd class (El.).

**gūr$^{i}$-bāy** गूरि-बाय् । गोपालिका f. a cowherd's wife (Gr.Gr. 35, Śiv. 1493, H. xi, 12) (a cowherdess is **gūr$^{ü}$**, q.v.). **-dạj$^{i}$** -दंजि or **-düj$^{ü}$** -दजू । गोपाश्रमः f. a cowherd's plot, the plot of land where a cowherd collects his cattle, dries his cowdung, and the like. **-gāv** -गाव् । गोपालगौः f. a cowherd's cow, a fine fat healthy well-cared-for cow that gives plenty of milk. **-hakhur** -हखुर् । महावृषभः m. (sg. dat. **-hakharas** -हखरस्), a cowherd's bull, a fine fat bull kept by cowherds for breeding purposes; met. a fool. **-khọ̆b$^{u}$** -खंबु । गोपालोष्णीषम् m. a kind of padded cap worn by cowherds. **-pạj$^{i}$** -पंजि or **-püj$^{ü}$** -पंजू । बृहत्काण्डोलः f. a large kind of wide-mouthed basket woven from twigs, used by cowherds for carrying cowdung, grass, etc. **-pol$^{u}$** -पंलु । बृहत्काण्डोलः m. a basket similar to the foregoing but larger. **-pyār** -प्यार् । मूर्खमैत्री m. cowherd's love; friendship of a fool (who only does harm when his help is invoked).

**gūr$^{ü}$ 1** गूरू f. a cowherdess, a milkmaid (K.Pr. 215) (a cowherd's wife is **gūr$^{i}$-bāy**). See **gūr$^{u}$**.

**gūr$^{ü}$ 2** गूरू f. ? a receptacle. Cf. **danda-gūr$^{ü}$**, s.v. **dand 1** and **grim$^{i}$ta gūr$^{ü}$**, s.v. **grimith.**

**gür$^{ü}$ 1** गंरू । नाडी, घटीयन्त्रम् f. (for **2** see **gor$^{u}$ 2**; sg. abl. **gari 2** गरि, for **1** see **gara**, p. 296*a*, l. 49), a space of twenty-four minutes, a *gharī* of India (K.Pr. 120, Rām. 947) [two and a half of these are considered to be equal to an English hour (K.Pr. 102). Cf. **ḍāy**; it contains 60 **tsyuh$^{u}$** of 24 seconds each (K.Pr. 176)]; any indefinite short space of time; any particular moment of time (Śiv. 839); a watch, a clock; a gong; a native instrument for measuring time on the principle of a clepsydra (El. *gäir*). **garĕ-manz,** at the hour (K.Pr. 67, W. 154). **suli-gari** (H. v, 7, **sōli-gārē,** m.c.), at dawntime, at dawn. **mandiñi gari,** at midday (K.Pr. 228). **patimi gari,** during the last hour (of anything, such as the travail of childbirth, life, the day, etc.) (K.Pr. 167).

**gari gari** गरि गरि । असकृत् adv. at every *gharī*, frequently, again and again [K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 75, 246 (**garē,** m.c.), 416, 1069, 1412].

**garāh** गराह् । एकनाडीमात्रकालः f. a single *gharī*, just twenty-four minutes; adv. (कदाचित्) sometimes, occasionally, now and then. **garāh . . . garāh,** at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 9; Śiv. 537, 769–78; Rām. 920–3, 1536–8).

**garb** गर्ब् । गर्भः, मध्यावकाशः m. the womb; the being with child; the inside, interior (of a box or the like).

**garba-gāḍay** गर्ब-गाँडय् । गर्भे विवाहसंबन्धः m. making a relationship by marriage (while the children are) in the womb. This occurs when two women friends find themselves in the family way at the same time, and agree that if one child turns out to be a boy and the other a girl the two shall marry. **-jōsh -जोश्** । गर्भसंतापः m. distress of the womb (felt by a woman from the seventh month of her pregnancy up to her confinement). **-kuṭh$^{u}$ -कुठु** । गर्भागारम् m. the central room of a house, the drawing-room. **-ṭhēla -ठेल** m. the womb (El.). **-zāl -ज़ाल्** । गर्भाशयः m. the net of the womb, the integument covering the womb. **-zyuṭh$^{u}$ -ज़्युठु** । आदिगर्भः adj. (f. **-ziṭh$^{ü}$ -ज़िठू**), the eldest from the womb, a woman's first child.

**garīb गरीब् غریب** । निःस्वः, साधुवृत्तः adj. c.g. poor, destitute (K.Pr. 66, 75 ; W. 118 ; YZ. 241 ; Rām. 72, 141, 1135, 1734, 1739) ; meek, mild ; humble, lowly.

**garībī गरीबी غریبی** । साधुशीलता f. poverty, indigence ; meekness, mildness, lowliness, humility.

**gŏrba ग्वर्ब گربہ** m. a cat. **-ȧch$^{i}$ -ग्रंछि** । विडालसदृशनेत्रम f. a cat's eye ; a human eye resembling in colour that of a cat, a brown eye. **-gonj$^{u}$ -गंजु** । कपिलपुष्टविडालः m. 'a puss of a cat', a fine fat tawny cat. Cf. **gonj$^{u}$**. **-kātsur$^{u}$ -काचुरु** । अतिकपिलवर्णः adj. (f. **-kātsür$^{ü}$ -काच़्रू**), very brown (of a person's complexion or skin).

**g$^{a}$rbāl ग्र्बाल्** m. breaking to pieces, a smash. **badanas gōs g$^{a}$rbāl,** (he fell down, and) his body was smashed to pieces (Rām. 1411).

**gĕrēbāna ग्यरेबान** (= گریبان) । वस्त्रकण्ठभागः m. a collar, the opening or neck of a garment (Rām. 1305).

**garbĕ̃n$^{ü}$ गर्ब्यंञू** । गर्भिणी f. pregnant.

**garābār गराँबार्** adj. f. (of a woman) pregnant (Rām. 1205).

**gurāca गुराच** m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

**gurci-wôñ$^{u}$ गुर्चि-वोञु** । मृन्मलिनजलम् m. muddy water. Cf. **guruṭ$^{u}$**.

**gracawaṭh ग्रचवठ्** or **grŏcawaṭh ग्र्वचवठ्** । पुष्टगोलाकारः m. (sg. dat. **gracawaṭas ग्रचवटस्**), any thing or person large, heavy, and globular in shape.

**guracyār गुरच्यार्** । ईषत्पीतकपिलता m. the condition of being of a light-tawny colour, light tawniness. Cf. **guroṭ$^{u}$**.

**grad ग्रद्** । गृध्रः m. a vulture ; an eagle, said to be numerous towards the south-east end of the Valley (El.).

**grada-hyur$^{u}$ ग्रद्-हिरु** or **gradi-hyur$^{u}$ ग्रदि-हिरु** । अतिलोलुभत्वम् m. a vulture's throat ; hence, great greediness, perpetual avidity.

**grọ̆d$^{u}$ ग्रंदु** । अन्योन्यसंघट्टः m. the mutual pushing and shoving of a crowd in a confined space.

**gardī گردي** f. wandering, change ; revolution ; —० downfall, misfortune, affliction ; (in Kāshmīrī) a circle (El.).

**gar$^{a}$d गर्द् گرد** । पांसुः f. (sg. dat. **gardi गर्दि**), dust (Gr.M., K.Pr. 50). **-banga -बंग** f. a drug extracted from the female hemp plant, a kind of *charas* (L. 67).

**gardi gatshun गर्दि गछुन्** । पांसुसंयोगः m.inf. to become dusty. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यंतु** । रेणुव्याप्तः adj. (f. **-vĕts$^{ü}$ -व्यंचू**), dusty, full of dust.

**garuḍ गरुड्** m. Garuḍa, N. of a bird celebrated in Hindū myth as chief of the feathered race and enemy of the serpent race. He was the vehicle of the god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 720, 732, 793, 1324 ; Rām. 398, 598, 600).

**girda गिर्द گرده** । पूपविशेषः m. anything round ; esp. a kind of round flat cake. **-kŏnḍal -क्वंडल्** । परिधिः f. (sg. dat. **-kŏnḍali -क्वंडलि** or **-kŏnḍüj$^{ü}$ -क्वंडजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a circular mark, the boundary of any circular area.

**garāḍīl गराडील्** । अत्यभिमानी adj. c.g. honoured, respected (on account of one's virtues, wealth, lineage, etc.).

**gŏrdôl$^{u}$ ग्वर्दोलु** । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit, a small apricot, *Prunus Armeniaca* (El. *gordol* and *gurdálú*).

**gŏrdöl$^{i}$-ȫṭ$^{ü}$ ग्वर्दालि-आँटू** । फलविशेषसारकोष्ठम f. an apricot stone. **-kuj$^{i}$ -कुजि** or **-kuj$^{ü}$ -कुजू**। फलविशेषलता f. an apricot-tree. **-lünḍ$^{ü}$ -लंण्डू** । फलविशेषवृक्षशाखा f. (sg. dat. **-lanjĕ -लंज्य**), a branch of an apricot-tree, esp. when separated from the tree, with or without fruit hanging from it. **-phulay -फुलय्** । फलविशेषपुष्पसंदोहविकासः f. the flowering of an apricot-tree.

**gardan गर्दन् گردن** । अवटुः f. (sg. dat. **gardün$^{ü}$ गर्दंञू**, Rām. 16, 825, 850, 853), the neck (K.Pr. 73, YZ. 146, Rām. 37, 299, 370, etc.) ; met. decapitation, beheading (K.Pr. 27). **—dĩn$^{ü}$ —दिञू** । अवटुच्छेदनम (शिरःकर्तनम) f.inf. to decapitate, behead (Rām. 816 ; H. ii, 8, **tas,** him).

**gardañĕ ganḍ गर्दञ गण्ड्** । घाटानाडीसंबन्धः m. the articulation of the neck, a name given to the nape of the neck, the cervical ligament.

**garuḍāsan गरुडासन्** m. he who sits upon Garuḍa, i.e. whose vehicle is Garuḍa (see **garuḍ**), N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 160, 1407).

**gardish گردش** or **gardīsh गर्दीश्** (? f.), turning round, circulation, revolution. **gardīshhāyĕ ayām गर्दीश्-हाय अयाम** = گردشهای ایام the revolutions of days, cycles of time (Rām. 132).

**giriftanī گرفتني** f. an amount collected from a village on account of arrears, in addition to the revenue (L. 409, 435, 450).

**gōragī गोरगी** । पुरोहितता f. the profession, condition, professional knowledge, or professional acts of a family priest.

**gurgū** (? spelling), m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

**grā̃gal ग्राँगल** (Rām. 184), etc., see **gā̃gal,** etc.

**g$^{a}$r-g$^{a}$r ग्र्-ग्र्** । **यन्त्रध्वनिः** m.onomat. the hum of a spinning-wheel or similar rapidly revolving instrument.

**gar-gara गर्-गर** غرغرہ । **गण्डूषा** m.onomat. gargling. **gar-gar karun 2 गर्-गर् करुन्** m.inf. (for **1** see s.v. **gara,** p. 295*b*, l. 38), to gargle.

**gŏr-gŏr ग्वर्-ग्वर्** । **शब्दविशेषः** m.onomat. the bubbling or gurgling sound of air passing through water, as in the case of a hubble-bubble or native tobacco-pipe.

**gur-gur गुर्-गुर्** । **शब्दविशेषः** m.onomat. a rumble, thunder. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rumble, to thunder (K.Pr. 116, *gar gar*).

**gurgur$^{i}$ गुर्गुरि** । **धूमपानसाधनवस्तु** f.onomat. a native tobacco-pipe, a kind of *huqqa*, a hubble-bubble, so called from the bubbling sound it makes (El. *guriguri*).

**gūra-gūr गूर्-गूर्** or **gūra-gūra गूर्-गूर** । **लीलाचालनम्** m. swinging, dandling, rocking (a child) (Śiv. 329, 1321, 1381; Rām. 210, 211, 1040); met. a gentle rocking of a house by an earthquake or the like.

**gurgās** (? **gura-gāsa गुर-गास**, cf. **gura**), m. a kind of medicinal herb. The pounded leaves are applied externally for snake-bites and panther wounds (L. 76).

**grah 1 ग्रह्** । **ग्रसनस्वभावः** m. a man who habitually meets a request with shouts of abuse.

**grah 2 ग्रह्** m. a planet, esp. as influencing destiny (Śiv. 1477).

**graha-gath ग्रह-गथ्** । **ग्रहानिष्टफलम्** f. (sg. dat. **-güṭs$^{ü}$ -गंछू**), (in astrology) the going or motion of the planets, an unfavourable conjuncture of the planets, i.e. the favourable planets to be in unlucky conditions and the unfavourable planets in prime. **-ṭsār -चार्** । **अनिष्टग्रहफलम्** m., id.

**grāh ग्राह्** । **ग्राहः** m. a crocodile.

**garāh गराह्** । **कदाचित्** adv., see **gür$^{ü}$ 1,** p. 299*b*, l. 39.

**girāh गिराह्** (= گرہ) । **चतुरङ्गुलमानम्** f. the sixteenth part of a yard, four finger-breadths; a piece of cloth of such a length.

**grahod$^{u}$ ग्रहंदु** । **ग्रहः** m. a planet, i.q. **grah 2,** q.v. (Śiv. 489, 924, 730, 1149).

**grahȧd$^{i}$-bal ग्रहंदि-बल्** । **ग्रहानिष्टफलचारः** m. (in astrology) an unfavourable position of the planets (Śiv. 489).

**grohun ग्रंह्न्** । **उपरागः** m. (sg. dat. **grahanas ग्रहनस**), an eclipse of the sun or moon (Śiv. 424, Rām. 285, 438). The word is spelt **grôn$^{u}$** in YZ. 268, Rām. 1391, 1629, 1771.

**grahana-kā̆dur ग्रहन-काँदुर्** । **चतव्रतः** m. a Hindū who does not observe fasts (even neglecting to fast on the occasion of an eclipse), and who on such occasions eats forbidden foods. **-mad -मद्** । **उपरागसंभवः** m. the occurrence of an eclipse.

**grahanalad ग्रहनलद्** । **ग्रहणाशुद्धः** adj. c.g. subject to an eclipse, i.e. (of food, amongst Hindūs) rendered impure by the occurrence of an eclipse, and hence not fit to be eaten afterwards.

**grahüñ$^{ü}$ 1 ग्रहंञ्जू** । **भूताद्यावेशः** f. demoniacal possession, a system of divination practised in the hill country of Kashmīr and by the Shin tribes to the north. The person believed to be possessed is also believed to be at the time endowed with the gift of prophecy. For a full description of the ceremony see Biddulph, *Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh*, pp. 96 ff.

**grahüñ$^{ü}$ 2 ग्रहंञ्जू** । **गृहिणी** f. the mistress of a house, the wife of a householder, the mother of a family (obs.).

**grạhüñ$^{ü}$ ग्रंहंञ्जू** । **ग्रहणीरोगः** f. a female disease, hæmorrhage from the womb, chronic flooding.

**grohuñ$^{u}$ ग्रंह्ञु** । **क्रूरमुखः** adj. (f. **grüh$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ 1 ग्रंहंञ्जू**), fierce or cruel not only by disposition and conduct but in appearance.

**grüh$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ 2 ग्रंहंञ्जू** । **नद्यावर्तदेशगर्तः** f. a deep place in a river, esp. in the curve of a large river. Cf. **gröñ$^{ü}$.**

**grahasth ग्रहस्थ्** m. (sg. dat. **grahasthas ग्रहस्थस**), a householder (Śiv. 579, 840); the life or condition of a householder, as opposed to that of a wandering mendicant or of a hermit (Śiv. 1713).

**girja गिर्ज** m. a Christian place of worship, a church (Gr.M.).

**gairĕ-jins गैर्य-जिन्स्** (Rām. 1096), i.q. **gair-jins,** see **gair,** p. 296*b*, l. 21.

**gọ̆rôk$^{u}$ ग्वरोकु** । **धूमपानौषधम्** m. a preparation of tobacco and molasses (*guṛ*) for smoking in a *ḥuqqa*.

**grakh ग्रख्** । **चञ्चलपाकः** f. (sg. dat. **graki ग्रकि**), boiling up, bubbling up of anything being cooked (Śiv. 1828). **—anüñ$^{ü}$ —अनंञ्जू** । **पाकविधानम्** f.inf. to bring to the boil, to heat to bubbling (of liquids being cooked). **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञ्जू** । **पाकविधानम्** f.inf. to bring to the boil, as ab. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञ्जू** । **परिपक्वीभवनम्, अतिशयीभवनम्** f.inf. to boil up; hence, to become ripe (of corn, etc.); to ripen (of pustules in smallpox or the like); to be luxuriant (of a ripening crop). **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञ्जू** । **पाकोद्भवः** f.inf. boiling up to commence (of liquids being cooked).

**graka-wôñ$^{u}$ ग्रक-वोञु** । **तप्तजलम्** m. boiling water; it is drunk as a remedy for fever and indigestion. **-wör$^{ü}$ -वांरू** । **स्वर्णादिपाकपात्री** f. a vessel in which gold ornaments are boiled in acidified water in order to clean them.

**grākh 1 ग्राख्** । **ग्राहकः** m. (sg. dat. **grākas ग्राकस**), a customer, buyer (in a shop) (K.Pr. 219, 229, YZ. 119), or a customer, client (of some professional person), in each case whether occasional or regular.

**-bāy** -बाय् । ग्राहकस्त्री f. the wife of the regular client or customer of some professional person (e.g. a barber or a flower-seller); a woman who is such a regular client.

**grāka-bôy$^{u}$** ग्राक-बोयु । ग्राहकः m. the buyer-brother, a regular customer or purchaser of things at a shop; a regular client or customer of any professional person. **-gara** -गर । ग्राहकगृहम् m. the house of such a regular client (visited regularly by the barber, flower-seller, etc., in the course of his business).

**grākh 2** ग्राख् m. (sg. dat. **grākas** ग्राकस्; f. **grākañ** ग्राकञ्, Gr.Gr. 38, 106, 136), a sec. suff. forming nouns of agency. Thus, **karan-grākh** करन्ग्राख्, a doer; **khĕna-grākh** ख्यनग्राख्, an eater; **zön$^{ü}$-grākh** ज़ांञूग्राख्, a knower. See Gr.Gr. 106 for the rules for the use of this suffix. With nouns it indicates possession, when the thing possessed accompanies, but does not form part of, the possessor. Thus, **lari-grākh** लरिग्राख्, the owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136). It thus often indicates a profession or trade, as in **hāka-grākh** हाकग्राख्, a vegetable seller (Gr.Gr. 38); **gāsa-grākh** गासग्राख्, a grass-cutter (K.Pr. 178).

**grŏkh 1** ग्रुख् । ईषत्पाकः m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas** ग्रुकस्), slight or partial cooking in water. **—nĕngalun** —न्यंगलुन् । निष्ठीवननिगरणम्, सहनम् m.inf. to swallow one's own saliva; met. to bear or endure an insult or a wrong, to stomach an insult. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । ईषत्पक्वरसत्यागः m.inf. (in cooking vegetables) to pour off the water in which they are being cooked (after they have been heated for but a short time and in order to put other water over them instead), to change the water in cooking; the first water is poured off to remove the dirt, so as to leave the vegetables clean.

**grŏka-wôn$^{u}$** ग्रुक-वोञु । विस्रावजलम् m. the froth which rises at the commencement of boiling rice; this is given hot as a remedy for fever accompanied by indigestion or flatulence.

**grŏkh 2** ग्रुख् m. (sg. dat. **grŏkas** ग्रुकस्), swallowing (El.). ? incorr. for **grŏṭh 1.**

**gar$^{u}$kh** गरुख् (= غرق), adj. c.g. drowned, immersed; met. overwhelmed (with), buried (in), smothered (in) (something material) (Rām. 141, buried under heaps of gold).

**gurka-kāv** (? spelling), m. the Himalayan snow-cock, *Tetraogallus himalayensis*, the *Rām cikōr* of sportsmen (L. 118).

**grakun** ग्रकुन् । चञ्चलपाकः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **grakyōv** ग्रक्योव्), (of heated liquids) to boil up, bubble up, boil over; to be in violent motion (of liquids) (Gr.Gr. xx). The causal of this verb is **grakanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

**grakanāwun** ग्रकनावुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakanôw$^{u}$** ग्रकनोवु), to heat a liquid till it boils, to cause to boil; to cook (El. *grĕk-*) (Gr.Gr. 174).

**girkiñ** गिर्किञ् । सर्पभेदः, भूषणविशेषः f. a kind of snake. It is said to be able to put its tail into its mouth and then to roll along like a hoop, and to adopt this original method for attacking a human being; N. of a kind of two-headed ornament of gold or silver hung on to the neck of a suckling child.

**grakawun** ग्रकवुन् । पाचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **grakow$^{u}$** ग्रकंवु), to cook in water, to stew, boil.

**grakawun$^{u}$** ग्रकवुनु । अत्युष्णम् n.ag. (f. **grakawüñ$^{ü}$** ग्रकवंञू), (of water, etc.) boiling up, boiling hot.

**grākay** ग्राकय् । ग्राहकाधिक्याहंकृतिः f. (in a shopkeeper) pride or conceit caused by the fact that a large number of customers are demanding some particular article in his stock.

**gŏril** ग्वरिल् or **gūril** गूरिल् । पौरोहित्यम् f. (sg. dat. **gŏrili** ग्वरिलि or **gūrili** गूरिलि), the profession, conduct, or condition of a family priest, or of a teacher, or of a spiritual preceptor (cf. Gr.Gr. 142, **gŏr** or **gōr 1, gūr$^{i}$löz$^{ü}$**, and **gōröz$^{ü}$**).

**gurāl** गुराल् m. the Himālaya chamois (El.).

**gārilad** गारिलद् । अतिलोभयुक्तः adj. c.g. one who is affected by continual longing, unsatisfied even by the attainment of the desired object, but who is still wishing for more and more.

**gūr$^{i}$löz$^{ü}$** गूरिलांज़ू । आचार्यता f., i.q. **gŏril,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 143). Cf. **gōröz$^{ü}$.**

**grima** ग्रिम । यवविशेषः m. Tibet barley, *Hordeum hexastichon*, var., an important food staple among the mountain people. The grain has not the chaff scales adhering to it, but is naked like wheat (L. 330, 341, *grim*).

**garm** गर्म् گرم । घर्मः adj. c.g. hot, warm (W. 112, Rām. 1198); in a state of heat; fervid, ardent, zealous; fiery, choleric; warm, rich (e.g. a man or a place of pilgrimage) (K.Pr. 236); active, lively, brisk (as a market) (Rām. 139); (of news) exciting, arousing, causing energy (Rām. 777, 798); as subst. the hot season.

**garmī** गर्मी گرمی । अत्युष्णता f. heat, warmth (W. 112, Siv. 27); hot weather, the hot season; activity, briskness, fierceness, vehemence; sexual passion, lust, heat; fever, the venereal disease.

**gaurama** गौरम adj. c.g. fair, fair-complexioned (Śiv. 47).

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go (to any place) (L.V. 36, Rām. 64, 166, 418); to go (into), to be put or to fall (into anything) (Śiv. 1210, Rām. 343); to go (of a letter in the post) (Gr.M.); to go (to a person or place), to reach (of news, etc.) (Śiv. 1225, Rām. 281, 508, 737, 1757); to march, start on the march (of an army) (Gr.M.); to go (to a certain condition, e.g. to joy, to become joyful (Śiv. 924; similarly, Śiv. 1642, 1739, 1760, Rām. 32); to go, lead (of a road) (Gr.M.); to go, elapse, pass (of time, etc.) (H. viii, 10; Śiv. 22, 706, 1704, 1717; Rām. 535, 787, 947, 1297); to go, be in [illegible] (of the wind) (El.); to go, as we say of [illegible] **gō**[illegible]-out garment, ‘to go’ (at the knees, etc.), [illegible]**nŏn, khūrᵘ** 1.

**āshtsaras gatshun,** to go to astonishment, to be surprised, filled with wonder (Rām. 567, 934); **manas gōs,** it went into his mind, he determined, made up his mind (to do so and so) (Rām. 557, 619, 623, 1012); reflected, considered (Rām. 1346, 1348); **māra gatshun,** to go to death, to meet a violent death (H. viii, 11; x, 7; Rām. 701, 868, 972); **phikiri gatshun,** to go into meditation, to meditate (Rām. 1368); **pānas gatshun,** to go for oneself, to go one's way without let or hindrance (H. iii, 8, etc.; Rām. 1375).

To be, become (L.V. 16, 59, etc.; K.Pr. 9, 103, 148; YZ. 47, 149, 463; Śiv. 3, 40, 68, 129, 1659, 1694; Rām. 10, 20, 298, 463, *et passim*); to happen, turn out, occur (W. 101; L.V. 81, 84, 85, 102; YZ. 22; H. ix, 1; Śiv. 912, 1454, 1843; Rām. 118, 277, 687); to come into existence (L.V. 100, Śiv. 983, Rām. 90).

**sôruy samsār gav kuñĕ trāyĕ,** the whole world became in one condition, i.e. everyone found himself in the same state of prosperity, there was neither rich nor poor (Śiv. 1239); **chis kay gatshān,** vomitings are happening to him, he is vomiting (Gr.M.); **sītāyĕ gav gash,** to Sītā fainting happened, she fainted (Rām. 396); **kyāh gav,** what happened? what is the matter? (YZ. 176, 269); **kyāh gọ̄yᵘ,** what happened to you? what is the matter with you? (Rām. 346, 347); **sŏnas sartal gatshĕs,** for gold base metal will become, gold will be turned into base metal (Rām. 682); **shĕstᵃras sŏn gatshiy hösil,** thine iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100).

This verb is commonly used to form nominal compounds, as in **önta gatshun,** to go beyond the end, to be at the last extremity; **atha g.** to get out of hand, be insubordinate; **baḍᵃran gátshünᵘ,** increase to take place; **bakawās gatshun,** mutual abuse to occur; **bul gatshüñᵘ,** a mistake to occur. For these and many others see under the respective nouns. As further examples may be quoted **gumān gatshun,** supposition to occur (to a person), to suppose, conclude (Rām. 463, 1324); **khöli gatshun,** to become void, to miss the mark (of a bullet) (Gr.M.); **pöda gatshun,** to appear, become manifest (Rām. 319, 466, 1063, 1293); to be created, born, produced (Rām. 597); **tabāh gatshun,** to be wrecked (of a ship) (Gr.M.); **mĕ chuna shĕkh gatshān,** I have no suspicion (Gr.M.); **gayĕ bŏn ta hyorᵘ,** she was tossed up and down (Gr.M.).

In the second past, **gauv** or **gav** is often used as an equivalent of the present tense of the verb substantive, as in **khŏsh gōs,** I became pleased, i.e. I am pleased (Gr.M.); **tsēr gauv,** it is late (Gr.M.), cf. **gatshĕm tsēr,** I shall be late (Rām. 946); similarly Śiv. 59, 571, 604, 813, 821, 1545, 1660; Rām. 764, etc. In this sense it is frequently employed in definitions (cf. W. 140), as in **karzdār gauv suỵ yus rupayĕ dārān āsi,** a debtor is he who owes money (Gr.M.), similarly Śiv. 1226, 1227, 1553, 1556, 1758. In other connexions it means ‘is by nature’ (Śiv. 1287), or ‘is the same as’ (Śiv. 1448, 1449, 1753).

With the conj. part. of another verb, **gatshun** forms a so-called intens. comp., as in **mīlith gatshun,** to be exactly alike (Gr.M.), to become united (L.V. 11, etc.); **mashith gatshun,** to forget (L.V. 59), with dat. of subject, as in **yina mashith gatshiy,** (take care) that you do not forget (Gr.M.), and gen. of thing forgotten (Rām. 871); **wuphith g.,** to fly away (Gr.M.). Similarly, **chapith g.,** to hide oneself (Rām. 398); **dazith g.,** to be burnt up (Rām. 1080, 1082); **hĕth g.** (Hindī *lē jānā*), to take away (Śiv. 705, Rām. 236, 402, 469, 601); to go with (a person), to take (a person) along with one (Rām. 297, 793); **khasith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (L.V. 27, Rām. 867, 886, 900, 1761); **khĕth g.** (H. *khā jānā*), to eat up; **karith g.,** to make and finish (Śiv. 210); **marith g.,** (Hindī *mar jānā*), to die (Śiv. 706, Rām. 264, 753, 1425, 1577); **rūzith g.,** to be stopped, impeded (Rām. 1092); **tsalith g.** (H. *calā jānā*), to go away (Rām. 336, 1089, 1112, 1379); **wuḍith g.** (H. *uṛ jānā*), to fly away (Rām. 260); **wasith g.,** to descend (Rām. 604, 1713, 1718, 1719); **wŏthith g.,** to ascend, rise, arise (Rām. 1099, 1741).

For words containing **gh**, see under **g**. See article **g**.

**gatshanāwun** गछ़नावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-nôw$^{u}$** -नोवु), to cause (a person) to go, to despatch, send off on a message. This verb does not mean to cause to go, in the sense of driving, for which **pakanāwun** is used (Gr.Gr. 176).

**gatsar** गच़र् । क्षीणत्वम् m. leanness, thinness (natural or owing to disease, etc.).

**gōtsar** गोच़र् m. range, field of action, district; the range or field of influence of a heavenly body, as ascertained for the purpose of preparing horoscopes or the like (Rām. 418).

**gǒts$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** ग्वच़्रू or **gǒtsür$^{ü}$** ग्वच़ंरू । स्यूतविशेषः f. a small square bag or pocket open on one side of the square; a small purse, a bag (El.); used met. cf. **khěn 2** and **khrǒv**; cf. **gọ̈t$^{u}$**, p. 310*b*, l. 40, and **canda-g.**, p. 172*b*, l. 44.

**güts$^{ü}$rěñ** गंच़ूर्यञ् । भर्त्रनुयाता f. a woman who has burnt herself on her husband's funeral pyre, a 'suttee'. Cf. **gath karüñ$^{ü}$**, p. 311*a*, l. 36.

**gav 1** गव्, see **gatshun 2.**

**gav 2** गव् । क्रयविक्रयादिपरिचयः m. currency, the being in season for sale, the frequent occurrence of buying and selling of any article (e.g. owing to its being in season, or in a country where it is an important commodity).

**gav 3** गव्, in **gav-roch$^{u}$** गव-रंछु, a cowherd (El. *gau-roch*). Cf. **gāv 2.**

**gāv 1** गाव् । रन्ध्रम् m. a hole, a puncture, a hole (in a garment); the orifice in a ripened boil, etc., through which the purulent matter exudes.

**gāv 2** गाव् । गौः f. (sg. dat. **gōv$^{ü}$** गोवू, Gr.Gr. 70 K.Pr. 69, 241), a cow, a milch-cow (El. *gáo*) (L.V. 95; K.Pr. 68, 72, 91, 105 (voc.), 126, 242, 253; Rām. 96; H. vi, 15; xi, 12); a word, speech (Śiv. 522). **—prasüñ$^{ü}$** —प्रसंञू । धनव्ययापातः f. inf. a cow to be born; met. a necessary occasion for the willing expenditure of money or the like to occur.

**gōv$^{ü}$-gān** गोवू-गान् । गोस्थानम् m. a cow-house, cow-stable. **-hond$^{u}$** -हंन्दु । गोसंबन्धिवस्तु adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to a cow. **-khyol$^{u}$** -ख्यंलु m. a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152). **-loṭ$^{u}$** लंटु । बालगौः m. a young cow (giving little milk). **-zabān** -ज़बान् f. N. of a certain plant, *Macrotomia Benthami*, used as a medicine for the heart (L. 74, 389, *gáo zabán*).

**gāv 3** गाव्, sing thou, a Hindī form, used m.c. instead of **gěv** in Śiv. 1721, 1812.

**gěv** or **gyěv** ग्यव । घृतम् m. clarified butter, *ghī* (i.e. butter which has been boiled gently, strained and allowed to cool; El. spells this *gyáu*, and K.Pr. *gyar* (K.Pr. 10, 15, 34, 69, 73, 191, Śiv. 1660, Rām. 1612). Cf. **khām 1.** **-bata** -बत । घृताक्तभक्तम् m. rice cooked in clarified butter. **-khọb$^{u}$** -ख्वंबु । शिरोवेष्टनभेदः m. a **khọ̈b$^{u}$** or quilted cap worn on a greasy head. **-kalapush$^{u}$** -कलपुशु । घृतशिरस्त्रम् m. a kind of night-cap worn on a greasy head. **—mathun gatshun** —मथुन् गछुन् । अतिनिर्लज्जीभवनम् m.inf. to churn *ghī* (and) go, to be very shameless and heedless in the face of deserved rebuke. **-pọ̈j$^{ü}$** -पांजू । द्रोणमात्रघृतम् f. a certain measure of *ghī*, viz. six *sērs* or twelve pounds. **-sīr$^{ü}$** -सीरू । औषधपट्टिकाविशेषः f. a wad cotton smeared with *ghī* and applied to the thro a remedy for difficult breathing. **-thīr$^{ü}$** थी ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain plant, *Adia* *Capillus Veneris*, used in medicine as an expectorant (L. 75); it grows on the banks of ponds. **-ṭěkh** -ट्यख् । घृतबिन्दुः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭěki** -ट्यकि), a single drop of *ghī*. **-tsoḍ$^{u}$** -च़ंडु । घृतोपयोगिपात्रम् m. a kind of earthen vessel for holding *ghī*. **-zīr$^{ü}$** -ज़ीरू । धान्यविशेषः f. a certain kind of rice-plant, with a small red husk, and a soft, white, sweet grain tasting like *ghī*.

**gěwa (gyěwa)-bagāra** ग्यव-बगार m. a dish composed of clarified butter and vegetables (El. *gyauabagaira*). **-mūl** -मूल् । ओषधिभेदमूलम् m. a certain medicinal root, growing in watercourses, employed as a remedy for indigestion, fever, etc.

**gwāh** ग्वाह् (L.V. 22), i.q. **gāh 1** (p. 280*b*, l. 4), q.v. Cf. **gāsh** or **gwāsh** (p. 308*a*, l. 48).

**gawāh** गवाह् گواہ or **gawöy$^{i}$ 1** गवांयि । साक्षी m. a witness, one who gives testimony of something which happened in his presence (K.Pr. 78).

**gawöhī** گواهی f., i.q. **gawöy$^{i}$ 2,** q.v.

**gěwun 1** or **gyěwun** ग्यवुन् । गानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gyov$^{u}$** ग्यंवु, f. **gěv$^{ü}$** ग्यंवू), to sing (K.Pr. 69, 208; Śiv. 241, 276, 503, 735, 953, 1459, 1497, 1731). **gǒn** (or **yěsh**) **gěwun,** to sing the praises (of so and so), to commend (Gr.M.). El. spells this both *gyewun* and *gyauwun*. **gěwun 2** ग्यवुन्, a song (H. iv). **gěwan-wôl$^{u}$** ग्यवन्-वोलु । गायकः n.ag. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्), a singer; one who is in the habit of singing; a professional singer. **gyov$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ग्यंवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **gěv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ग्यंवू-मंच़ू), sung; one in whose honour praises are sung (voc. **gěvimati,** Śiv. 1417).

**gíwáin,** see **gwöñ$^{ü}$.**

**gōvind** गोविन्द m. a N. of the Hindū god Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 180, 1320, 1383, 1417, Rām. 3).

**gěwanāwun** ग्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **gěwanôw$^{u}$** ग्यवनोवु), to cause to sing (Śiv. 1394, 1785).

**gwöñ$^{ü}$** ग्वांञू । लताभेदः f. N. of a certain wild thorny shrub with white flowers. According to El. (s.v.

*giwáin*) it is a species of *Elæagnus*; (L. 74), *Elæagnus parvifolia* (*gaun*). **gwāñĕ ग्वाञ । फलभेदाः** f.pl. the fruit of the ab. They are said to be like small plums.

**gawāra** گواره adj. c.g. digesting; swallowing, putting up with; digestible; palatable, agreeable, pleasant. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । इच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. to be pleasant, to give rise to a pleasant sensation, to be agreeable.

**gāv$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ गाव्रू । आक्रान्तिः** f. surrounding and attacking a person (e.g. a thief, the enemy in a war, etc.), capturing by surprise. Cf. **gōv$^{a}$run.**

**gūwār गूवार् । घोषः** m. a village inhabited only by **gāz$^{ü}$**-herds, a station of herdsmen.

**vardan गोवर्द(र्ध)न्** m. N. of a celebrated hill near Mathurā, which was lifted up and supported by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛṣṇa's divinity (Śiv. 701, 994, 1392). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**) the Lord of Gōvardan, N. of Kṛṣṇa.

**gwārun ग्वारुन्** (L.V. 36, 48), i.q. **gārun** (p. 303*b*, l. 9), q.v.

**gōv$^{a}$run गोव्रुन्** or **gōvarun गोवरुन् । निर्बोधभावः, निद्राहतत्वम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **gōv$^{a}$ryōv गोव्र्योव्** or **gōvaryōv गोवर्योव्**), to be in the condition of not being thoroughly awake when one is suddenly awakened, to be still heavy with sleep (under such circumstances); to be sleepy, drowsy, genl. **gōv$^{a}$rana āmot$^{u}$ गोव्रन आमंतु । अनागतबोधः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{ü}$ —आमंछू**), become heavy with sleep as ab.

**gwāsh ग्वाश्** (H. viii, 9), i.q. **gāsh** (p. 300*a*, l. 48), q.v.

**gāwaṭh गावठ् । प्रवेशः** m. (sg. dat. ?), the entering a person (e.g. an evil spirit entering a person, or, met., an idea, etc., to take possession of him).

**gaway गवय् । मृगभेदः** m. a kind of wild deer, said to resemble a cow in form.

**gawöy$^{i}$ 1 गवांयि । साक्षी** m., i.q. **gawāh,** q.v. (H. x, 12).

**gawöy$^{i}$ 2 गवांयि** or **gawöhī** گواهي **। साक्षिता** f. evidence, testimony (H. x, 12).

**gāvza गाव्ज़** m. *Onosma macrocephala* (El. *gáoza*). Cf. **bān 1** (p. 109*b*, l. 4).

**gyáu,** see **gĕv.**

**gayā गया** f. N. of a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in the Bihār province of India, visited by Hindūs for the purpose of making oblations to the manes of their deceased ancestors (Śiv. 627, 1495).

**gŏy 1 ग्वय् । एडूकम (प्रेतबल्याधारस्थानम)**, f. the place on the top of the wall on the left-hand side of the entrance to a house, where offerings to the spirits of the dead are deposited. These offerings (amongst Hindūs) continue daily for a year after death, and consist of cooked rice, sesame, clarified butter, etc.

**gŏy 2 ग्वय् । लताविशेषः** f. N. of a wild shrub with short branches used for basket-work.

**gŏy 3 ग्वय् । पादूपार्ष्ण्याधारः** f. the heel of a shoe, that part of the sole which is under the heel and which is usually made of wood.

**goy$^{u}$ 2 गंयु** (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 37), in the following, **gáy$^{i}$ gaʦhun गंयि गछुन् । विफलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become useless, to become unprofitable (e.g. of unavailing skill, dissipated earnings, or of food that does not nourish).

**gọ̈y$^{u}$ 2 ग्वंयु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. (for 1 see p. 314*a*, l. 36), N. of a small bird that haunts the reedy shores of lakes.

**gōyā** گويا adv. as one would say, as it were, as if, as though, so to speak (W. 100). **-ki** گويا كه adv. as if that, as it were, as if, like (K.Pr. 138).

**guy$^{u}$ गुयु । गोधूमः** m. wheat.

**gyaḍ, gyiḍ,** see **gĕḍ$^{ü}$** (p. 276*b*, l. 45).

**gyoḍ$^{u}$ ग्यंडु । वद्धभारः** m. a bundle (of grass, sticks, etc.). Cf. **gĕḍ$^{ü}$** (p. 276*b*, l. 43).

**gyeg,** see **gĕg** (p. 278*b*, l. 38).

**guyij$^{i}$ गुयिजि** or **guy$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ गुय्ंजू**, see **guyul$^{u}$.**

**gyūl$^{u}$ ग्यूलु**, see **gēlun 1** (p. 285*b*, l. 10).

**guyul$^{u}$ गुयुलु** adj. (f. **guy$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ गुय्ंजू** or **guyij$^{i}$ गुयिजि**), made, or consisting, of wheat. **guyul$^{u}$ ôṭ$^{u}$ गुयुलु ओटु । गोधूमपिष्टम्** m. wheat flour.

**gyān ग्यान्** or **ज्ञान्** or **giyān गियान्** گيان m. knowledge; esp. knowledge of divine things, divine wisdom (L.V. 60; K.Pr. 190; Śiv. 26, 154, 247, 854, 950, 992, etc.; Rām. 39, 1683, 1731–2).

**gyönī ग्यांनी** or **ज्ञांनी** adj. c.g. one who possesses knowledge, esp. knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 1514, 1591), as in **ātma-gyönī,** one who possesses knowledge of the soul as one with the Supreme Spirit (Rām. 1683).

**guyun गुयुन् । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम्** m. (sg. dat. **guyanas गुयनस्**), straw left uneaten by cattle, i.e. the portion of their fodder which they leave uneaten, refuse fodder (K.Pr. 252).

**guyan-bod$^{u}$ गुयन्-बंदु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम्** m. a small bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-gāsa -गास । पशूच्छिष्टतृणम्** m., i.q. **guyun. -kōñ$^{ü}$ -कांञू । उच्छिष्टतृणसमूहः** a small heap of refuse straw-fodder. **-lŏʦhür$^{ü}$ -ल्वछ्रू । उच्छिष्टतृणबन्धः** f. a bundle of refuse straw-fodder. **-thôp$^{u}$ -थोपु । उच्छिष्टतृणमुष्टिकम्** m. a handful or so of the same. **-tul$^{u}$ -तुलु । किञ्चिन्मात्रमुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m. a small amount of the same. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । किञ्चिदुच्छिष्टतृणम्** m., id.

**gyund$^{u}$ 1 गिन्दु** m. in **gyund$^{u}$ gyund$^{u}$ karun गिन्दु गिन्दु करुन् । अपथ्यादिसेवनम्** m.inf. to give unwholesome food to an invalid.

**gyund$^{u}$ 2 गिन्दु**, see **gindun.**

**gyur$^{u}$ गिरु** m. *Salix Babylonica* (El.). Cf. **bisa.**

**gyūr$^{u}$ 1 ग्यूरु । भ्रमणम्** m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), spinning of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo (from disease or from turning round and round) (El. also *ghyūr$^{u}$*) (Rām. 922). **—anun —अनुन् । खेददानम्** m.inf. to bring spinning of the head; met. to worry or torment a person by setting him a very difficult or hopeless task. **—lārun —लारुन् । क्लेशावाप्तिः** m.inf. to be worried by taking great but useless trouble over something that is hopelessly ruined. **—lārawun —लारवुन् । क्लेशनम्** m.inf., i.q. **—anun,** ab. **—syūr$^{u}$ —स्यूरु । भ्रमणादिः** m. (sg. dat. **gīris-sīris गीरिस्-सीरिस्**, and so on), whirling of the head and the other accompanying symptoms (turning round and round, distress, languor, sensation of darkness, exhaustion, and so on).

**gyūr$^{u}$ 2 ग्यूरु । तृणविशेषभूमिः** m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), land in a lake made up of the matted roots of thatching and similar grass, used —° as in **pĕtsi-gyūr$^{u}$**, a clump of mat-grass.

**gyūr$^{u}$ 3 ग्यूरु । गैरिकम्** m. (sg. dat. **gīris गीरिस्**, abl. **gēri गेरि**), red chalk, red ochre. Cf. **gīr$^{ü}$** (p. 297*a*, l. 9).

**gēri-rang$^{i}$ गेरि-रंगि । गैरिकरागवान्** adj. c.g. coloured with red ochre; having a colour similar to that of red ochre.

**gyūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ग्यूरु-मंतु**, see **gērun** (p. 303*b*, l. 20).

**gyos$^{u}$ ग्यंसु । तृणतुषादिसंकरः** m. a heap of straw, chaff, etc. **-dāñĕ -दाञ । पलालादिसंकीर्णधान्यम्** m. threshed paddy mixed with blind husks, chaff, and other impurities.

**gyot$^{u}$ ग्यंतु । कृशदेहः** adj. (f. **gĕts$^{ü}$ ग्यंचू**), lean, skinny (by nature), esp. of children.

**gyut$^{u}$ गितु । प्राणस्पन्दः** m. sobbing; the upward explosion of breath caused by violent weeping, etc.

**git$^{i}$ gatshān$^{i}$ गिति गछंनि । गद्गदीभावः** m. pl. inf. sobbing to occur, words to be broken (by grief, etc.).

**gitĕn atsun गित्यन् अचुन् । मरणावस्थासांमुख्यम्** m.inf. to enter (the stage) of sobbings, to speak with voice broken by sobbing; to give forth the death-rattle, to be at the point of death.

**gāyĕtrī गायत्री** f. N. of a sacred verse in the Ṛgvēda (iii, 62, 10) repeated by every Brāhmaṇ at his morning and evening devotions. It is personified as the wife of Brahmā and the mother of the four Vēdas (Śiv. 1512, 1526).

**gyav, gyĕv,** see **gĕv.**

**gyauwun, gyĕwun,** see **gĕwun.**

**gaz 1 गज़् گز । मानदण्डः** m. an instrument for measuring, a yard measure (K.Pr. 221); a yard (of measure), in Kashmīr equal to about 48 finger-widths, and about half an inch longer than the British yard (L. 243; K.Pr. 43, 87, 173, 179, 249; Śiv. 1235, 1284); the **khām gaz** is about $\frac{15}{16}$ of the full **gaz** (see **khām 1**); anything measurable (e.g. land, cloth, etc.) a yard in length. **akh gaz zyūṭh$^{u}$**, a yard in length (Gr.M.).

**gaz-pipal** (? spelling), N. of a certain drug made from cones of the Himalayan spruce (L. 80).

**gaza-bod$^{u}$ गज़-बंदु । असंख्यदण्डमानः** m. innume able n yards in length, yards and yards (e.g. of a long st of cloth, or a road). Cf. **bọ̆d$^{u}$ 2** or **bod$^{u}$ 1** (p. 84*a*, l. 3). **-phyur$^{u}$ -फिरु । मानदण्डविपर्ययः** m. the turning of a yard measure, measuring over again as a check on the first measurement.

**gaz 2 गज़्** or (El.) **gaza गज़** m. an elephant.

**gaza-mŏkh गज़-म्वख्** m. he who has an elephant's face, N. of the Hindū god Gaṇēśa (see **Ganēsh,** p. 293*a*, l. 26) (Śiv. 5). **-tsam -चम्** m. elephant's hide (Śiv. 166, 816).

**gāoza,** see **gāvza.**

**göz$^{ü}$ गांज़ू । भर्त्सनम्** m. threatening, menace, reproof, addressed to a child pupil, a servant or the like. Cf. **gāl** (p. 282*b*, l. 18). **göz$^{i}$-wôdur गांज़ि-वोदुर् । आहत्यापहारकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wādaras -वादरस्**), a menace-marauder, one who robs another with menaces.

**gö̃z$^{ü}$ गाँज़ू**, for **gönz$^{ü}$**, see **gānd** (p. 289*a*, l. 8).

**guza गुज़** ( = غذا), ? gend. food (El.).

**gazab गज़ब्** غضب m. anger, passion, rage, fury (Rām. 1318); wrong, injustice, oppression; a curse, calamity, affliction, awful event.

**gaz$^{a}$bāna गज़्बान** ( = غضبان । **अतिवज्रलः** m. enraged, fearful, tremendous, dreadful; (in Kāshmīrī) excessively heavy, tremendous (of a fall of snow, or the like).

**gazabnākh गज़ब्नाख्** غضبناک adj. c.g. full of rage, enraged, indignant, furious (Rām. 266). In Rām. 497 the word is spelt **gazaphnākh.**

**gazal गज़ल्** (cf. Hindī *gajar*), m. the chimes rung at the expiration of a *pahar* or watch of the day or night; esp. amongst Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, those rung at the end of the fourth or last watch of the night; hence, the time just before daybreak (K.Pr. 176).

**gö̃z$^{ü}$lad गाँज़ूलद्**, see **gönz$^{ü}$lad** (p. 293*b*, l. 22).

**gazāna गज़ान । दण्डमेयः** adj. c.g. capable of being measured with a measuring rod (of things for sale, e.g. cloth).

For words containing **gh**, see under **g**. See article **g**.

**gazēnd$^{a}$r गज़ेन्द्र्** m. (sg. dat. **gazēndras गज़ेन्द्रस**), a king of elephants, a noble elephant; esp. a certain famous elephant rescued (when being overpowered by a crocodile) by the Hindū god Viṣṇu under the form of Hari or Harihara, in answer to his prayer of faith. The story is often quoted as an instance of the divine graciousness of Viṣṇu (Śiv. 856, 1471).

**gaznavī गज़्नवी** adj. c.g. of or belonging to the town of Ghaznī (H. i, 1).

**gazaphnākh गज़फनाख** (Rām. 497), i.q. **gazabnākh,** q.v.

**gāz$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ गाज़्रू। रक्तमूलकविशेषः** f. a carrot, *Daucus carota* (L. 346). It is eaten by Kāshmīrī Musalmāns, but not by Hindūs (El.). **gāz$^{a}$ri-ā̃cār गाज़्रि-आँचार्। मूलविशेषसूदभेदः** m. carrot pickle, pickled carrot. **-pŏlāv -प्वलाव्। मूलकविशेषनिष्पन्नभक्ष्यविशेषः** m. a certain dish, skinned carrots cooked with seasoning of clarified butter and sugar.

**guzar गुज़र्** گذر **। शुल्कग्रहणस्थानम्** m. a watch-house (El.); a custom-house, octroi-post. **-bān -वान्** گذربان m., i.q. **-wān,** bel. **-hūn$^{u}$ -ह्नु। दुष्टःशुल्कग्राही** m. an octroi-post hound, a tyrannical, evil collector of octroi. **-wān -वान्। शुल्कग्राही** m. a watchman (El.); a collector of octroi or customs. **-wān-bāy -वान्-वाय्। शुल्काधिकारिस्त्री** f. his wife. **-wöñ$^{ü}$ -वांञू। पराहननशीला** f. a female octroi-collector; hence, met. a pugnacious, abusive woman.

**guzür$^{ü}$ गुज़्रू। अतिधृष्टा** f. a quarrelsome, abusive, shameless woman. Cf. **hazur$^{u}$.**

**guzarān गुज़रान्** گذران m. passing time, passing life, living; life; a sufficiency to support life (K.Pr. 201, *guzrán*), course of life; subsistence, livelihood, employment (Gr.M., H. xi, 19).

**guzarun गुज़रुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **guzaryōv गुज़र्योव्**), to pass, go, elapse; to happen, occur, befall (Rām. 1496). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13).

**guzārish** گذارش (? f.), payment, tribute; an alienation of a portion of the revenue of a village in favour of someone (L. 449).

**guzarāwun गुज़रावुन्। उपेक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **-rôw$^{u}$ -रोवु**), to pass time, etc. (Śiv. 1624); hence, to submit to the changes of fortune with indifference, to endure such and forget them; to make to pass on, to forward (El.). Cf. **gudarun** (p. 278*b*, l. 13). This verb is impersonal in the tenses derived from the p.p. (Gr.Gr. 19).

**gazyun$^{u}$ गज़िनु। मानदण्डमितः** adj. (f. **gazīñ$^{ü}$ गज़िञू**), a yard long.

For words containing **gh,** see under **g.** See article **g.**

# H ह् ہ

**h** ह् ہ. The seventh (or, if we count the aspirate **ch** as a separate letter, the eighth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the thirty-third (or, if we count **ʦ**, **ʦh**, and **z**, the thirty-sixth) and last consonant in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-fourth and penultimate consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. It also represents the Arabic letter ح (the tenth letter in the Perso-Arabic alphabet) when occurring in Arabic words borrowed by Kāshmīrī. It is pronounced as an aspirate, as in India Proper. In schools it is named **hāla hö** हाल हा॑.

In Kāshmīrī words this character represents an original **h**, as in **hot**$^{u}$ (Skt. *hataḥ*), smitten; **dāh** (Skt. *dāhaḥ*), burning. It also frequently represents an original sibilant. Thus, it represents *ś* in words such as **öhī**, a blessing (Skt. *āśīḥ*); *bĕhi*, he will sit down (Skt. *upariśati*); **dah**, ten (Skt. *daśa-*); **hihur**, a father-in-law (Skt. *śvaśura-*), but **hash**, a mother-in-law (Skt. *śvaśrū-*); **hūn**$^{u}$, a dog (Skt. *śun-*); **hīr**, a head (Skt. *śiraḥ*); **hat-**, a hundred (Skt. *śata-*); **wuh**, twenty (Skt. *viṁśati-*). It represents *ṣ* in words such as **bāha**, steam (Skt. *vāṣpa-*); **hār**, N. of a month (Skt. *āṣāḍha-*); **shĕh**, six (Skt. *ṣaṣ-*); **mahanyuv**$^{u}$, for ***manahiv**$^{u}$, a man (Skt. *manuṣaḥ*); **vĕh**, poison (Skt. *viṣam*). It represents *s* in words such as **dŏh**, a day (Skt. *divasaḥ*). It represents both original **s** and original **ś** in **hyuh**$^{u}$ (i.e. **hih**$^{u}$), like (Skt. *sadṛśaḥ*, Pr. *sarisō* with the elision of medial *r* not uncommon in Dardic languages). If, in the process of declension or conjugation such an *h* is followed by *u-mātrā* or by *ĕ* (*ya*), the sibilant returns under the form of *sh*. Thus **bāh**, the twelfth lunar day (Skt. *dvādaśī*), sg. dat. **bösh**$^{ü}$; **pyuh**$^{u}$ (**pih**$^{u}$), ground to powder (Skt. √ *piṣ*), f.sg. **pish**$^{ü}$, pl. **pishĕ**; **hyuh**$^{u}$, like (see ab.), f.sg. **hish**$^{ü}$, pl. **hishĕ**; **ʦôh**$^{u}$, astringent (? Skt. *kaṣāyaḥ*), f. **ʦösh**$^{ü}$.

The pronominal suffix **kh**, representing both the nom. of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. and also any case of the pronoun of the 3rd pers. pl., becomes **h** when followed by another pronominal suffix. Thus, **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-as**, thou makest for him; **koru-kh**, they made him, **kor**$^{u}$**-h-am**, they made him for me (Gr.Gr. 181).

An initial **h** is sometimes dropped, as in **atha**, a hand (Skt. *hasta-*, Pr. *hattha-*); **asun**, to laugh (Skt. √ *has-*).

**ha** ह interj., i.q. **hata 2**, q.v., as in **ha-biñ** = **hata-biñ** (W. 100); **ha-dĕd**, for **hata dĕdi** (id.); used as an interjection between men, with *a* or *i* suffixed to the vocative, as in *ha wazīra*, O Vizier (H. xii, 19); *ha māli*, O father (L.V. 107).

**hā 1** हा interj. O, ho (L.V. 107; K.Pr. 43, 242, 250, W. 100; Śiv. 189, 1580, 1590, 1739; H. ii, 2, 4; Rām. 1040–1, 1795).

This interj. is generally used in calling a male person at a distance, or in sorrow (K.Pr. 261); with it **ō** is suffixed to the voc. case, as in **hā nārānō**, ho Nārāyaṇa; **hā kākō**, O father (nom. **kākh**)! (Gr.Gr. 97). In Śiv. 1308 ff. **hā gŏsāñĕ**, O Lord of Yōgīs! the **ō** is not suffixed; so H. ii, 3, etc. In Rām. 1040–1 an inan. m. object is addressed. Cf. **hasa** and **hata 2**.

**hā 2** हा interj. alas for (so-and-so) (K. 801).

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**hau** हौ, **hav** हव् interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in poetry, e.g. in H. ii, 10; an interj. used by a woman in addressing her husband (H. v, 4; xi, 11). Cf. **hay 2**.

**hĕ** ह्य, see **hyon**$^{u}$.

**hē** हे, interj. of respect, used by a man to a man, as in **hē ḥuzūr**, sir; **hē nārān**, O Nārāyaṇa (L.V. 109; Śiv. 14, 155, *et passim*; Rām. 50, 51, etc.); the word **juv** or **sö** (or **sa**, Gr.M.) or both are often suffixed to the noun, but **juv** cannot be used with a word indicating caste. Thus **hē nārān juv**, **hē nārān sö**, **hē nārān juv sö**; **hē gana kaul**, O Gaṇa Kaul; **hē rāma kaul sö**, O Rāma Kaul. We cannot say **hē gana kaul juv**, because **kaul** is a caste-name. Cf. Gr.Gr. 96 and Gr.M. s.v. Gr.M. gives also forms such as **hē söhib-a**, **hē söhib-a-sa**, **hē söhib . . . hasa**, all meaning 'sir'. In Śiv. 507 (**hē bawānī**) the interj. is used in addressing a goddess.

**hé** (L. 461), **hí, híi,** see **hiy.**

**hŏ** ह्र interj. an exclamatory pleon. suff. used in conversation, as in **kyāh-hŏ,** what? (H. v, 4).

**hō** हो interj. ho, used to male inferiors (W. 100); used to a king (Rām. 1446); lo! an expletive in poetry (Śiv. 1590, 1702, 1710, Rām. 679). **-hō** -हो interj. the crooning sound made to soothe a baby; **-hō karun,** to croon (to a baby) (Śiv. 1379).

**hó,ú,** see **hôw$^{u}$.**

**haba 1** हव in **—kad$^{a}$l** —कद्ल् N. of the second of seven bridges across the River Vĕth (Jehlam) in Śrīnagar, the so-called Habba Kadal (RT.Tr. II, 449).

**haba 2** हव حب । औषधगुटिका m. one grain, one berry, one seed; (in medicine) a pill; a particle, a small piece or portion (of), a jot or tittle.

**habā** हवा । हे भ्रातः interj. ho, O, used in addressing a brother or male friend older than, or equal in age to, the speaker, and not at a distance.

**hŏb** ह्रव् or **hub** हुव् حب । प्रेम, इच्छा, रुचिः m. love, affection, friendship; inclination, wish, desire. In the following idiom the word is f. **—thawün̆$^{ü}$** —थवंञ्‌ू । प्रीत्यादानम् f.inf. to bestow affection upon a person.

**họ̆b$^{u}$** ह्रंवु । कवलः m. a mouthful of crushed up grass or other similar food taken by a herbivorous animal; a similar mouthful of spiced thick pulpy food pressed together.

**hubāb** हुवाव् حباب । ऊष्मा m. bubbles, ebullition, of boiling water, food, etc.; met. a condition of bubbling over with self-conceit; bubbling over with talk, unrestrained flow of language (esp. of some sage or the like pouring forth words of wisdom).

**habjushī** हव्जुशी (= هفت جوشی), adj. composed of seven metals (iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver) supposed to be a most valuable amalgam (H. xii, 22).

**hābil** हाविल् । कच्चविशेषः, दूर्वा f. *dūb*-grass, panic grass, *Panicum dactylon* or *Cynedon dactylon* (commonly used as fodder for horses).

**haibung$^{u}$** हैवुंगु or **höbung$^{u}$** हांवुंगु । मुग्धः m. one who is stupefied, struck dumb, struck motionless by regret, sorrow, or the like.

**hibri** हिव्रि । कर्मकारसंवोधनशब्दः f. the cry used in inciting or encouraging workmen engaged in any employment—principally used by inhabitants of the forests, etc.

**họ̆b$^{a}$ran** ह्रंव्रन् । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. **họ̆b$^{a}$rün̆$^{ü}$** ह्रंव्रंञ्‌ू), the act of conquering, defeating, overcoming, esp. in anything involving a contest, such as gambling, quarrelling, or fighting. Cf. **họ̆p$^{a}$ran.**

**họ̆b$^{a}$run** ह्रंव्रुन् । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$** ह्रंवंरु), to repress, restrain, subdue, defeat, crush (by assault, abuse, or the like) some person who is vigorously contesting (e.g. in gambling, in quarrelling, or fighting).

**họ̆barana yun$^{u}$** ह्रंव्रन यिनु । पराजितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be defeated, overcome by assault, etc., when busily engaged in any work (esp. when engaged in gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or the like).

**họ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्रंवंरु-मंतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. **họ̆b$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ह्रंवंरू-मंचू), conquered, defeated, overcome as ab.

**họ̆b$^{a}$rāwun** ह्रंव्रावुन् । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆b$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** ह्रंव्रोवु), to conquer; i.q. **họ̆b$^{a}$run.** Cf. **họ̆p$^{a}$rāwun.**

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**habush** (= حَبَش), **habshī** حبشی m. an Abyssinian, a negro (El.). **habshī-dīshī** हव्शी-दीशी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (Gr.M.).

**haibath, höbath** هيبت f. (sg. dat. **höbati** हांवति, Rām. 1589), fear, fright (Rām. 1589); dignity, majesty; (in Kāshmīrī) an example (El.).

**hacĕ** हच्य, see **hüṭ$^{ü}$.**

**hēch** هيچ हेछ् or **hĕch** ह्यछ् f. nothing (K.Pr. 164).

**hĕca kaḍañĕ** ह्यच कडंञ । प्रवृत्तिरोधः f. pl. inf. to extract nothings; hence, owing to want of help or appliances, to be stopped over and over again when commencing some necessary task.

**hŏch$^{ü}$** ह्रंछू, see **họ̆kh$^{u}$** and **hŏkhun.**

**hĕchun** ह्यछुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoch$^{u}$** ह्यंछु, f. **hĕch$^{ü}$** ह्यंछू), to learn, master; to acquire knowledge (cf. Gr.M.) (K.Pr. 101, 118; YZ. 238; Rām. 12, 1437; K. 486). **hĕch lāyan$^{i}$ rīnz$^{i}$,** learn to throw balls (H. v, 3).

**hĕchan-viz$^{ü}$** ह्यछन्-विज़ू । शिक्षावसरः the time of learning, the period of life during which education continues, school and college days; the time on any particular day during which instruction is received, school-hours; a time suitable for receiving instruction.

**hyoch$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्यंछु-मंतु । शिक्षितः perf. part. (f. **hĕch$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ह्यंछू-मंचू), one who has learned, educated, taught by others or self-taught.

**hĕchanāwun** ह्यछनावुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕchanôw$^{u}$** ह्यछनोवु), to teach, instruct, inculcate; to advise, prompt; to admonish, reprove (K.Pr. 16, Śiv. 1000, K. 949).

**hĕchanāwan-wôl$^{u}$** ह्यछनावन्-वोलु । शिक्षकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̆** -वज्यञ्), a teacher, instructor, tutor, admonisher, etc.

## H ह् 𑆲

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The pronominal suffix **kh**, representing both the nom. of the pronoun of the 2nd pers. sg. and also any case of the pronoun of the 3rd pers. pl., becomes **h** when followed by another pronominal suffix. Thus, **karān chu-kh**, thou makest, **karān chu-h-as**, thou makest for him; **koru-kh**, they made him, **kor$^{u}$-h-am**, they made him for me (Gr.Gr. 181).

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**hŏb** ह्वब् or **hub** हुब् حب । प्रेम, इच्छा, रुचिः m. love, affection, friendship; inclination, wish, desire. In the following idiom the word is f. **—thawüñ$^{ü}$** —थवंञ् । प्रीत्यादानम् f.inf. to bestow affection upon a person.

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**haibung$^{u}$** हैबुंगु or **höbung$^{u}$** हांबुंगु । मुग्धः m. one who is stupefied, struck dumb, struck motionless by regret, sorrow, or the like.

**hibri** हिब्रि । कर्मकारसंबोधनशब्दः f. the cry used in inciting or encouraging workmen engaged in any employment—principally used by inhabitants of the forests, etc.

**họ̆b$^{a}$ran** ह्वब्रन् । पराजयः f. (sg. dat. **họ̆b$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** ह्वब्रंञ्), the act of conquering, defeating, overcoming, esp. in anything involving a contest, such as gambling, quarrelling, or fighting. Cf. **họ̆p$^{a}$ran.**

**họ̆b$^{a}$run** ह्वब्रुन् । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$** ह्वब्रु), to repress, restrain, subdue, defeat, crush (by assault, abuse, or the like) some person who is vigorously contesting (e.g. in gambling, in quarrelling, or fighting).

**họ̆barana yun$^{u}$** ह्वबरन यिनु । पराजितीभवनम् m. inf. pass. to be defeated, overcome by assault, etc., when busily engaged in any work (esp. when engaged in gambling, quarrelling, fighting, or the like).

**họ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्वब्रु-मंतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. **họ̆b$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ह्वब्रू-मंचू), conquered, defeated, overcome as ab.

**họ̆b$^{a}$rāwun** ह्वब्रावुन् । पराभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆b$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** ह्वब्रोवु), to conquer; i.q. **họ̆b$^{a}$run.** Cf. **họ̆p$^{a}$rāwun.**

**họ̆b$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्वब्रोवु-मंतु । पराभूतः perf. part. (f. **họ̆b$^{a}$röv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ह्वब्रांवू-मंचू), i.q. **họ̆b$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see **họ̆b$^{a}$run.**

**habush** (= حَبَش), **habshī** حبشی m. an Abyssinian, a negro (El.). **habshī-dīshī** हब्शी-दीशी adj. c.g. of or belonging to the country of Abyssinia, Abyssinian (Gr.M.).

**haibath, höbath** هيبت f. (sg. dat. **höbati** हांबति, Rām. 1589), fear, fright (Rām. 1589); dignity, majesty; (in Kāshmīrī) an example (El.).

**hacĕ** हच्य, see **hüṭ$^{ü}$.**

**hēch** هیچ हेछ् or **hĕch** ह्यछ् f. nothing (K.Pr. 164).

**hĕca kaḍañĕ** ह्यच कडंञ । प्रवृत्तिरोधः f. pl. inf. to extract nothings; hence, owing to want of help or appliances, to be stopped over and over again when commencing some necessary task.

**hŏch$^{ü}$** ह्वछू, see **họ̆kh$^{u}$** and **hŏkhun.**

**hĕchun** ह्यछुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoch$^{u}$** ह्यंछु, f. **hĕch$^{ü}$** ह्यंछू), to learn, master; to acquire knowledge (cf. Gr.M.) (K.Pr. 101, 118; YZ. 238; Rām. 12, 1437; K. 486). **hĕch lāyàn$^{i}$ rīnz$^{i}$,** learn to throw balls (H. v, 3).

**hĕchan-viz$^{ü}$** ह्यछन्-विज़ू । शिक्षावसरः the time of learning, the period of life during which education continues, school and college days; the time on any particular day during which instruction is received, school-hours; a time suitable for receiving instruction.

**hyoch$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्यंछु-मंतु । शिक्षितः perf. part. (f. **hĕch$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** ह्यंछू-मंचू), one who has learned, educated, taught by others or self-taught.

**hĕchanāwun** ह्यछनावुन् । शिक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕchanôw$^{u}$** ह्यछनोवु), to teach, instruct, inculcate; to advise, prompt; to admonish, reprove (K.Pr. 16, Śiv. 1000, K. 949).

**hĕchanāwan-wôl$^{u}$** ह्यछनावन्-वोलु । शिक्षकः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वज्यञ्), a teacher, instructor, tutor, admonisher, etc.

**hĕchanāwawañ ह्यछनाववञ् ।** **शिक्षावेतनम्** f. wages paid for teaching, a tutor's salary, school fees.

**hĕchara ह्यछर ।** **शिक्षन्नेव** c.g. one who learns and does nothing else, one who for any purpose applies himself zealously to the study of any particular subject, a scholar (El.).

**hŏchĕr ह्रुछ्यर् ।** **शोषः** m. dryness (natural or induced); hot dry weather; drought (El.).

**họ̆ch$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ ह्रुछ्रांवू-मंचू**, see **họ̆kh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$.**

**hĕchawun$^{u}$ ह्यछवुनु ।** **शिक्षामाददानः** n.ag. (f. **hĕchawüñ$^{ü}$ ह्यछवंञू**), one under instruction, a learner, a pupil.

**hĕchawañ ह्यछवञ् ।** **शिक्षोपायनम्** f. money paid for learning, a scholarship.

**hŏchyōv ह्रुछ्योव्**, see **hŏkhun.**

**hacyuv$^{u}$ हच्यिवु** adj. (f. **haciv$^{ü}$ हचिवू**), made of wood, wooden (K.Pr. 74, W. 15, *hachur*).

**had हद्, hadd** حد m. boundary, term, limit; bounds, extreme, extremity, extent; bar, obstruction, impediment, separation; a definition; the point, verge (of an event), utmost point or degree. **az had** از حد, adj. and adv. boundless, unlimited (Śiv. 633); very, exceedingly. **—pānas karun —पानस् करुन्** m.inf. to make a limit for oneself, to make oneself perfect (H. vii, 15).

**hada nērun हद नेरुन् ।** **मर्यादाहापनम्** m.inf. to go beyond the bounds, to break bounds, wilfully to make a breach in decorum, to break family rules or customs. **-nishĕ nĕbar -निश न्यबर्**, adv. beyond limit, enormously (El.). **—nyūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —न्यूरु-मंतु ।** **संत्यक्तमर्यादः** perf. part. (f. **—nīr$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ —नीरू-मंचू**), one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, one who has broken the rules and customs of his family. **—rachun —रछुन्** m.inf. to put a limit upon (anything, dat.), to have moderation (K.Pr. 178). **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु ।** **निर्मर्यादः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), boundless, without bounds; one who has gone beyond the bounds of decorum, etc.; adv. without limit (Rām. 1104). **—roṭ$^{u}$-moṭ$^{u}$ —रंटु-मंतु ।** **नियमबद्धः** perf. part. (f. **—rüṭ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ —रंटू-मंचू**), one who is grasped by bounds, one who is restrained within the bounds of decorum. **—raṭun —रटुन् ।** **नियमनम्** m.inf. (of a child, a woman, a servant, or the like) to restrain within the bounds of decorum. **-ratshar -रछ़र् ।** **मर्यादाहीनता** m. boundlessness; the condition of being outside the bounds of decorum. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **नियमपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to keep within the bounds of decorum, to act decorously.

**haḍ 1 हड् ।** **हठः** m. obstinacy, pertinacity. Cf. **hŏḍ.** **Walī Haḍ,** N. of a certain Kāshmīrī renowned for this quality (K.Pr. 189). **—lāgun —लागुन् ।** **आग्रहप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to begin to show obstinacy or pertinacity.

**haḍ 2 हड् ।** **अस्थीनि** m.pl. the larger bones of a man or beast. **—kaḍán$^{i}$ —कडंनि ।** **अतिखेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to pull out the bones; met. to afflict greatly, torture, harass (a man or animal, by imposing difficult tasks, causing to make painful efforts, or the like). **—nērán$^{i}$ —नेरंनि ।** **अतिखेदापत्तिः** m. pl. inf. the bones to be extracted, to be greatly afflicted, tortured (by being engaged in a difficult task, by painful efforts, by banishment from home, or the like).

**hā̃ḍ हाँड् ।** **अतिक्रुष्टम्** f. weeping and crying aloud, loud lamentation. (Cf. **hŏḍ.**) **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञू ।** **खेदानुभवः** f.inf. the loud crying of an old man or of a child to occur when he is given unwelcome food, etc., or when a person he is fond of goes away. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू ।** **अतिरोदनम्** f.inf. to cause a child, etc., to wail by crossing it in its wishes.

**haḍa 1 हड ।** **आग्रही** c.g. one who is obstinate or pertinacious.

**haḍa 2 हड ।** **अस्थिसंधयः** f.pl. the joints of the larger bones of men or animals. **—kaḍañĕ —कडञ ।** **अतिविबाधना** f. pl. inf. to pull out the joints, to afflict a man or animal (as if the joints of his bones had become loose) by beating, imposing excessive labour, or the like. **—nērañĕ —नेरञ ।** **अतिबाधापत्तिः** f. pl. inf. the joints to be extracted; met. to be much afflicted (by excessive labour or effort, by a difficult task, by absence from home, etc.).

**hā̃ḍa हाँड ।** **धूर्तः** m. a scoundrelly knave, quarrelsome, abusive, and void of modesty, virtue, or respect. Cf. **hā̃ḍur$^{u}$.** **—hönz$^{ü}$ —हांज़ू ।** **दुराचरणः** m. (f. **—hānzañ —हाज़ञ्**), id. (lit. a boatman of this description; Kāshmīrī boatmen and boatwomen are famous for their powers of abuse).

**haḍī हडी ।** **आग्रहयुक्तः** adj. c.g. pertinacious, obstinate (esp. in a bad sense).

**haud,** see **hand.**

**hŏḍ ह्रुड् ।** **हठः** f. disobedience, obstinacy (esp. of a child, a horse, or the like), in spite of urging. Cf. **haḍ 1.** In K.Pr. 28 and W. 123, the word is translated 'weeping' (*huḍ*). The word may be a misprint for **hā̃ḍ,** q.v. **—hĕñ$^{ü}$ —ह्यंञू ।** **हठावलम्बः** f.inf. to show obstinacy (esp. of a child who refuses to study, or a horse that jibs, in spite of beating). **—yiñ$^{ü}$ — यिञू ।** **हठापत्तिः** f.inf. obstinacy (generally, not specially of a boy or a horse) to be shown.

**họ̆d$^{u}$ ह्रुंदु ।** **निःस्नेहः** adj. (f. **hŏz$^{ü}$ ह्रुंज़ू**), (of food) dry, wanting in gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipid; plain boiled rice (Gr.Gr. 27); met. (of conversation, or the like) dry, insipid, wanting in affection ; (of a task or journey) useless, objectless. Kāshmīrīs eat a mouthful of rice and a mouthful of vegetables alternately. If the vegetables are exhausted first, any rice left is called **họ̆dᵘ**, and is not eaten (K.Pr. 82). **-họ̆khᵘ -ह्रंखु । निःसूदस्नेहतयातिशुष्कः** adj. (f. **hŏzᵘ̈-hŏchᵘ̈ ह्रंज़ू-ह्रंछू**), dry and insipid, as ab. (lit. and met.). Cf. **họ̆khᵘ-họ̆dᵘ** (p. 327*b*, l. 8).

**hŏzᵘ̈ har ह्रंज़ू हर् । निष्कारणकलहः** f. a causeless, objectless, quarrel.

**hud ऊद् । दीर्घरन्ध्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **huzᵘ̈ ऊज़ू**), a long mine or hollow passage dug in the ground, a wall, or the like.

**huda-gulᵘ** (? spelling), m. a tunnel (L. 464).

**huda ऊद** in **huda-hudañĕy ऊद-ऊदञय्**, apparently the f. sg. dat. or pl. nom. of the sg. gen. of **huda-huda ऊद-ऊद**, a word of unknown meaning in L.V. 84.

**hūdⁱ ह्रदि । हस्तिपृष्ठ्यपीठविशेषः** f. an open seat placed on an elephant's back, a howdah.

**hadd,** see **had.**

**hŏda-hᵃr ह्रद-ह्र् । निरर्थकार्यप्रवर्तना** f. engagement in a difficult but objectless or useless work. Cf. **họ̆dᵘ**.

**hŏdahᵃri-bāz ह्रदह्रि-वाज़् । निरर्थायासिप्रवर्तनशीलः** m. a man accustomed to engage himself in work which while troublesome and difficult is at the same time useless or purposeless.

**hŏdahᵃrilad ह्रदह्रिलद् । निरर्थायासवृत्तिकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏdahᵃriladiñ ह्रदह्रिलदिञ्**), (of a person) one who is engaged in work which is troublesome and difficult, and at the same time useless or purposeless; (of a work) troublesome, etc., as ab.

**hŏḍal ह्रडल् । रोषहठी** adj. c.g. a person of an angry and obstinate temperament.

**hŏḍilad ह्रडिलद् । रोषहठाविष्टः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏḍiladiñ ह्रडिलदिञ्**), one who is attacked with a fit of anger, and refuses obstinately to be placated.

**hĕḍun ह्यडुन् । विडम्बनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyoḍᵘ ह्यंडु**; 2 p.p. **hĕjyōv ह्यज्योव्**), to ridicule, blame, abuse; make a subject of contempt, mock at. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । उपहासोपगमः** m.inf. ridicule to occur, public ridicule to be incurred by some great effort or important transaction coming to naught directly it is attempted or commenced.

**hŏdun ह्रदुन्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **họ̆dᵘ ह्रंदु**, f. **hŏzᵘ̈ ह्रंज़ू**), to become dry, to be wanting in relish (see **họ̆dᵘ**); to become dried up, withered (L.V. 25).

**haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ 1 हंदंरू । शीतार्तिः** f. pain derived from piercingly cold wind; the pain of frostbite. Cf. **hūhū.** **haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ diñᵘ̈ हंदंरू हंदंरू दिञू । शीतबाधानुभवः** f.inf. such cold to be experienced in spite of warming appliances being at hand.

**haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ 2 हंदंरू । विसखण्डः** f. a thin piece of lotus-stalk. **haḍᵃrĕ-bọ̆dᵘ हंद्र्य-वुंदु । विसमुष्टिका** m. a bundle of such stalks, a handful of them held or tied together.

**haḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ 3 हंदंरू । गर्भिणी** f. a pregnant woman or female animal.

**haḍᵃrĕ-dŏd हंद्र्य-द्वद् । गर्भिणीचीरम्** m. the milk secreted by a pregnant woman or cow (usually after the sixth month).

**hā̃ḍurᵘ हाँडुरु । धूर्ताचरणः** adj. (f. **hā̃ḍᵘ̈rᵘ̈ हाँड्रू**), i.q. **hā̃ḍa,** q.v.

**hĕḍur ह्यडुर् । छत्राकम्** m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍaras ह्यडरस्**), a mushroom (K.Pr. 189), *Agaricus* sp. (L. 73). Cf. **hĕnḍa.** It is said to be produced by thunder. It is eaten both by Hindūs and Musalmāns, cooked with *ghī* and condiments. The country people preserve them by drying (El.).

**hĕḍar-rāṭh ह्यडर्-राठ्** or **-rā̃ṭh -राँठ् । छत्राकवल्ली** f. (sg. dat. **rāṭhi राठि**), a natural mushroom bed (usually found on the lower mountain slopes).

**hẹ̆ḍᵃran ह्यंड्रन् । विडम्बनम्** f. (sg. dat. **hẹ̆ḍᵃrüñᵘ̈ ह्यंड्रंञू**), maliciously causing a person to be ridiculed or to become a subject of contempt.

**hĕḍawunᵘ ह्यडवुनु । उपहासकृत्** n.ag. (f. **hĕḍawüñᵘ̈ ह्यडवंञू**), a ridiculer, one who makes another subject to ridicule or contempt.

**hĕḍay ह्यडय् । उपहासः** f. ridicule, bringing another into contempt.

**haif, höf,** see **höph.**

**hafta هفته**, see **haphta.**

**höfiz حافظ**, see **höphiz.**

**hā̃g 1 हाँग्** or **hā̃ga हाँग । तितउः** m. a kind of fine sieve for sifting flour.

**hā̃ga-chönᵘ̈ हाँग-छ्वांञू । तितउविशेषोत्पवनसंस्कारः** f. the act of sifting with such a sieve.

**hā̃g 2 हाँग् । चिह्नम्** m. a mark for identification.

**hōg होग् । ख्यातिः** f. a high repute (esp. of a living person). **—gaʦhüñᵘ̈ —गछंञू । ख्यातिसंभवः** f.inf. such high repute to be spread abroad (esp. of some person not entitled to it).

**hōgi-wôlᵘ होगि-वोलु । सुख्यातिमान्** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), enjoying high repute (of a person).

**hŏgöḍᵘ̈ ह्रगांडू । शुष्कमीनः** f. fish split open, cleaned, and dried in the sun; dried fish (K.Pr. 2, 244).

**hŏgāḍa-gorᵘ ह्रगाड-गरु । शुष्कमीनविक्रयी** m. a fish-drier, a seller of dried fish. **-ʦhᵃr -छ्र् । शुष्कमीनसूदविशेषः** m. a dish of dried fish, roasted and served with spiced sauce.

**hāgaj$^{i}$ हाँगंजि** or **hāgüj$^{ü}$ हाँगंजू । शृङ्गिमृगी** f. of **hāgul,** q.v.

**hāgul हाँगुल्** or **hāgul$^{u}$ हाँगुलु । मृगविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **hāgalas हाँगलस्** or **hāgalis हाँगलिस्**. The female is **hāgaj$^{i}$ हाँगंजि** or **hāgüj$^{ü}$ हाँगंजू**, q.v.), the stag or *bārah-sĩg* (commonly called *bara singha* and often with twelve-pointed antlers; El. *hánglu* or *hangul*; L. 458).

**hāgal-hĕng हाँगल्-ह्यङ्ग्** or **hāgal$^{i}$-hĕng हाँगलि-ह्यङ्ग् । शृङ्गिमृगशृङ्गम्** the horn of this stag. It is used for sword-hilts and the like, and when powdered is used medicinally.

**hagun हगुन् । मलोत्सर्गः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hog$^{u}$ हंगु**; 2 p.p. **hajyōv हज्योव्**), to go to stool, evacuate; to dung, mute.

**hõgiñ हाँगिञ् । शुक्तिः** f. a pearl-oyster shell (Śiv. 1551, 1755; Rām. 1142); the shell of any aquatic mollusc (cf. **kŏla-hõgiñ,** s.v. **kŏl 2**); ? a snail (L. 157, 464, *hāngi*). **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ्ञू । अतिकृशीभवनम्** f.inf. to become an oyster-shell; met. to become excessively thin, to be wasted to a skeleton from disease, grief, etc.

**hõgiñĕ-mŏkta हाँगिञ-म्वक्त । शुक्तिजमुक्ताविशेषः** m. a pearl from a pearl oyster (not one from an elephant's frontal bone, or any other similar object popularly counted as a pearl).

**hagor$^{u}$ हगरु । शकटः** m. a cart, a wheeled vehicle of the cart class (K. 118, 119, 180); a trolly (L. 464).

**hāgur$^{u}$ हागुरु** or **hāgur$^{u}$ हाँगुरु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain aquatic bird (El. *hágar*), described as like a crow in shape, with a long bill of a dark-blue colour, and haunting lakes that are surrounded by tall reeds.

**h$^{a}$h हृह्** ھ, m. cold breath as it issues from the mouth. Cf. L.V. 56, 57, where it is contrasted with **hāh,** q.v. According to L.V. *h$^{a}$h* takes its rise in the *brahma-randhra* or cervical suture, while **hāh** takes its rise from the navel. See *brahma-randr*, p. 121*a*, l. 8.

**hāh हाह्** (cf. ھ) **। श्वासः** m. warm breath (as it issues from the mouth) (Śiv. 1063). It is distinct from *h$^{a}$h*, cold breath (L.V. 56, 57). See **h$^{a}$h.** **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । श्वासयोंजना** m.inf. to breathe upon any person or anything so as to warm it, etc.

**—dān —दान्** or **hahā-dān हहा-दान् । चुल्लीविशेषः** m. a kind of fire brazier, wide and globular, with two main openings, and round its waist a network of small holes (W. 124). **—kôl$^{u}$ —कोलु** or **hahā-kôl$^{u}$ हहा-कोलु । चुल्लीविशेषः** m., id.

**hĕh 1 ह्यह्,** see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hĕh 2 ह्यह् । कश्मलम्** m. stupefaction, consternation (so that even one's breath is stopped) caused by unexpected calamity (such as the news of the death of a beloved person, total destruction of property, terror at the approach of an enemy, or the like). **—anun —अनुन् । कश्मलानुभवः** m.inf. to be seized by such consternation. **—gatshun —गछुन् । कश्मलापत्तिः** m.inf. such consternation to occur.

**huh ऊह्** dem. that (within sight), this (at some distance, but within sight); both subst. and adj. It may be either an. or inan., and the an. forms are sometimes m., sometimes f., and sometimes c.g. Sing. nom. an. m. **huh ऊह्**; f. **hŏh हूह्**; inan. **huh ऊह्**; dat. an. c.g. **humis ऊमिस्**; inan. **huth ऊथ्**; gen. an. c.g. **hum$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$ ऊमि-संन्दु**, or **husond$^{u}$ ऊसंन्दु**; inan. **humyuk$^{u}$ ऊम्युकु**; ag. an. m. **hum$^{i}$ ऊमि**; f. **humi ऊमि**; inan. **hum$^{i}$ ऊमि**; abl. an. c.g. and inan. **humi ऊमि,** or **huwa ऊव**; pl. nom. an. and inan. m. **hum ऊम्**; f. **huma ऊम**; dat. an. and inan. **human ऊमन्**; gen. an. and inan. **human-hond$^{u}$ ऊमन्-हंन्दु**, or **huhond$^{u}$ ऊहंन्दु**; ag. an. and inan. **humau ऊमौ**.

It will be observed that in the pl. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and that gender is only distinguished in the nom.

When used as an adjective, the only inan. form used is the dat. sg. **huth,** as in **huth gāmas,** to that village (Gr.M.). In other cases the animate forms only are used, agreeing in gender with the qualified noun, but in this case the f. sg. dat. is **humi,** not **humis.** Thus **humis hūnis,** to that dog (m.), but **humi hōñĕ,** to that bitch.

When the adj. pronoun is in agreement with a noun in the gen. case the usual rule for adjectives is followed. When the word qualified is the genitive of a m. sg. an. noun, the pronoun is put in the dat. as in **humis hūn$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$** of that dog. If the noun is m. inan. sg., the pron. is put in the abl., as in **humi gāmuk$^{u}$,** of that village. If the noun is f., either an. or inan., the pron. is put in the f.dat. (see ab.), as in **humi hōñĕ-hond$^{u}$,** of that bitch; **humi jāyĕ-hond$^{u}$,** of that place. If the noun is plur., m. or f., an. or inan., the pron. is put in the dat. pl., as in **human hōnĕn-hond$^{u}$,** of those dogs; **human hōñĕn-hond$^{u}$,** of those bitches; **human gāman-hond$^{u}$,** of those villages.

For the dat. sg. and subsequent cases, the various forms of the pron. **ath** are commonly used for **huth,** etc. See **ath 1.**

It will be noted that this pronoun can only be used for things within sight of the speaker, or for things referred to as close by. For things not in sight or not close by, **tih** must be used.

**huti 2 ऊति । असावपि** c.g. (for 1, see **hut$^{i}$**) emph., that very person or thing within sight; that person or thing within sight also.

**huth-kun** हुथ्-कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

**huthy-kun** हुथ्य्-कुन् adv. emph. even in that direction, in that very direction.

**hūhū** हूहू m. pain derived from piercingly cold wind, chill. Cf. **hạd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$**. Used in the following: **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिशीतबाधानुभवः m.inf. such pain to occur. **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । अतिशीतबाधानुभवः m.inf. to be chilled to the bone.

**hĕhökh** ह्यहांख्, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**hāhākār** हाहाकार् । शोकाक्रन्दः m. the making of the sound *hāhā*, loud lamentations uttered by a number of people, public lamentation (K. 451, 762), or (Rām. 1287) by a single person. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । अतिशोकानुभवः m.inf. such public lamentation to occur; a great general grief to occur.

**hĕhön** ह्यहांन्, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**höh$^{i}$ na pröh$^{i}$** हांहि न प्रांहि । अतर्कितम् adv. (occurring) suddenly over and over again, u.w. vbs. signifying possession by a demon, an attack of fainting, raving, or the like.

**hahar** हहर् । श्यालः m. a wife's brother, a brother-in-law (K.Pr. 29, 30, 108, 171).

**hihur** or **hyuhur** हिहुर् or **hihur$^{u}$** हिहुरु । श्वशुरः m. (sg. dat. **hi(ĕ)haras** हि(ह्य)हरस्), a father-in-law (either of a husband or of a wife) (K.Pr. 135, Śiv. 56, H. x, 12).

**huhur**, see **hŏhawur$^{u}$**.

**haharun** हहरुन् or **hȧr$^{i}$shun** हंरिशुन् or **hür$^{ü}$shun** हंरूशुन् । विवाहसंपादनम् conj. 1 [1 p.p. **hahor$^{u}$** हहंरु or **huhur$^{u}$** हुहुरु (dat. **haharis** हहरिस्), f. **hahür$^{ü}$** हहंरू, **harüsh$^{ü}$** हरंशू or **harish$^{ü}$** हरिशू, Gr.Gr. 212. Cf. **an-huhur$^{u}$**], to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so and so (Gr.Gr. 212, 219, 231; K.Pr. 71, a girl). **—baharun** —बहरुन् or **hȧr$^{i}$shun bȧr$^{i}$shun** हंरिशुन् बंरिशुन् । विवाहादिकर्मविधानम् m.inf. to arrange, undertake, carry out any person's marriage.

**hahor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** हहंरु-मंतु । संपादितविवाहविधिः perf. part. (f. **hahür$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** हहंरू-मंचू, **harüsh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** हरंशू-मंचू or **harish$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** हरिशू-मंचू), one for whose marriage arrangements have been carried out, one who has been duly married (K.Pr. 13, W. 110).

**hãharöy$^{i}$** हँहरांयि (? spelling), f. breathlessness (El. *hañharái*). Cf. **hāh**.

**hŏhawur$^{u}$** ह्वहवुरु । श्वशुरगृहम् m. a father-in-law's house, i.e. the house from which a man has taken his wife (a wife's father-in-law's house, being usually her husband's house) (L. 270, *huhur*) (Śiv. 56, **hŏhawur$^{u}$ gara**).

**hŏhawȧr$^{i}$-böts$^{ü}$** ह्वहवंरि-बांचू । श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धिजनः m. the family of a man's father-in-law's house, the relatives of a man's wife. **—bāy** —बाय् । श्यालपत्नी f. the lady of a man's father-in-law's house, i.e. the wife of a man's wife's brother, the wife of a man's brother-in-law. Cf. **hahar**. **hŏhawaryuk$^{u}$** ह्वहवर्युकु । श्वशुरगृहसंबन्धी adj. (f. **hŏhawaric$^{ü}$** ह्वहवरिचू), of or belonging to a man's father-in-law's house.

**haj, hajj** حج m. the pilgrimage to Mecca.

**hajas gatshun** हजस् गछुन् m.inf. to go on this pilgrimage (Gr.M.).

**haji** (? spelling), f. weeding and working a rice field by cattle (L. 463), i.q. **gupan-nĕnd**, p. 294*a*, l. 40.

**höjī** حاجی m. a pilgrim (to Mecca); one who has performed the Mecca pilgrimage (El.); often used as a title, e.g. K.Pr. 74, 108.

**höj$^{ü}$** हांजू, see **hāl 2**, **göl$^{i}$-höj$^{ü}$**, s.v. **göl$^{ü}$**, **hĕkan-höj$^{ü}$**, s.v. **hĕkun**, etc.

**hüj$^{ü}$** हंजू, see **hol$^{u}$ 1**. This word is spelt *haj* in K.Pr. 34 and YZ. 476.

**höj$^{i}$-bāwun** हांजि-बावुन् । इरंमदः m. the flickering light or flashes of summer lightning (without thunder). **-bāwun gatshun** -बावुन् गछुन् । दर्शनसमकालादर्शनम् m.inf. to become summer lightning; met. to appear and immediately disappear, to come into existence and immediately be destroyed (of a thing, an action, an occupation, or any condition of the mind, such as joy, sorrow, etc.).

**hajĕr** हज्यर् । कौटिल्यम् m. crookedness (in shape) of any thing; crookedness of a condition or of an action.

**hij$^{a}$r** हिज्र् (= هجر), m. separation (El., YZ. 524).

**hujara** حجره m. a chamber, room, closet, cell; a hut (Rām. 1549).

**hājath** حاجت m. (sg. dat. **hājatas** हाजतस्), want, need, necessity (Gr.M., Śiv. 1072); a thing wanted or needed, a needful or necessary thing. **na hājath**, there is no need (of such and such a thing, gen.), it is unnecessary to do such and such a thing (K.Pr. 40, W. 124). **na hājath myôn$^{u}$**, I am not wanted (K.Pr. 249).

**hŏjath** ह्वजथ् حجت । ऋणपत्रिका f. (sg. dat. **hŏjüts$^{ü}$** ह्वजंचू), argument, plea, allegation; proof, reason; objection, pretext, excuse; a voucher; a document acknowledging debt, an I.O.U.; a bond (Gr.M.).

**h$^{a}$jyōv** हज्योव्, see **h$^{a}$lun**.

**hajyōv** हज्योव, see **hagun**.

**hĕjyōv** ह्यज्योव्, see **hĕḍun**.

**h$^{a}$ka ह़क । अतिवेगेन** adv. very quickly, speedily, u.w. vbs. of falling, throwing, speaking, walking, etc. (L.V. 99; K.Pr. 46, *hĕk*).

**haka** (? spelling) in **haka-khal** m., said to mean 'the threshing-floor **(khal)** of sheep'; N. of a tract of country in Kashmīr where sheep are collected in large numbers in summer (L. 361). ? a misprint for **kaṭa.**

**hik$^{i}$ हिकि** etc., see **hyuk$^{u}$.**

**hŏka हूक** حقه **। धूमपाननलिकायन्त्रम्** m. the hookah or pipe and its apparatus, by which tobacco is smoked through water.

**hukai,** see **hukay.**

**hikacĕ हिकच्य । क्रीडाविशेषः** f.pl. a certain game, generally played by two young women. According to the description they hold each other's hands, with their feet together, and so rise face to face. Then bending their bodies backwards they dance, uttering a cooing cry at the same time.

**hakh 1 हख्** حق **। सत्यतया प्राप्यः** m. (sg. dat. **hakhas हखस्**), justness, propriety, rightness, correctness, truth; justice; right, title, privilege, claim, due, lot, portion, share, proprietorship; duty, obligation; that to which one has a right; that for which one has a just claim, one's rights (K.Pr. 75); as adj. e.g., true (El.). **hakh-ĕ khodā** حق خدا m. the duty of God, (a husband) sacred (to a wife) as God (H. xii, 15).

**hakh 2 हख् । प्रवाहे प्रवहत्काष्टखण्डसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **hakas हकस्**), a collection of splinters, twigs, and small pieces of driftwood carried by the current down a forest stream, or a stream that has issued from a forest. It forms the best fuel for the native portable brazier (L. 250).

**haka-hönz$^{ü}$ हक-हांज़ू । दारुखण्डसंग्राहिनाविकः** m. (f. **-hānzañ -हाञ्ज़ञ्**), a boatman whose employment it is to collect this floating wood for sale. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । दारुखण्डसमूहः** m. a collection of splinters, etc., left after cutting logs with an axe, and suitable for use as firewood.

**hakh 3 हख् । विक्रयाह्वतिः** f. (sg. dat. **haki हकि**), a market cry, a cry or loud proclamation made in a market by a seller of something which he has not with him, but which is deposited elsewhere. **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । वृत्तसंबोधना** f.inf. to utter such a cry; met. to make a loud public proclamation of some fact, esp. of some fact hitherto kept secret. **—dith nērun —दिथ् नेरुन् । संबोध्य निर्गमनम्** m.inf. having made such proclamation to go forth; met. owing to some trouble or sorrow, to tell one's friends and relations, and then to abandon one's former mode of life, one's hitherto virtuous conduct, or the like.

**haki khasun हकि खसुन् । वस्तुविक्रयाह्वतिविधानम्** m.inf. to utter the market cry, e.g. to go into the market and proclaim that there is a boatfull of fruit, etc., for sale lying by a neighbouring river bank.

**hākh 1 हाख् । शाकः** m. (sg. dat. **hākas हाकस्**), herb, potherb, cabbage, spinach, greens, edible vegetables (with or without stalks) (K.Pr. 4, 40, 67, 134, 219; Y.Z. 404; L. 464; Śiv. 1328; Rām. 606, 1283). **-wākh -वाख्** m. (sg. dat. **hākas-wākas हाकस्-वाकस्**), vegetables.

**hāka-bod$^{u}$ हाक-वदु** m. a bundle of spinach (Gr.Gr. 145). **-baṛ$^{a}$g -वंर्ग् । शाकपत्त्रम्** m. a cabbage leaf; met. a small collection of such leaves. **-byôl$^{u}$ -व्योलु । शाकवीजम्** m. potherb seeds, cabbage seeds, or the like. **-ḍūr$^{u}$ -डूरु । शाकाल्पक्षेत्रम्** m. a small plot of ground in which potherbs are grown, a cabbage plot. **-grākh -ग्राख्** m. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**; f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), a vegetable seller, a greengrocer (Gr.Gr. 38). **-köñ$^{ü}$ -कांञू** f. a little spinach, a small quantity of vegetables (Gr.Gr. 163). **-lôṭ$^{u}$ -लंटु । शाकनालम्** m. the thin stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-mŏnḍ$^{ü}$ -म्वंडू । कडम्वः** f. a cabbage-stalk. **-mŏyā -म्वया** f. a little spinach (only used of cooked spinach) (Gr.Gr. 165. Cf. **-tul$^{u}$** bel.). **-nĕhál$^{i}$ -न्यहंलि । उप्यशाकाल्पलतासमूहः** f. a collection of young cabbages fit for transplanting. **-nal -नल् । शाकपत्त्रनालम्** m. the stalk of a cabbage leaf. **-rang -रंग् । मुखविकृतिः** m. cabbage-colour; met. the change of colour in the face to a colour resembling that of a cabbage (owing to disease, sorrow, etc.), pallor. **-thal -थल् । शाकक्षेत्रभागः** m. a long strip of ground in a vegetable field, divided transversely into small beds for convenience of irrigation. **-thôp$^{u}$ -थोपु** m. a little spinach, a small amount of spinach (Gr.Gr. 164). **-tul$^{u}$ -तुलु । शाकसमुदायः** m. a single cabbage leaf; a small bunch of such leaves. The suff. of the indef. art. is often added, so that we get **-tulwā -तुल्वा** or **-tulā -तुला**. This word may be used either for cooked or for uncooked spinach (Gr.Gr. 164, 165). Cf. **-mŏyā** ab. **-tsar -त्सर् । शाकरज्जुविशेषः** m. a mass of half-dried cabbages twisted up into a kind of rope and stored for winter use, a string of vegetables (K.Pr. 192). **-wör$^{ü}$ -वांरू,** f. a vegetable garden (L.V. 63). **-waṭh$^{a}$r -वंथ्र् । शाकपत्त्रम्** m. a cabbage leaf, a spinach leaf (Gr.Gr. 74). **-zanḍ -ज़ंड् । शाकसमूहः** m. a bundle of cabbage leaves, a small amount collected ready for cooking (Gr.Gr. 163).

**hākh 2** हाख् । द्वारभुजः f. (sg. dat. **hāki** हाकि), a doorpost, a jamb.

**hāki-chal** हाकि-छल् । द्वाराङ्गम f. a doorpost. **-tür$^{ü}$** -तंरू । द्वारखण्डकोणः f. the tenon or the like at each end of one of the four members of a door-frame, fitting into a mortise or the like in the adjoining member. **-tān** -तान् । द्वारभुजः m. a beam of a door-frame, a doorpost.

**hȧkh$^{i}$** हंखि । गोवारणशब्दः m. the cry uttered in driving away cows. —**hȧkh$^{i}$ karun** —हंखि करुन् । प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to urge on (a child or a servant engaged in any work), so as to get him to work quicker and finish it soon.

**hĕkh 1** ह्यख्, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**hĕkh 2** ह्यख् in **hĕka-hĕkh** ह्यक-ह्यख् । असकृच्छक्त्यवलम्बनम् f. (sg. dat. **-hĕki** -ह्यकि), striving over and over again to the best of one's ability to accomplish some difficult or impossible task. Cf. **hĕkun pyon$^{u}$**, s.v. **hĕkun, hĕkath pĕ̃n$^{ü}$**, s.v. **hĕkath.**

**hŏkha 1** ह्रुख । अनिष्पत्तिः m. failure to accomplish something which seemed to be on the point of completion, and which thereby puts to shame the person failing. —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । असिद्धा लज्जितीभवनम m.inf. shame at complete and sudden unsuccess to be felt by one apparently on the point of success. —**karun** —करुन् । असिद्धा लज्जितीकरणम् m.inf. to put a person to shame by failing, when the time comes, to give promised assistance which is necessary for success. **-thör$^{ü}$** -थांरू । निरर्थसंभ्रमः f. unsuccess-hurry, i.e. needless haste or flurry in doing anything.

**hŏkha 2** ह्रुख for **họ̆kh$^{u}$** in the following :— **-dor$^{u}$** -दंरु । वृष्यभावः m. the season of dry roads, dry weather, the dry season. **-hākh** -हाख् । शुष्कशाकपत्रसमूहः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a bundle of dried cabbage leaves for cooking. Cf. **hāka-ʦar,** s.v. **hākh 1.** **-syun$^{u}$** -सिनु । शुष्कशाकादिसमूहः m. dried vegetables, cabbages, potatoes, egg-plants, gourds, etc., and their leaves, cut up into pieces and dried in the autumn sun, for use as a relish or for making stews, etc., in winter. **-tūr$^{ü}$** -तूंरू । अनावृष्टौ शीतातिशयः f. dry cold, i.e. severe cold in winter, which precedes rain, and which is relieved by rain falling. **-tāv** -ताव् । अवग्रहदाहः m. burning up of crops owing to want of rain ; fever owing to supposed drying up of the bodily juices ; roasting or frying meat or other food without grease. **-töv$^{ü}$** -तांवू । शोषदाहः f., id. **-z$^{a}$l** ज़ंल् । अतिकृपणः adj. (f. **-z$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** -ज़ंजू ), a scratcher of dry things ; a niggardly miser, who although wealthy will not spend money even on necessaries.

**họ̆kh$^{u}$** ह्रुंखु । शुष्कः adj. (f. **hŏch$^{ü}$** ह्रुंछू), dry (K.Pr. 114) ; dried ; dried up (H. vi, 15 ; K. 588) ; parched ; sapless, juiceless ; without advantage or profit ; dry, wanting in affection (of profane learṇing) (Śiv. 992, 1650). —**gāsa**—गास m. straw (El. *hauk-gás*). **-họ̆d$^{u}$** -ह्रुंदु । नीरसस्नेहः adj. (f. **họ̆ch$^{ü}$-họ̆z$^{ü}$** ह्रुंछू-ह्रुंज़ू ), dry, plain (as bread, food) ; simple, unseasoned, unsavoury, insipid. Cf. **họ̆d$^{u}$-họ̆kh$^{u}$** (p. 323*a*, l. 8). **-họ̆kh$^{u}$** -ह्रुंखु । निःस्नेहसूदः m. dry, without its gravy (of food) ; dried, of clotted or clammy articles stuck together, which have been dried so as to permit of their easy separation.

**hakhoḍ$^{u}$**, see **hakhor$^{u}$**.

**hŏkhun** ह्रुखुन् । शोषोद्भवः conj. 2 (1 p.p. **họ̆kh$^{u}$** ह्रुंखु ; 2 p.p. **hŏchyōv** ह्रुछ्योव्), to dry, dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 9, YZ. 396) ; to be dry, parched ; to wither, pine away, shrivel up (YZ. 180).

The causal of this verb is **hŏkhanāwun** ह्रुखनावुन् or **họ̆kh$^{a}$rāwun** ह्रुंख्रावुन् (Gr.Gr. 174).

**họ̆kh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्रुंखु-मंतु । शुष्कः perf. part. (f. **hŏch$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ह्रुंछू-मंचू ), dried up, etc. (K.Pr. 103).

**hŏkhith gaʦhun** ह्रुखिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to dry up, become dry (K.Pr. 251).

**hŏkhanāwun** ह्रुखनावुन् । शोषणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhanôw$^{u}$** ह्रुखनोवु), to cause to be dry or dry up, to parch ; to cause to wither, to cause to shrivel up. Cf. **họ̆kh$^{a}$rāwun** and Gr.Gr. 174.

**hŏkhanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्रुखनोवु-मंतु । शोषितः perf. part. (f. **hŏkhanöw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ह्रुखनांवू-मंचू ), dried up (by some one), caused (by some one) to become dry.

**hakhor$^{u}$** हखंरु or **hakhur** हखुर् । वृषभः m. (f. **hakhür$^{ü}$** हखंरू, q.v.), a bull, bullock, ox (K.Pr. 69, 162). This is the word most used outside Śrīnagar, esp. towards Islāmābād. In Śrīnagar **dā̃d** or **dānd,** see **dā̃d,** is more used. El. also gives *hakhuḍ*, i.e. **hakhoḍ$^{u}$**.

**hakhür$^{ü}$** हखंरू or **họ̆kh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** ह्रुंख्रू । वत्सतरी, अप्रसूता गौः f. a cow which has never calved, a heifer (usually not more than four years old) ; met. a full-grown unmarried girl, who conducts herself foolishly. The word is fem. of **hakhor$^{u}$**, q.v.

**họ̆kh$^{a}$run** ह्रुंख्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆kh$^{o}$r$^{u}$** ह्रुखंरु), i.q. **họ̆kh$^{a}$rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. lxxxiv).

**họ̆kh$^{a}$rāwun** ह्रुंख्रावुन् । शोषणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆kh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** ह्रुंख्रोवु), to make dry, to dry up ; to cause to wither (Śiv. 128) ; esp. met. to torment a person by stopping him (e.g. by preventing a hungry person from eating, or obstructing one commencing or engaged in important work).

**họ̆kh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्रुंख्रोवु-मंतु । संतापितः perf. part. (f. **họ̆ch$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ह्रुंछ्रांवू-मंचू ), obstructed, impeded (by some one), as ab.

**hŏkharay** हुखरय् । शोषनिष्फलता m. the condition of being dried up and withered (of crops, owing to drought). —**aʦun** —अचुन् । शोषेण कार्श्यापत्तिः m.inf. such withering to begin; met. (of the body of a living being) gradually to become withered and lean. —**karun** —करुन् । शोषेण निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. (of paddy crops or the like) to become dried up and withered owing to drought.

**hŏkhawun** हुखवुन् । शोषणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏkhow$^{u}$** हुख॑वु), to make dry, to dry (of damp grain, clothes, etc., spread out in the sun or elsewhere to dry).

**hŏkhow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** हुख॑वु-म॑तु । शोषितः perf. part. (**hŏkhüv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** हुख॑वू-म॑चू), dried as ab.

**hŏkhay** हुखय् । शोषसमयः, वृष्ट्यभावोपलक्षितकालः f. the dry season, the time of the year preceding the winter (which is snowy and wet), approximately the autumn (Gr.Gr. 128).

**hŏkhayĕ-hond$^{u}$** हुखय-हं॑दु । अवृष्टिकालसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हं॑ज़ू), of, belonging to, produced, or gathered together in this dry season.

**hakīkath** हकीकथ् or (Śiv. 686) **hakaikath** حقیقت । विलासकान्तिः m. (sg. dat. **hakīkatas** हकीकतस्), essence (of a thing), essential property or quality; truth, reality, fact, true or real nature or state or circumstance or facts (Śiv. 686); gist, pith; rightness, sincerity; account, narration, relation, story, explanation; (in Kāshmīrī) beauty of dress and action, when united with a noble temperament.

**hākal** हाकल्, in —**gaʦhun** —गछुन् । विषमचिन्ताकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted by opposing or dissimilar cares (e.g. by the sudden coming of some cause for fear, and simultaneously, by being buried in a multiplicity of duties). Cf. **hākul$^{u}$**.

**hakol$^{u}$** हक॑लु । तात्त्विकवृत्तिः m. honest, genuine conduct (in buying, selling, giving, receiving, making a profit or loss, etc.).

**hākul$^{u}$** हाकुलु । चिन्तनशीलः m. one who habitually exercises consideration, one who is anxious, full of care. Cf. **hākal**.

**hõkal** हाँ॑कल् । शृङ्खला f. (sg. dat. **hõkali** हाँ॑कलि), a chain (YZ. 280); esp. a door-chain, or similar chain for fastening up a chest or the like; a chain for measuring land (**mēnan-hõkal**, El.). —**diñ$^{ü}$** —दिञ्जू । कपाटादेः शृङ्खलायोजनेन बद्धीकरणम् f.inf. to apply the chain, to fasten up a door or a chest with a chain. —**lagüñ$^{ü}$** —ल॑गञ्जू । सर्वकुटुम्बनाशः f.inf. the door-chain to be applied; met. one's whole family and relations to be destroyed (as if the house were perpetually shut up).

**hõkali-hār** हाँ॑कलि-हार् । क्रीडाविशेषः m. 'the cowry in the chain'; N. of an ancient game, in which cowries are thrown in a chain round a board with 64 squares. **-pôw$^{u}$** -पोवु । शृङ्खलाङ्कुलम् m. the staple on the opposite leaf of a door to which a chain is fastened when the door is chained up.

**hõkalun** हाँ॑कलुन् । शीतसंकुचितीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hõkalyōv** हाँ॑कल्योव्), to shrink on account of cold (of the body, or of soft warm food, etc., that cools to a jelly).

**hõkalyō-mot$^{u}$** हाँ॑कल्यो-म॑तु । शीतसंकुचितः perf. part. (f. **hõkalyē-müʦ$^{ü}$** हाँ॑कल्ये-म॑चू), shrunken or shrivelled up by cold.

**hõkalāwun** हाँ॑कलावुन् । शैत्यापादनेन संकुचितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hõkalôw$^{u}$** हाँ॑कलोवु), to cause to shrink up through cold, esp. of food cooled to a jelly or the like. **hõkalôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** हाँ॑कलोवु-म॑तु । शैत्येन संकुचितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hõkalöw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** हाँ॑कला॑वू-म॑चू), to cause to be shrunken by cold.

**hakma** हक्म m. in —**lāgun** —लागुन् । निष्कारणकलहप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. without cause angrily to engage in a quarrel.

**hakīm** हकीम् حکیم. । वैद्यः m. a wise man, a sage (H. vi, 14); a physician or doctor (whether merely a person skilled in curing the sick or a doctor by profession) (K.Pr. 74, 80, 251, 257; W. 143; L. 335; Rām. 130). For a full account of these men, see L. 232 ff. **-bāy** -बाय् । वैद्यस्त्री f. his wife. **-wān** -वान् । वैद्याश्रयः m. 'a doctor's shop'; a place appointed for the assembling of sick persons and of doctors to cure them, a hospital, a dispensary.

**hakīmī** हकीमी حکیمی । वैद्यवृत्ति f. the practice of medicine, the profession of a doctor.

**hökim** حاکم m. a ruler, a governor, an official, officer; a judge (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 74, 137; W. 143; L. 335). **-i alā** حاکم علا m. the chief ruler, the governor of a city (Gr.M.); esp. a certain official, the Governor of Kashmīr (L. 401).

**hukm** حکم **hukum** हुकुम् m. judgment, judicial decree, sentence, verdict; an order, command (Rām. 794, 1185, 1688, 1702, 1742, 1752). —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु m.inf. to command, give an order (El.; W. 187; H. ii, 7; viii, 4; x, 5). —**karun** —करुन् m.inf. to convict, sentence, condemn (El.); to decide (El.); to command (El., Rām. 1186). —**mānun** —मानुन् m.inf. to obey an order (Gr.M.). —**phuṭ$^{a}$run** —फुटरुन् m.inf. to break an order (Rām. 1753). —**tulanwôl$^{u}$** —तुलनवोलु n.ag. (f. —**tulanwājeñ** —तुलनवाज्यञ्), one who obeys, obedient.

**hakmadār हक्मदार्** । **कलही** m. one who is ever ready to fight or quarrel, with or without cause; one who is of a quarrelsome disposition.

**hakmadörī हक्मदांरी** । **निष्कारणकलहः** f. causeless quarrelling.

**hukum-rönī** حکم رآني f. rule, sway, sovereignty. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to rule (Rām. 1137, 1737).

**hĕkmath** حکمت f. (sg. dat. **hĕkmüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ह्यक्मंचू**), wisdom, knowledge (Gr.M.); cleverness, contrivance, ingenuity (H. i, 11, 12; Rām. 871); device.

**hĕkun ह्यकुन्** । **शक्त्यवलम्बनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyok$^{u}$ ह्यंकु**; f. **hĕc$^{\ddot{u}}$ ह्यंचू**; 2 p.p. **hĕcyōv ह्यच्योव्**), to act or strive successfully in some difficult task (L.V. 108); to be able, to can.

This verb is commonly used to form a potential compound with the conj. part. of another verb. In such cases it generally indicates physical ability as opposed to **tagun** (q.v.), which implies mental ability (i.e. to be able to do a thing, in the sense of knowing how to do it). Thus, **—anith,** to be able to bring; **—būzith,** to be able to hear; **—dith,** to be able to give, and so on. In this meaning the future tense of **hĕkun** is usually employed in the sense of the present, as in **hĕka arzith,** I can earn. Cf. Gr.M. s.v. (L.V. 107; YZ. 48, 142, 222; Śiv. 711, 895, 908, 1099, 1624, 1631, 1633; Rām. 196, 211, 293, 581, 631, 645, etc.). **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु** । **पराक्रमगाम्** m.inf. ‘striving one's best to fall (to one's lot)’, to be compelled to use all one's power's, esp. when the task is beyond one's strength. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkath pĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, s.v. **hĕkath.**

**hĕkan-höj$^{\ddot{u}}$ ह्यकन्-हांजू** । **अतिशक्तिमत्ता** f. (applied to a person) vigorous ability, esp. in setting people by the ears, in doing profitless or improper actions, or the like. **-hyur$^{u}$ -हिरु** । **अतिशक्तिमत्त्वम्** m. id. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । **अतिसमर्थः** n.ag. (f. **-wājyĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), possessed of ability, powerful; esp. one who is mighty both in quarrelling and as a carrier of heavy loads. Commonly used with reference to an able-bodied virago.

**hȧk$^{i}$ na bȧk$^{1}$ gaʦhun हंकि न वंकि गछुन्** । **मुग्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to be struck dumb, dumbfounded, struck, confounded, confused, amazed, aghast (= Hindostanī *hakkā-bakkā hōnā*).

**hakür$^{\ddot{u}}$ हकंरू** । **दारुखण्डविशेषः** f. a plank or board of moderate size (say 6 cubits or 9 feet long) used for making doorways and the like, split out from the trunks of forest trees, and collected for transport and sale. Cf. **hakarun.** **—gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछंञू** । **शुष्कीभवनम्** f.inf. to become such board; met. (of the body) to waste away from disease or the like.

**hakarĕ-bar हकर्य-वर्** । **स्थाणुखण्डमयकपाटम्** m. a house door made up of such planks. **-chal -छल्** । **दारुखण्डभागः** f. a piece of such a board. **-khünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -खंडू** । **दारुखण्डखण्डम्** f., id. suitable for roofing houses or the like. **-khünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -खंडू गछंञू** । **अतिकर्कशतापत्तिः** f.inf. to become a piece of board; met. of something soft, e.g. a cake or a piece of bark, to become hard and dry.

**hāk$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ हाकंरू** f., see **khanḍ 1.**

**hikôr$^{u}$ हिकोरु** m. in **hikör$^{i}$ gaʦhun हिकांरि गछुन्** । **प्रमादापत्तिः** m.inf. to go mad, to lose all sense of decency, good conduct, discrimination, and religion.

**hakarun हकरुन्** । **कर्कशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (1 p.p. **hakaryōv हकर्योव्**), to be or become hard and dry, esp. of soft food drying up and becoming stale. Cf. **hakür$^{\ddot{u}}$.** **hakaryō-mot$^{u}$ हकर्यो-मंतु** । **कर्कशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hakaryē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ हकर्ये-मंचू**), become hard and dry as ab.

**hakarāwun हकरावुन्** । **कर्कशीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hakarôw$^{u}$ हकरोवु**), to cause to become hard and dry, esp. of soft food allowed to become dry and stale.

**hakarôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ हकरोवु-मंतु** । **कर्कशीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **hakaröw$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ हकरांवू-मंचू**), allowed to become dry and stale as ab.

**haktāh$^{a}$ṛ हक्ताहड्** । **कश्चिदेकः, कादाचित्कः**, e.g. someone, someone or other, something, something or other; appearing now and then, produced sometimes, occasional, incidental.

**hĕk$^{a}$th ह्यक्थ्** or **hĕkath ह्यकथ्** । **शक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **hĕk$^{\ddot{u}}$ʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ह्यक्ंचू** or **hĕküʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ह्यकंचू**), ability, power; esp. exercise of power or ability to perform some difficult task, such as carrying a heavy load, travelling over a difficult road, undertaking a difficult occupation, or the like (Gr.Gr. 128). **—pĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —प्यंञू** । **सामर्थ्यावलम्बनम्** f.inf. exercise of ability to fall (to one's lot); hence, to put one's self to the exercise of one's best ability for the complete accomplishment of some difficult task. Cf. **hĕka-hĕkh,** s.v. **hĕkh 2,** and **hĕkun pyon$^{u}$**, s.v. **hĕkun.** **—rōzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —रोज़ंञू** । **सामर्थ्यानुसृतिः** f.inf. ability to remain (of an old man or one starved, etc.), to act with all the ability and strength of a young person, one's physical powers to be retained in spite of old age or disease.

**hĕk$^{\ddot{u}}$ʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-wôl$^{u}$ ह्यक्ंचू-वोलु** । **आग्रही** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who exhibits power to act, one who is accustomed to act strenuously and persistently, esp. in difficult works, in doing things injurious to himself or others, or in quarrelling, etc., obstinate.

**hĕkawun$^{u}$ ह्यकवुनु** । **शक्तिमान्** n.ag. (f. **hĕkawüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ह्यकवंञू**), one who is especially energetic, one who is specially notable beyond others for his energy.

**hukay ऊकय्**, ? gend. only noted in *mai trāv hukai* (K.Pr. 207), translated 'do not step so haughtily'.

**h$^{a}$l हॢल्**, the womb (El. *hal*, m.). **h$^{a}$l dĩn$^{ü}$ हॢल् दिञ़ू** (f.inf.) or **h$^{a}$l dyun$^{u}$ हॢल् दिनु** (m.inf.) । प्रसवार्थप्राणभरणम्, (of a woman in childbed) to fill the rectum with wind from the intestines in order to facilitate delivery. Cf. **h$^{a}$lun.**

**hal 1 हल् । हलम्** m. (sg. abl. **hala 1 हल**), a plough. A plough and a pestle are the weapons of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa (K. 909), and also (Śiv. 13, 1160) of the elephant-god Gàn$^{i}$sh or Gaṇēśa.

**hala kaḍun हल कड्डन् । कृष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to draw out from the plough, i.e. to carry on all the agricultural operations necessary for a field from the commencement of ploughing up to the time of sowing.

**hal 2 हल् । उल्वम्** m. (sg. abl. **hala 2 हल**), the afterbirth, secundines (K.Pr. 34). **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** m.inf. to eat the afterbirth; hence, to die in giving birth to a child (K.Pr. 158).

**hal 3 हल् حل** m. untying, loosing; grinding, trituration; (in Kāshmīrī) striving, straining, efforts. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to strain, exert oneself with great efforts (L.V. 48). Cf. **hala 3.**

**hāl 1 हाल् حال । तावत्** m. state, condition, circumstances, case, situation (YZ. 10, 247; Śiv. 700, 812, 1316, etc.; H. vii, 9; ix, 4; Rām. 51, 211, 292, etc.); existing or present state (Śiv. 279, 372); as adv. at present, now (Śiv. 1748). **kami hāla,** in what condition ? as adv. wonderfully, in wondrous way (Śiv. 814, 943, 972). **hāl hölī حال حالی**, the whole state of affairs, an account or story in detail (Rām. 465). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to arrange a state of affairs, to arrange (H. x, 17). **-mast -मस्त्** m. a man of position (K.Pr. 133).

**hāli-hairān हालि-हैरान حال حیران । निष्फलवृत्तिः** adj. c.g. in a state of confusion, perplexed, distracted, harassed (Rām. 320, 850, 1218, 1662); engaged on some profitless labour, wasting one's time (K.Pr. 142). **-hairönī -हैरांनी حال حیرانی । निरर्थायासः** f. a state of confusion, perplexity, distraction, harassment; profitless labour, waste of time.

**hālas हालस् । तावत्कालम्** adv. for the present.

**hālay हालय्** (abl. **hāla,** with emphatic *y*), in (such and such) a condition, etc. (Śiv. 661, 831, 1330).

**hālạy हालंय् । अधुनैव** adv. just now, even now.

**hāl 2 हाल्** f. (sg. dat. **höj$^{ü}$ हांजू**, Gr.Gr. 169), a house, a hall. Generally used —°, and then sometimes masc. (dat. **-hālas -हांलस्**, Gr.Gr. 69), thus **hȧst$^{i}$-hāl,** f. an elephant-stable; **bȫd$^{i}$-hāl,** f. a prison (YZ. 384, 385; H. ix, 4), but **ṭsāṭa-hāl,** m. a school-house (*Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*, II, i, 287).

**hāl 3 हाल् । क्रीडाविशेषः** f. a ball, a sphere (El.); a certain game; a kind of hockey in which a ball is propelled by sticks.

**hāla-gŏg$^{a}$j$^{i}$ हाल-ग्वगंजि । क्रीडाविशेषः** f. a similar game, hockey on horseback (El.), polo.

**hāli-gŏg$^{a}$j$^{i}$ हालि-ग्वगंजि । कन्दुकविशेषः** f. a hockey ball, as used in the ab. game.

**hāl 4 हाल् । ग्रामविशेषः** f. N. of a large and prosperous village inhabited almost exclusively by Brāhmaṇs, about thirty miles south of Śrīnagar in Pargana Shukru (RT.Tr. II, 275).

**hāl 5 हाल्** f. in **daman-hāl** (sg. dat. **-hāli -हालि**), the main pipe of a blacksmith's bellows (L.V. 4). Cf. **khāra-hāl,** s.v. **khār 1.**

**hāl 6 हाल्** f. in **hāl gatshũn$^{ü}$ हाल् गछंञ़ू** f.inf. a habit to be formed, or acquired (K.Pr. 75). Cf. **kŏ-höl$^{ü}$.**

**haḷa 3 हल । उत्साहसंबोधनम्** interj. expressing urgency (H. xii, 17), as in **hala dis,** give it to him at once; **hala wanus,** tell him at once. **—hala —हल** interj. and adv. at once, as in **hala hala raṭun,** stop him at once (of someone running away). Cf. **hĕla 1** and **hal 3.** **—karun —करुन् । उत्साहेन समापनम्** m.inf. to complete some necessary work with energy (of a number of people collected together and urging each other on).

**hálau, hálú,** see **hālav.**

**hail हैल्** or **höl हांल्** (? cf. حیل), **अभ्यासः** f. (sg. dat. **haili हैलि**), custom, habit, intercourse (El.); skill acquired by repeated practice of some business or act (for the accomplishment of which skill acquired by practice is necessary) (Śiv. 1691). See **höl.**

**hĕl ह्यल् । अवकराकीर्णभूः** f. dirty ground, covered with litter, mud, dirt, etc.; dirt used as manure (Gr.Gr. 25; L. 461).

**hĕla khasañĕ ह्यल खसञ । मलसंकीर्णतोद्भवः** f. pl. inf. dirty places to arise (of the body, garments, etc.), to become dirty.

**hĕla 1,** written **hĕlah kar,** and translated 'endeavour' in K.Pr. 187, and **hĕllah kar,** translated 'be encouraged' in K.Pr. 81. The word is probably the same as **hala 3,** under which cf. **hala karun.**

**hĕla 2 ह्यल, hĕl$^{i}$ ह्यंलि, hĕli ह्यलि,** see **hyol$^{u}$.**

**hil 1** (? spelling), m. a cluster of grapes (El.).

**hil 2 हिल् । शेवालम्** f. (sg. dat. **hili हिलि**), N. of an aquatic weed (W. 8, Śiv. 1804). It grows abundantly in the city lake, and is placed over the region of the bladder by native physicians when there is strangury (El.). Used met. to represent a thing of no value (K.Pr. 43). **—barũn$^{ü}$ —बरंञ़ू । शेवालाच्छादनम्** f.inf. to cover (sown seeds, young plants, etc.), with this weed to protect them from the sun. **—ta hēch —त हेछ्**, weeds and nothing, a thing of no value (K.Pr. 164).

**hili-göḍ$^{ü}$ हिलि-गा॑डू ।** मत्स्यविशेषः f. a certain delicate flavoured fish that haunts lakes in which this weed grows. **-rob$^{u}$ -र॑बु ।** शेवालावापः m. a small trench or basin dug round the root of a melon or pumpkin plant and filled up with this grass, which is kept wet, so as to supply the plant with the necessary moisture. **-tsakh -च़ख् ।** शेवालसंहतिः m. (sg. dat. **-tsaki -च़कि**), a block or clump of this weed occurring when the water is low in autumn, so as to impede the progress of boats.

**hil 3** in *hil-rai*, see **hyol$^{u}$**.

**hīla** حیله m. evasion, shift, wile, artifice, trick, plot, stratagem (YZ. 420); pretence, colour; evasion, method of evading (Rām. 276); deceit, deception, fraud (El. gives *hila* and *hailah*). **—karanwôl$^{u}$ —करन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karanwājĕñ —करन्वाज्यञ्**), an impostor (El.).

**hōl 1 होल् ।** कृषीवलः m. a farm labourer, an agricultural servant, i.q. **höl$^{i}$**, q.v.

**hōl 2 होल् ।** इष्टासिद्धिः m. want of success in gaining what one has long desired (Śiv. 804); trouble (El. *hól*, i.e. *hôl$^{u}$*); despair, hopelessness (Rām. 1024, 1041, 1499, 1576, 1638). **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** इष्टासिद्धेश्चित्तबाधापत्तिः m.inf. the extreme despair caused by such want of success to occur, to be reduced to the point of death by such despair (YZ. 531).

**höl हा॑ल् ।** अभ्यासागमः f., i.q. **hail**, q.v. skill acquired by practice. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ॑ञू ।** अभ्याससंभवः f.inf. such skill to come, to become expert. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —कर॑ञू ।** स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम् f.inf. to make a person skilful by continual practice; to give a person a habit.

**höl$^{i}$ हा॑लि ।** कृषीवलः m. a ploughman, an agricultural labourer, a farm-servant. **-bāy -बाय् ।** कृषीवलस्त्री f. his wife. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -क॑टु ।** कृषीवलपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭ$^{ü}$ -क॑टू**), his son or daughter (e.g. so and so's ploughman's son).

**hol$^{u}$ 1 ह॑लु ।** वक्रः adj. (f. **hüj$^{ü}$ ह॑जू**), crooked, bent, distorted, awry, oblique, askew (L.V. 108; K.Pr. 34, 75, 155; Śiv. 1018; Rām. 634, 1068, 1207, 1293, 1457); curved (YZ. 476); deformed, humpbacked, bow-legged, etc. (W. 123); offended, displeased, of a cranky nature; out of the perpendicular, oblique; flexible (El. *hul*); crooked (morally) (K.Pr. 83). **-hol$^{u}$ -ह॑लु ।** वक्रतया adv. crookedly, awry, esp. u.w. vbs. of coming, going, looking, etc. (K.Pr. 188, W. 139); as adj., intricate (El.). **-kol$^{u}$ -क॑लु ।** वक्रताविकृतः adj. (f. **hüj$^{ü}$-küj$^{ü}$ ह॑जू-क॑जू**), spoiled by crookedness, or by becoming bent, etc., usually of inan. objects (Gr.Gr. 95).

**hal$^{i}$-pöṭh$^{i}$ ह॑लि-पा॑ठि** adv. crookedly (Gr.Gr. 153).

**hol$^{u}$ 2 ह॑लु ।** कटिपार्श्वभागः m. either side of the waist, the floating ribs in that locality, the flank (El. *hul*). **—gaṇḍun —गंडुन्** m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 1462). **-wol$^{u}$ -व॑लु** m. a jingling compound signifying 'girdles and the like' (Gr.Gr. 95).

**hal$^{i}$-dôd$^{u}$ ह॑लि-दोदु ।** कटिपार्श्वास्थिरोगविशेषः m. pain (such as rheumatism) in the locality of floating ribs, pleurodynia. **-gaṇḍun -गंडुन्** or **hali-gaṇḍun हलि-गंडुन् ।** कटिबन्धनपटः m. (sg. dat. **-gaṇḍanas -गंडनस्**), a waistband, cummerbund (El.). **-köñ$^{ü}$ -का॑ञू ।** कटिपार्श्वास्थि f. the floating ribs at the waist. **-lāṭh -लाठ् ।** कटिबन्धपटविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas -लाटस्**), a kind of fringed waistband of silk or other coloured material, a girdle worn by women (El. *hilāṭ*).

**hul 1** (? spelling), m. a girdle (El.). Cf. **hol$^{u}$ 2**.

**hul 2**, in **hul haji** (? spelling), a certain cattle disease, pox. The native remedy for this is slitting the ears (L. 459) (? **hol$^{u}$-hüj$^{ü}$**).

**hūl हूल्** m. the sound made in driving away kites or other birds of prey (K.Pr. 147).

**hūl$^{i}$ हूलि ।** होलिका f. the festival known in India as the *hōlī*, the great spring festival of the Hindūs, held on the 8th of the light fortnight of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) in celebration of the vernal equinox.

**halab हलब्** (? cf. حلب) । काचविशेषः m. a kind of thick glass used for making mirrors (Rām. 31, 397, 1011).

**halab$^{i}$ हल॑बि ।** काचमयः adj. c.g. made of thick glass, see **halab**.

**halbal हल्बल् ।** अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः m. engagement in practice of or study for the acquirement of any work or knowledge. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** कार्याभ्यासशिक्षालाभः m.inf. instruction resulting in the attainment of expertness in carrying out any work to be obtained.

**hlād ह्लाद्** m. happiness, rejoicing, a feeling of happiness (L.V. 73).

**haladar हलद(ध)र्** m. N. of Balarāma, the brother of Kṛṣṇa; the Haladhara of Sanskrit literature (K. 42, 46, *et passim*), so called from his carrying a plough as a weapon (see **hal**).

**höl$^{i}$gī हा॑लिगी ।** कृषीवलवृत्तिः f. the work of a ploughman or farm labourer, usually paid by giving him a fourth share of the produce. See **höl$^{i}$**.

**hāla-hö हाल-हा॑ ।** हकारः m. the name used in schools for the letter *ha* ह.

**hailah,** see **hīla.**

**halka,** in **halka gāsa** m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Polyganum sp.*, said to be good for saddle sores (L. 76).

**hālāki** حالانكه conj. whereas, notwithstanding (W. 100).

**halkör$^{i}$ 1 हल्कांरि** حلكاري । **चित्रविशेषः** f. plating, gilding (e.g. of a book, an image, a paper, or the like). Cf. **bēl-h°,** p. 104*b*, l. 43.

**halkör$^{i}$ 2 हल्कांरि** adj. c.g. violent by nature, one ready to rage with anger without just cause, violently quarrelsome; mad (of a dog) (Gr.M.). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । अतिक्षुब्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become such. **—hūn$^{u}$ —हूनु । उन्मत्तश्वा** m. (f. **—hūñ$^{ü}$ —हूञ्**), a mad dog, a dog suffering from hydrophobia.

**halāl** حلال adj. c.g. legal, lawful, allowable (K.Pr. 36, 37, 75, 150, 252; W. 154). **—nimakh —निमख्** adj. c.g. faithful, loyal (of a servant) (Gr.M.).

**halēla हलेल** هليله । **हरीतकी** m. yellow myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula.*

**hillu,** see **hilav 2.**

**halam हलम् । वसनपुरोभागः** m. the front skirt of the *phĕran* or long gown worn by Kāshmīrīs (K.Pr. 50, 153). Used met. for begging (cf. **—dārun**) (K.Pr. 152; H. v, 4, 5). **—dārun —दारुन् । विनयप्रार्थना** m.inf. to offer the skirt (as a beggar to receive alms) (K.Pr. 155; H. ix, 11); met. with great humility to make a request for something to be done. **—dörith yun$^{u}$ —दांरिथ् यिनु । अतिविनयप्रार्थना** m.inf. to come and make such a request, to approach with a humble petition.

**hal$^{a}$mot$^{u}$ हल्मंतु** (Rām. 451, 511, 872, etc.), **halamot$^{u}$ हलमंतु** (Rām. 563, 688, 855), **halamath हलमथ्** (Rām. 526, 565, etc.), or **halamoth$^{u}$ हलमंथु** (Rām. 36) । **हनूमान्** m. (sg. dat. **halamatas हलमतस्**), Hanumān, N. of a monkey chief celebrated in Hindū mythology. He was son of the Wind and of immense strength. He was one of the chief allies of Rāma-candra in his war with Rāvaṇa, i.q. **hanumān.**

**h$^{a}$lun हलुन् । प्रसवागमः** conj. 3 [2 p.p. **h$^{a}$jyōv हज्योव्** (Gr.Gr. lxxxv)], labour (with a child) to begin, the labour pains or straining to commence. Cf. **h$^{a}$l.**

**h$^{a}$lan aʦun हलन् अचुन् । प्रसवे प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to enter labour pains, to begin to be in labour. **—lagun —लगुन् । प्रसवोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf., id. **—lüj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —लंजू-मंचू । प्रसवोन्मुखीभूता** perf. part. f. a woman who has begun to be in labour.

**halun हलुन् । वक्रीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **halyōv हल्योव्**), to be or become crooked, bent, askew, awry; to become out of the perpendicular, to become oblique (K.Pr. 214); to be or become warped (of a board) (Gr.M.); to shake, to tremble (Rām. 605). **—ḍalun —डलुन् । चञ्चलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become crooked and go wrong; (of something well poised and steady) to topple, to become unsteady; (of an an. being) to be thrown off one's balance by grief, sorrow, anxiety, or the like. **—ḍangun —डंगुन् । रुग्बाधापत्तिः** m.inf. (of a healthy man) to be suddenly afflicted by disease.

**halyō-mot$^{u}$ हल्यो-मंतु । वक्रीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **halyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ हल्ये-मंचू**) (of something naturally straight) become crooked or awry; thrown out of the perpendicular, become oblique; met. thrown out of one's balance, angry, angered, agitated.

**hilun हिलुन् । प्रवलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hilyōv हिल्योव्**) (of one who has once committed oppression, robbery, or the like with impunity), to become a habitual and confident robber, tyrant, etc.; cf. **atha-hilàn$^{i}$,** p. 58*a*, l. 46. **hilyō-mot$^{u}$ हिल्यो-मंतु । अभ्यस्तप्रावल्यः** perf. part. (f. **hilyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ हिल्ये-मंचू**), one who by the continued practice of robbery, tyranny, or the like, is expert in doing it, one who has become a professional robber or confirmed tyrant.

**halpath हल्पथ्** m. in **—karun —करुन् । आक्रम्याघातः** m.inf. to attack and beat and bruise.

**haḷ$^{a}$ran हंल्रन् । वक्रीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **haḷ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ हंल्रंञ्**), the act of making crooked, awry, oblique.

**hil$^{a}$ran हिल्रन् । वलात्कारोत्साहनम्** f. (sg. dat. **hil$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ हिल्रंञ्**), the act of inducing or tempting another to act as a confirmed robber, oppressor, etc. See **hilun.**

**hil$^{a}$run हिल्रुन् । वलात्कारोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hil$^{o}$r$^{u}$ हिल्रु**), to induce or tempt another to become an habitual robber, oppressor, etc. Cf. **hilun.**

**haḷ$^{a}$rāwun हंल्रावुन् । वक्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haḷ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ हंल्रोवु**), to make crooked, make awry, make oblique. **haḷ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ हंल्रोवु-मंतु । वक्रीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haḷ$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ हंल्रांवू-मंचू**), made crooked, made awry, made oblique.

**hil$^{a}$rāwun हिल्रावुन् । वलात्कारोत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hil$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ हिल्रोवु**), i.q. **hil$^{a}$run,** q.v.

**hiláṭ,** see **hàl$^{i}$-lāṭh,** s.v. **hol$^{u}$ 2.**

**hālath** حالت m. (sg. dat. **hālatas हालतस्**), state, condition; nature, constitution (Gr.M.).

**hālav हालव् । शलभः** m. a locust (El. *hálau* and *hálú*). Small numbers visit Kashmīr nearly every year. Musalmāns eat them. They dry them in the sun, grind them to powder, and make cakes of them (El.; L. 156, 461, *hálu*; Śiv. 1064; K.Pr. 75).

**haḷ$^{a}$wa हंल्व** حلوا । **भक्ष्यविशेषः** m. a kind of pudding (made of flour, *ghī*, syrup, dried cocoanut, spices, etc.), 'hulwa.'

**hilav 1** (? spelling), the *hillu* of L. 463, where it is described as the equivalent of **gupan-nĕnd** and of **haji,** q.q.v., and as meaning weeding and working a rice-field by cattle.

**hilav 2** **हिलव्** m. a crane (the bird) (El. *hilau*).

**hilawunᵘ** **हिलवुनु । प्रवलीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **hilawüñᵘ̈** **हिलवंञ्रू**), a man, a dog, or other animal who having once robbed or taken anything with impunity, repeats the wrong action over and over again and becomes a confirmed robber, etc.

**halwôyᵘ** **हल्वोयु** حلواي **। दुग्धादिविक्रयाजीवी** m. a maker of **halᵃwa** (q.v.); a confectioner (El. *halawói* and *halwái*).

**halwöyⁱ-wān** **हल्वांयि-वान् । दुग्धादिविक्रय्यापणः** m. a confectioner's shop.

**hölⁱway** **हांल्विय् । कृषीवलभागः** f. the share of a crop paid to a farm labourer as his wages.

**ham** **हम् । नौकादण्डः** m. the pole by which a boat is propelled in a river (esp. upstream), a punting-pole (Śiv. 1780, 1841). A boat is usually equipped with two, a longer, called **hama-tulᵘ**, and a shorter, called **hama-tᵘ̈jᵘ̈**. They are made of young deodārs (L. 79).

**hama-tᵘ̈jᵘ̈** **हम-तंजू** f., see ab. In Gr.M. spelt **hama-tujᵘ̈**. **-tulᵘ** **-तुलु । नौकादण्डः** m., see ab. **-tulⁱ zīrᵘ̈** **-तुलि ज़ीरू । दण्डेन नौचालना** f. pushing with such a pole, punting. **—wāyun** **—वायुन्** m.inf. to propel (a boat) with a punting pole, to punt (Śiv. 1488, 1805).

**hām** **हाम् । श्यामता** f. darkenedness, dirtiedness, of some white or coloured article spoiled and darkened by dirt. **—pĕñᵘ̈** **—प्यंञ्रू । पाकोद्भवः** f.inf. 'darkenedness to fall', to ripen, become dark and healthy (of small-pox pustules, or the like).

**hāma** **हाम । तृणविशेषः** f. a kind of grass growing self-sown in rice-fields, the stalks of which resemble paddy stalks, *Panicum colonum.* It is an excellent food for horses (L. 71, Śiv. 1111; cf. **dŏda-hāma,** p. 189*a*, l. 35). **-dāñĕ** **-दाञ । तृणविशेषफलम्** m. the grain of this grass. It is like panic seed, is eaten by Hindūs, and is presented as an offering in Hindū temples (L. 334). **-lörᵘ̈** **-लांरू । वालविशाला** f. a kind of small cucumber, described as elongated in shape, hollow, and with a good flavour.

**haum** (? spelling) f. the female monāl pheasant, *Lophophorus refulgens* (L. 119).

**hĕm 1** **ह्यम् । शिम्बा** f. a pod, a legume, the pod of a pea, bean, or similar vegetable (K.Pr. 81; cf. **dŏda-hĕm,** p. 189*a*, l. 38, and **kara-hĕm,** s.v. **kara 2).**

**hĕma-phal** **ह्यम-फल् । सस्यसमूहः** m. a quantity of beans, peas, or the like which have been shelled.

**hĕm 2** **ह्यम् । वलिः** f. a crease in cloth, leather, or the like. **—khasüñᵘ̈** **—खसंञ्रू । वल्युद्भवः** f.inf. a crease to rise, a crease to come into existence.

**hĕma** **ह्यम**, see **hyonᵘ**.

**hōm** **होम्**, see **hum 1.**

**hômᵘ** **होमु । श्यामः** adj. (f. **hömᵘ̈** **हांमू**), dark-coloured, dark-grey.

**hum 1** **ह्रुम्** or (Śiv. 86) **hōm** **होम्** or (K. 96, 943) **hūm** **हूम् । होमः** m. (amongst Hindūs), an oblation with fire, a burnt-offering (of *ghī*, fruit, or the like).

**humukᵘ** **ह्रुमुकु । हवनसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **humücᵘ̈** **ह्रुमंचू**), of, or belonging to a burnt-offering (such as the thing offered, the altar or implements employed, the ceremony observed, the country in which it is performed, or the like).

**humas bĕhun** **ह्रुमस् व्यह्रुन् । हवनप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to sit (i.e. station oneself) for a burnt-offering, to commence a burnt-offering.

**hum 2** **ह्रुम्**, **huma** **ह्रुम**, see **huh.**

**humⁱ** **ह्रुमि** in **-sondᵘ** **-संन्दु**, **-sünzᵘ̈** **-संज़ू**, see **huh.**

**humᵘ** **ह्रुमु । दारुविशेषः** m. a kind of tree growing on the lower mountain slopes; the ash, *Fraxinus floribunda* or *Moorcroftiana* (L. 79, *hom*; El. *hamú, húm*); its wood, described as soft and smooth. The latter is much prized by agriculturists for implements, esp. plough handles, and boatmen esteem it for paddles.

**hambōla** **हम्बोल । शम्बलम्** m. the coin or piece of gold or other metal placed by Hindūs in the mouth of the corpse as a viaticum.

**ham-buli-bulē** **हम्-वुलि-वुले । प्रोत्साहनम्** m. encouragement or incitement to engage in any act (such as that given by a grown-up person to a child).

**hamcū** همچو adv. just as, even as, like (YZ. 198).

**hamad** **हमद्** or (H. vii, 4) **hamud** **हमुद्** (= حمد), m. praise (El.). **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to praise (El.); esp. to praise or bless (God). **—parun** **परुन्** m.inf. to recite praises (H. vii, 4).

**ham-ham** **हम्-हम् । शीघ्रगमागमशब्दः** m. the noise of rapid footfalls in running backwards and forwards, the sound of running.

**hĕmahö** **ह्यमहां**, see **hyonᵘ**.

**ham-hásⁱtī** **हम्-हंसिती । मदोत्कर्षख्यापनम्** f. display of pride or self-conceit by an unworthy person (in order to cause annoyance to another), groundless and malicious arrogance.

**hĕmahöv** **ह्यमहांव्**, see **hyonᵘ**.

**hamkhāna** همخانه adj. c.g. residing together, living in the same house, of the same house (El.).

**hamal 1** **हमल्** حمل । **गर्भः** m. gestation, pregnancy; the fruit of the womb, the young that is borne in the womb, fœtus. **—raṭun —रटुन् । गर्भधारणम्** m.inf. to conceive, become pregnant.

**hamal 2** **हमल् । प्रदेशविशेषः** f. N. of a pargana of Kashmīr, lying to the west of the Wŏlur Lake, the ancient Śamālā and the Hummel of the maps. RT.Tr. II, 484.

**ham$^{a}$la** **हमल** حمله m. a charge, attack, assault, onset (Gr.M.).

**hamāl** **हमाल्** حمال । **धान्यभारिकः** m. a carrier of burdens, a porter (L.V. 107, voc. **hamāli**); (in Kāshmīrī) a grain-carrier (he carries it in leather bags each holding a *kharwār* or about 152 lb.); a man who lives by tending cows and selling their milk, a cowherd, a milkman. **—wadun —वदुन् । रुदितविशेषः** m.inf. to perform an ancient method of lamentation on the decease of the head of a household. In this the surviving relatives every morning for ten days after the death used to collect a crowd of grain-porters and cowherds and sing to them the deeds of the deceased to the accompaniment of loud wailing.

**hāmul$^{u}$** **हामुलु । वृहत्स्तम्बपार्श्वखण्डः** m. a section of a log of wood cut out of a tree trunk which has been split up lengthways into four sections, so that each has three corners.

**hĕmal** **ह्यमल् । वलियुतः** adj. c.g. marked with a long crease, whether by nature or accidentally. Cf. **hĕm 2.**

**himāl** **हिमाल्** m. the Himālaya Mountain. Personified as father of Pārvatī, wife of the god Śiva, in Śiv. 426, 635, 683, 686, 692, 714, 728, 837, 1219, 1221, 1259, 1318, 1440, 1456. Cf. **himālay.**

**humal** **ह्रुमल्** adj. c.g. one who is in the habit of making burnt-offerings. Used —°, as in **ạnd$^{a}$ra-humal,** p. 32*b*, l. 30.

**himālay** **हिमालय्** m., i.q. **himāl,** q.v. (Śiv. 411, 427, 656, 664, 723, 831, 842, 962, 1517).

**hamām** **हमाम्** حمام । **उष्णगृहविशेषः** m. a hot bath, a Turkish bath, *ḥammām*, a bagnio, either at home or outside (K.Pr. 75, 160, 242). See L. 281 for particulars. **-gạj$^{i}$ -गंजि । उष्णगृहचुल्लीविशेषः** f. the furnace of a Turkish bath (K.Pr. 48). **—karun करुन् । वातव्याधिचिकित्साविशेषः** m.inf. to take a course of Turkish baths as a cure for rheumatism. It lasts one or two days.

**hamöm$^{i}$** **हमांमि** حمامي । **उष्णगृहनियोज्यः, मन्त्रानुकारी** m. the owner or keeper of a *ḥammām* or Turkish bath; the attendant at such a bath; met. one accustomed to follow implicitly, and without question, advice given by others.

**hĕmmath, himmath** همت f. (sg. dat. **hĕmmüts$^{ü}$** **ह्यम्मंचू**), spirit, courage, bravery (K.Pr. 91, 232); good ambition (W. 33).

**hamīn** همين pron. even this, this very, this same (K.Pr. 22).

**hamun** **हमुन् । शमनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hamyōv** **हम्योव्**), to be extinguished (of fire); met. to be extinguished, cooled (of anger, fever, etc.). **hamyō-mot$^{u}$** **हम्यो-मंतु । शमितः** perf. part. (f. **hamyē-müts$^{ü}$** **हम्ये-मंचू**), extinguished, cooled (of fire, anger, fever, etc.); pacified, cooled (of an angry person, or one suffering from fever).

**himun** **हिमुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **himyōv** **हिम्योव्**), to become snow, to be turned into snow (L. 16).

**humun** **ह्रुमुन् । हवनकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hum$^{u}$** **ह्रुमु**), (amongst Hindus) to make a burnt-offering (see **hum**) (Śiv. 379; Rām. 226, 636, 956, 998). **hum$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **ह्रुमु-मंतु । आहुतः** perf. part. (f. **hum$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** **ह्रुमू-मंचू**), offered in a burnt-offering; met. (of any food) eaten and digested.

**hāmanun** **हामनुन् । श्यामीभवनम्, शीतलापाकोद्भवः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hāmanyōv** **हामन्योव्**), to become dark-coloured from disease or the like; to become ripe (of smallpox pustules).

**hamnishīn** همنشين m. a companion, a familiar friend (H. vii, 21, 24).

**hāmanay** **हामनय् । श्यामतागमः, दोषारोपः** f. darkening or blackening (of the face from disease, sorrow, or the like); met. 'blackening of the face' owing to its owner being subjected to a disgraceful accusation.

**hāmĕr** **हाम्यर् । श्यामता** m. darkness of colour, greyness.

**hạm$^{a}$run** **हंमरुन् । शान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hạm$^{o}$r$^{u}$** **हंमंरु**), to extinguish (a fire or the like); met. to cool, assuage (pride, fever, anger, grief, etc.), caus. of **hamun,** q.v. **hạm$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **हंमंरु-मंतु । शान्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **hạm$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** **हंमंरू-मंचू**), put out, extinguished (by someone) (of fire); met. cooled, assuaged (by someone) (of pride, fever, anger, etc., as ab.); cooled, assuaged (of a person affected by the ab.).

**họ̆m$^{a}$ran** **ह्रुंमरन् । शान्तीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **họ̆m$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** **ह्रुंमरंञू**), cooling, esp. cooling of pride, anger, etc., by disgrace, forcible action, or the like.

**họ̆m$^{a}$rāwun** **ह्रुंमरावुन् । शान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆m$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** **ह्रुंमरोवु**), to appease, cool, assuage (one's own or another's anger, pride, fever, etc.), esp. when done by force or by putting to disgrace. Cf. **hamun, hạm$^{a}$run,** and **họ̆m$^{a}$ran. họ̆m$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **ह्रुंमरोवु-मंतु । शमितः** perf. part. (f. **họ̆m$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** **ह्रुंमरांवू-मंचू**), appeased, cooled, assuaged (of anger, etc., as ab.); appeased, etc. (of a person under the influence of anger, etc.).

**hams 1 हंस् । हंसः** m. (sg. gen. **hamsun$^{u}$ हंसुनु** in Śiv. 897, 1516), a swan (L.V. 86; Śiv. 351, 1105); the soul (cf. **haṁs 2**). In Hindū mythology the swan is the vehicle of the god Brahmā (Śiv. 160, 801). See **haṁs 2**. **hamsa-dôr$^{u}$ हंस-दोरु** or (Śiv. 1177) **hamsa-dwār हंस-द्वार्** m. 'the soul-door', N. of a holy mountain spur, passed by Hindū pilgrims on the route up the sacred mountain of Haramŏkh in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1052, 1177, 1516, 1607, 1891; Rām. 249). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

**haṁs 2 हंस्** m. N. of a certain *mantra*, or mystic formula used by Śaiva Hindūs. It is said to be a representation of the Sanskrit words *sō 'ham*, written in reversed order as *'haṁ saḥ*, meaning 'I am that', i.e. 'I am one with God', or 'God and I are one'. It is thus used as a name for the sacred syllable *ōṁ*, in its character of the *anāhata śabda* (in Kāshmīrī, *anāhath*, or *anāhata, shĕbd*) or unobstructed sound, also called the *azapā* (see *anāhata-shĕbd* and *azapā*) or unuttered word. It is described as being almost inarticulate, and as being really uttered only by the deity, indwelling in the breast of the worshipper, and therefore to have no human utterer or obstructer of its sound. It is often represented as being equivalent to the Supreme Himself (Śiv. 1011, 1027, 1064, 1687, 1693, 1783). When this *mantra* is mentioned, by a play of meanings, it is often capable of being translated by 'swan' (**hams 1**). Cf. **hamsa-nād,** bel.

**hamsa-gad हंस-गद्** m. i.q. **-nād,** bel. (Śiv. 1607). **-gath -गथ्** f. (sg. dat. **-güts$^{ü}$ -गंचू**), the unobstructed path of this *mantra*, as explained ab. (L.V. 65). **-nād -नाद्** m. i.q. **haṁs,** ab. Owing to the play on the meaning of **haṁs 1** mentioned ab., this formula is represented as having wings to bear the soul to the Supreme (Śiv. 897, 1516, 1827, 1891). Cf. JRAS., 1910, p. 1337.

**hĕmsā ह्यंसा । जीवघातः** f. slaughter, esp. slaughter of living creatures for food lawful to Kāshmīrī Hindūs; sin (generally) (Śiv. 897). **—gatshün$^{ü}$ —गछंञू । अतिलोभोद्भवः** f.inf. extreme rapacity to occur, of such a kind that it does not stop at robbing the powerless of their property or even the hungry of their food (Rām. 607).

**hamēshĕ** همیشه adv. always, ever, continually (El., W. 95). **—bahar** (? spelling), a medicinal plant used internally as an antiphlogistic (L. 75).

**hamsāsan हंसासन्** m. he whose seat is a swan, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā, whose vehicle was that bird (Śiv. 160, cf. 801). See **hams 1.**

**hamsāy हंसाय्** f. a neighbourhood (Gr.M.). Cf. the next.

**hamsāyĕ हंसाय** همسایه **। समीपवास्तव्यः** m. living under the same shade; hence, a neighbour (K.Pr. 75; Śiv. 41, 897; H. x, 5, 12).

**hamsôy$^{u}$ हंसोयु । समीपवास्तव्यः** m. a neighbour, a near-dweller.

**hamsöy$^{i}$-bāy हंसांयि-वाय् । समीपवास्तव्यस्त्री** f. a neighbour's wife; a female neighbour.

**hĕmath ह्यमथ्** همت f. (sg. dat. **hĕmüts$^{ü}$ ह्यमंचू**), magnanimity (Śiv. 728); spirit, courage, bravery; power, strength, ability (Rām. 36).

**hamat$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ हमत्जू, hamatul$^{u}$ हमतुलु,** see **ham.**

**hĕmaw ह्यमव्,** see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**humuv$^{u}$ ह्रुमुवु । दारुविशेषमयः** adj. (f. **humüv$^{ü}$ ह्रुमंवू**), made of ash-wood. Cf. **hum$^{u}$.**

**hȧm$^{i}$yāñ हंमियाञ्** همیان f. a long purse or scrip (esp. one hung at the side); a purse (Śiv. 1311).

**himāyĕth** حمایت f. protection (K.Pr. 104); guardianship, patronage, support (K.Pr. 81). **—karün$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to protect, guard, patronize. ? Cf. El. *himayit karinyi*, to entrust.

**humāz ह्रुमाज़्** m. *Polygonum* (El.).

**han हन्** or **hanā हना** or **hanāh हनाह् । मनाक्** f. (sg. dat. **hani हनि,** Gr.Gr. 70), a part, a fragment (Śiv. 1869); a little of anything as in **dih hanā,** give a little (Gr.M.); **hanā trukh$^{u}$,** moderately intelligent (K.Pr. 76); often —° (Gr.Gr. 165) as in **āba-hanā** or **pā̃-hanā,** a little water (Gr.M.); **kapara-hanā,** a small amount of cloth, some cloth (Gr.M.); —° also used as a dim. suff. as in **ạb$^{a}$ra-han,** a very thin or slight cloud; **añĕcĕ-han** (cf. **añoṭ$^{u}$**), a small dish-cover; **asana-hanā,** a small laugh, a smile; **bāna-han,** a small vessel, a cup (YZ. 421); **gāḍi-han,** a small fish (K.Pr. 14); **gāma-han,** a small village (K.Pr. 109); **kañi-hanā,** a pebble (YZ. 235); **kōri-han,** a little daughter, a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70); **lōri-han,** a little stick, a walking stick (K.Pr. 70); **ratshi-han,** a very little of something (H. v, 6). **han-han हन्-हन् । निःशेषः** f. every part, every fragment, every constituent, every bit, the entirety (of anything or action) (Śiv. 554, 773, 975, 1002, 1431, etc.; Rām. 345, 517, 579, etc.); as adv. bit by bit (of an army or the like), man by man, company by company, gradually (Rām. 1325).

**hana-wana हन-वन । अकस्मात्** adv. bits from everywhere, in great numbers, suddenly (of profit, increase, or the like) (Śiv. 1347, 1411).

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**hanā** हना or **hanāh** हनाह् । ईषन्मात्रा f. a little, a small quantity, as in **aňĕma-hanā,** a little rice-gruel; **bata-hanā,** a little cooked rice (H. x, 3); **dŏba-hanā,** a small pit (H. viii, 7); **kashĕna-hanā,** a small amount of scratching (H. xii, 16); **pā̃-hanā,** a little water; also used to indicate something or other indefinite (only with reference to fem. things or actions).

**hani hani** हनि हनि । अल्पाल्पशः adv. bit by bit, little by little (Śiv. 160); in every bit, in every fragment, throughout the totality (Śiv. 180, 235, 368, 868, 1107, 1146, 1281, etc.; Rām. 1484, 1617); in small pieces; in many fragments (L.V. 103; H. viii, 6). **hani-pĕṭh han** हनि-प्यठ् हन् । परितो लब्धिः f. bit upon bit; hence (of things collected or earned), gradual gain, little by little from here and there.

**hān** हान् f. (sg. dat. **hōñ$^{ü}$** हांञू, Gr.Gr. 69), loss, harm, damage (Śiv. 238, 425, 1756; Rām. 1076, 1238, 1609, 1703, 1728, 1771; K. 797); diminution; disgrace (Śiv. 1677); injury, interruption to work (Gr.M.). **—anüñ$^{ü}$** —अनंञू । कलङ्कारोपणम् f.inf. to bring loss; hence, to spread abroad scandal about or charges against a person (whether deserved or not). **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$** —गछंञू । स्पर्शमात्रेण दोषापत्तिः loss to occur; blame to occur; hence, blame to fall on someone or something immediately responsible for breakage, or the like, where such breakage was impending and required only the merest touch to cause it to take place (Rām. 255); to become despondent (Rām. 664). **—khārüñ$^{ü}$** —खारंञू । दोषारोपणम् f.inf. to cause loss to mount; hence, when anything has been damaged or destroyed by one person, to charge another person with being the cause thereof. **—khasüñ$^{ü}$** —खसंञू । दोषापातः f.inf. loss to mount; hence, when one person has caused loss or damage, another to be held responsible for it or charged with it. **—tulüñ$^{ü}$** —तलंञू f.inf. to suffer loss (Rām. 761). **—yiñ$^{ü}$** —यिञू । कलङ्कागमः f.inf. disgrace to come; a bad repute for immorality, etc., to be gained.

**hānē** हाने or **hanū-ḍūn$^{u}$** हनू-डूनु m. the Indian horse-chestnut, *Pavia Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-ḍūn$^{u}$.**

**hĕn 1** ह्यन् । भयानुस्मृतिः m. (sg. abl. **hĕna 1** ह्यन), a state of fear of punishment for some fault, owing to previous experience of such punishment, 'a burnt child dreading the fire.' **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । भयानुध्यानम् m.inf. to be afraid of the consequences of any action owing to previous experience of the unpleasant results of a previous similar action.

**hĕn 2** ह्यन् m. the act of taking (Gr.Gr. 120, where 'placing' is a misprint).

**hĕna 2** ह्यन, see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hĕnā** حنا m. the *Lawsonia inermis* or Indian myrtle, *henna* (used for staining the nails of the hand and feet) (El.).

**hĕni** ह्यनि, **hĕnī** ह्यनी, see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hin,** see **hiñ.**

**hīn** हीन् । हीनः adj. c.g. deprived or bereft of, free from, devoid of; deficient, defective, faulty; (of a person) mean, vile, despicable (owing to lowness of caste). Cf. **hyūn$^{u}$.**

**hīni** हीनि, see **hyūn$^{u}$.**

**hōnī** हांनी f., i.q. **hān,** q.v.

**h$^{o}$n$^{u}$** हुंनु । शून्यस्वान्तः adj. (f. **h$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$** हुंञू) (properly 1 p.p. of **h$^{a}$nun,** q.v.), swollen, dropsical; swollen and hollow, become worthless (like a blown out bladder) (Rām. 853, 973); huge, stout (Rām. 1337); churlish, morose, glum, grumpy, surly, sullen, unsympathetic. Cf. **hon$^{u}$.**

**hon$^{u}$** हंनु । उपतापी m. a man of harsh or churlish disposition, ever envious of others' success, a churl. Cf. **h$^{o}$n$^{u}$.**

**hūn$^{u}$ 1** हूनु । श्वा m. (sg. dat. **hūnis** हूनिस्, abl. **hōni** होनि. The f. is **hūñ$^{ü}$** हूञू, q.v.), a dog (K.Pr. 35, 52, 58, 82, 84, 114, 224; H. viii, 4, 9, 10, 12; Rām. 807, 849).

**hūn$^{i}$-aḍij$^{ü}$** हूनि-अडिजू । वाधानुभवदार्ढ्यम् f. a dog's bone; met. hardness gained by a man of bad conduct owing to his being universally ill-treated and being knocked about by everyone. **-bukur$^{u}$** -वुकुरु । श्वमुखः m. 'dog-faced'; met. a stubborn fellow who will not give up his habits, no matter how much he is beaten or abused. **-buth$^{u}$** -वुथु । श्वमुखः m. id. (Gr.Gr. 75); 'a dog's face,' stubbornness (cf. K.Pr. 82, *honih buth*, a bitch's face). **-buthōr$^{ü}$** -वुथांरू । श्ववदाचरणम् f. 'dog-facedness'; stubbornness, persistence in misconduct in spite of abuse or disgrace. **-hāl** -हाल् । श्वसंभावना m. 'a dog's condition'; hence, frequent ill-treatment and abuse of a man, as if he were a dog. **-har** -हर् । श्वकलहः f. 'dog's quarrelling'; the fighting of a number of people for a trivial cause, the fighters, as it were, tearing each other limb, and in a moment becoming good friends again. **-loṭ$^{u}$** -लंटु । यथाजातस्वभावः m. 'a dog's tail' (which retains its curl no matter how much you bandage it); an ill-born low fellow, who does not change his nature, even when instructed and trained. **-māray** -मारय् । श्वहत्या f. 'dog-killing'; killing men, as if they were dogs, without discrimination, in a time of anarchy. **-mĕṭ$^{ü}$**

**-स्यटू । श्वभागः** f. 'the dog's bit'; (amongst Hindūs) when dinner is served, one of the three bits of food taken from the dish and thrown outside as an offering to a god, for dogs to eat (K.Pr. 133). **-māz -माज़्** m. dog's flesh, vile food (K.Pr. 36). **-māzas wātal-wāza -माज़स् वातल्-वाज़ । समसंयोगः** m. a low-caste cook for dog's flesh; hence, setting a mean fellow to mean or doubtful work (K.Pr. 84). **-rôchᵘ -रोछु । श्वनिवारकः(पालकः)** m. a dog-guard; hence (1) a dog-keeper, a person employed to feed and tend dogs; (2) a person employed to guard (e.g. a cooking-place, or an eating-place) from dogs. **-röchⁱ -रॊछि । श्वपालना** f. dog-guarding; hence (1) feeding and tending dogs; (2) guarding food, etc., from dogs; (3) the guarding (of a house, etc.), by a dog; (4) a club used to protect oneself from dogs. **-ṭãw -टँव् । श्वाक्रन्दः** m. a single bark or howl of a dog; a similar lamentable cry or howl uttered by a human being. **-ts̃opᵘ -च़ंपु । श्वदंशः** m. the bite of a dog, the wound caused by such a bite; the disease caused by such; met. a malicious, malevolent man. **-wôlᵘ -वोलु । श्वपालः** m. a man employed to look after dogs; one fond of keeping dogs. **-wŏph -व्वफ् । श्ववलान्निपातः** m. (sg. dat. **-wŏphas व्वफस्**), a dog's flying (at a person), the attack made by a dog. **-wōray -वोरय् । श्वभषणम्** f. the barking or howl of a dog; met. a lamentable cry or howl by a human being. **-wushka 1 -वुश्क । विपरीताचरणः** m. one who habitually acts contrary to orders. **-wushka 2 -वुश्क । तृणफलभेदः** f. dog-barley, darnel, tares (as in Matt. xiii, 25) (K.Pr. 84, 251; W. 139). **-wath bröŕⁱ-wath -वथ् ब्रॊरि-वथ् । विषमसंचारणा** f. (sg. dat. **-wati -वति**), dog's path (and) cat's path; (of two persons who are thrown together in business) acting at variance, discord, cat-and-dog relations.

**hūnᵘ 2 हनु । पद्मबीजफलसारान्तराङ्कुरम्** f. the small green nucleus-shoot of the kernel of a lotus seed.

**hūnⁱ-hüṭᵘ̈ हनि-हंटू । विभेदनशेषितस्थाणुः** f. the nucleus-wood, the centre of the trunk of a tree left standing as a support for the pile of logs cut away from it.

**hand हन्द् । शाकभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **handi हन्दि**), chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*, endive (K.Pr. 251). It is valued as a vegetable (L. 72). It has three varieties **ārᵃm-hand, kahū-hand,** and **wan-hand.** El. probably by a misprint also spells this word **haud.**

**handi-byôlᵘ हन्दि-ब्योलु । शाकविशेषबीजम्** m. chicory seed, used as a remedy for diarrhœa. **-lũ̄ṭᵘ̈ -लूँटू** or **-lũ̄ṭh -लूँठ् । शाकविशेषसमूहगुम्फः** f. (sg. dat. **lũ̄ṭĕ लूँट्य**), a bunch of partly dried chicory-leaves kept for use when required. **-mūl -मूल् । शाकविशेषमूलम्** m. chicory root, used as a medicine for several diseases. **-pōsh -पोश् । शाकविशेषपुष्पम्** m. chicory flower. It is bright blue, and is often cultivated in gardens (L. 72, Rām. 1094). **-ras -रस् । शाकविशेषमूलस्वरसः** m. the juice of the chicory-root, used as a medicine for continued fever. **-thôpᵘ -थोपु । शाकविशेषसमूहः** m. a bunch or handful of chicory plants. **-ts̃yūṭᵘ -च़्यूटु । शाकभेदसूदविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-ts̃īṭis -च़ीटिस्**, abl. **-ts̃ēṭi -च़ेटि**), a decoction of pounded chicory root, used as a medicine or regimen for invalids.

**hānḍ हांड्**, see **hā̃ḍ.**

**hānḍa हांड**, see **hā̃ḍa.**

**hĕnd** هند m. India. **hĕnda-lürᵘ̈ ह्यन्द-लंरू । अत्युन्नतसदनविशेषः** f. a mansion, a palace.

**hĕnda ह्यंद**, see **hyondᵘ.**

**hĕnḍa ह्यंड । छत्राकम्** f. a mushroom, esp. an edible one; cf. **hĕḍur.** Mushrooms are used in stews, broths, or the like.

**hondᵘ 1 हंन्दु । संबन्धी** adj. (f. **hünzᵘ̈ हंज़ू**), the post-position of the genitive case, governing the dative; used with all feminine and all plural nouns, and also with animate nouns in the m.sg. In the last case, the final *s* of the preceding dat. sg. causes the initial *h* of the **hondᵘ** to be elided, so that the postposition apparently becomes **sondᵘ**, as in **ts̃ūra-sondᵘ**, of a thief, for **ts̃ūras-hondᵘ, mölⁱ-sondᵘ,** of a father, for **mölis-hondᵘ.** This postposition is occasionally used with adverbs, as in **yuri-hondᵘ wŏla,** come (to the direction) of here, come hither (H. v. 5).

**hondᵘ 2 हंन्दु । अतिशीतलता** m. extreme coldness of a liquid (such as water, milk, etc.), the state of being frozen hard (cf. **hạndurᵘ**).

**hoṇḍᵘ 1 हंडु । मेषः** m. a ram, esp. a large fat one (L.V. 77; K.Pr. 82, 158).

**hoṇḍᵘ 2 हंडु** m. in **hạnḍⁱ-pākh हंडि-पाख् । अतिपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), cooking tough food or the like for a long time, so as to make it tender and digestible.

**hŏnḍᵘ̈ 1 हूंडू । ऋणपिडका** f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ हूंज्य**), a bill of exchange, money-order, draft, cheque.

**hŏnjĕ-gāsa khyonᵘ हूंज्य-गास ख्यंनु । स्वगुणेन वृत्त्याजीवनम्** m.inf. to eat the grass of a money-order; hence, to live or support oneself on one's own earnings. **-way -वय् । ऋणपिडकावेतनम्** f. the commission on bill of exchange, money-order, or the like.

**hŏnḍᵘ̈ 2 हूंडू । एकारस्वरचिह्नम्** f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ हूंज्य**), the name given to the character ے, or non-initial *ĕ*. Cf. **hŏnjōr.**

**hanḍāl** हंडाल् । दुःशीला f. (sg. dat. **hanḍöj**$^{ü}$ हंडांजू), a badly conducted woman, an unchaste woman. Cf. **hath-hanḍöj**$^{ü}$, s.v. **hath.**

**hanḍam** हंडम् । व्यभिचारिणी f. i.q. **hanḍāl.**

**hanḍama** हंडम । मूढवृत्तिः adj. e.g. foolish, stupid.

**hanḍun** हंडुन् । उपभुक्तीभवनम् conj. 3 (1 p.p. **hanḍyōv** हंड्योव्) (of a garment, ornament, etc.), to have been used, to show signs of slight wear.

**hanḍanhār** हंडन्हार् । वङ्कालपरिचेयः, दृढः adj. e.g. used only a short time; hence (as compared with other things of the same kind), good for much further use or wear; strong, lasting, durable.

**hanū-ḍūn**$^{u}$ हनू-डूनु or **hānē** हाने m. the Indian horse chestnut, *Paria Indica* (El.). Cf. **hānakh-ḍūn**$^{u}$.

**han-dõn**$^{ü}$ हन्-दांञ्जू । भूषणसमुदायः f. a general term for all the ornaments (esp. the smaller ones) worn by women.

**hanḍur**$^{u}$ हंन्दुरु । आश्यानीभावः, अतिशीतलः adj. (f. **hanḍ**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ हंन्द्रू or **hanḍür**$^{ü}$ हंन्द्रू), frozen hard (of a lake, etc.); (e.g. of water, milk, food, clothing, a country, a season) extremely cold, freezingly cold (W. 112). In L. 335 the word (spelt *handru*) is used for a cold wind that blows from the mountain peaks, and chills and shrivels up the rice crop. **—lagun** —लगुन् । आश्यानीभवनम् m.inf. freezing to come on; (of a man's body) to become stiff with cold (e.g. when at the point of death, or the like).

**hanḍ**$^{a}$**r**$^{i}$**-khünḍ**$^{ü}$ हंन्द्रि-खंडू । श्यानीभूतजलखण्डः f. the part of the water of a lake or pond which has been frozen over.

**hanḍur**$^{u}$ हंडुरु । पलालः m. dried and withered rice-straw standing barren in the field.

**hānḍur**$^{u}$ हांडुरु, see **hā̃ḍur**$^{u}$.

**hanḍ**$^{a}$**run** हंन्दरुन् । आश्यानीभवनम्, शीतीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hanḍ**$^{a}$**ryōv** हंन्दर्योव्), (of a liquid) to become frozen, to turn to ice); (of anything else) to become freezingly cold, to be frozen; met. (of love) to be frozen, indignation to be felt against one whom one has hitherto loved (Rām. 1011, 1048). **hanḍ**$^{a}$**ryō-mot**$^{u}$ हंन्दर्यो-मंतु । अतिशीतीभूतः, जाताक्तारोषः perf. part. (f. **hanḍ**$^{a}$**ryē-müʦ**$^{ü}$ हंन्दर्ये-मंचू), frozen; become very cold; filled with indignation against a friend.

**hanḍ**$^{a}$**rĕr** हंन्दर्यर् । अतिशीतता m. extreme coldness, a frozen condition (e.g. of a thing, a country, or a season) (W. 112). **—khyon**$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु m.inf. to feel icy cold (K.Pr. 63).

**hanḍ**$^{a}$**rāwun** हंन्दरावुन् । अतिशीतलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hanḍ**$^{a}$**rôw**$^{u}$ हंन्दरोवु), to cause (something previously warm) to become extremely cold, to freeze (something), to ice. **hanḍ**$^{a}$**rôw**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ हंन्दरोवु-मंतु । आश्यानीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hanḍ**$^{a}$**röw**$^{ü}$**-müʦ**$^{ü}$ हंन्दरांवू-मंचू), made extremely cold (by some cause), frozen (by someone).

**hanḍish** हंडिश् or **hȧnḍish** हंडिश् । संदंशविशेषः f. a fine kind of pincers used by goldsmiths. Cf. **atha-h°**, p. 58*b*, l. 1.

**hindustān** हिन्दुस्तान् ہندوستان m. India (Gr.M., Gr.Gr. 150, Rām. 1132).

**hindustöni** हिन्दुस्तांनि ہندوستانی adj. e.g. of or belonging to India (Gr.Gr. 150); the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.). **—zĕv** ज़्यव f. the Hindōstānī language (Gr.M.).

**hanḍāwun** हंडावुन् । उपभोगः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hanḍôw**$^{u}$ हंडोवु), to use (a garment, an ornament, or the like) till it begins to show signs of wear. **hanḍôw**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ हंडोवु-मंतु । उपभुक्तः perf. part. (f. **hanḍöw**$^{ü}$**-müʦ**$^{ü}$ हंडांवू-मंचू), worn till signs of becoming worn out by constant use appear.

**hĕndawan** ह्यन्दवन् or **hendavĕnd** ह्यन्द्व्यन्द् (= ہندوانہ) । फलभेदः (पालीवतः) m. a water melon (L. 348, 462; K.Pr. 174, 184, 218). **-kāl** -काल् । फलविशेषोत्पत्तिकालः m. the water melon season (about the months of August and September). **-pŏkhur** -प्वखुर् । पालीवतावापः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏkharas** -प्वखरस्), a water basin for irrigating water melons; a young water melon with the sprouts just opening. **-pālēza** -पालेज़ । पालीवताधिरोहणी m. a kind of trellis on which water melons are grown.

**hĕndavĕnda-kul**$^{u}$ ह्यन्द्व्यन्द-कुलु m. the water melon plant (El.).

**hĕnd**$^{i}$**yõn**$^{ü}$ ह्यन्दियांञ्जू । वर्णिस्त्री f., see **hyond**$^{u}$.

**hang 1** हंग् । उष्णीषशिरः, द्वारोर्ध्वभागः m. the top part of a head-covering or turban (K.Pr. 76); the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel (Śiv. 1075). **-kuṭh**$^{u}$ -कुठु । द्वारोर्ध्वकोष्ठम् m. the lintel-room, i.e. a small upper room over a large doorway, a room over a portico; according to El., the small centre chamber on the second floor, which is often used as a dormitory (El.).

**hanga-düj**$^{ü}$ हंग-दंजू । शिरोवेष्टनपटिका f. a kind of square kerchief used as a head-covering by Musalmān women. **-nyās** -न्यास् । द्वारोर्ध्वभागिकस्तम्बविशेषः m. the cross-bar of the upper part of a door-frame, a lintel. **-ʦhôg**$^{u}$ -छ़ोगु । काकपक्षविशेषः m. a kind of curl or ringlet hanging in front of the ear, worn by people living in the country to the north of the Kashmīr Valley. **-ʦracĕ** -च़्रच्य । वेणीबन्धविशेषः f.pl. a method of braiding the hair in plaits, principally used by girls; cf. **ʦrüṭ**$^{ü}$. **-wār** -वार् । स्तम्बविशेषः m. a horizontal beam along the wall of a house for supporting an upper story; cf. **wār.** **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । ऊर्ध्वतो योजना m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), lintel-joining; hence (in building) fastening one beam above another; (in making clothes) fastening one part above another.

**hangi** or **hangas lāgun 1** हंगि (हंगस्) लागुन् m.inf. to place (a flower or an ornament) on the head.

**hangas-manz** हंगस्-मज़् adv. in the centre of the turban; hence met. by conflation with **hang 2,** in a place of security and honour (K.Pr. 259).

**hang 2** हंग् هنگ m. understanding, intellect, wisdom; majesty, authority; dignity, gravity; strength, power, ability.

**hangi lôg$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** हंगि लोगु-मंतु । अत्यादरेण स्वीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—löj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —लांजू-मंचू), accepted with great honour, received with great respect (of a person or thing). **—lāgun 2** —लागुन् or **hangas lāgun** हंगस् लागुन् । अतिसंमानना m.inf. to receive or accept with great respect.

**hangas-manz** हंगस्-मज़्, see under **hang 1.**

**hang 3** हंग् । पक्षः m. a side in relationship (as we say 'on the mother's side', 'on the father's side').

**hāng** हांग्, see **hā̃g** 1 and 2.

**hanga** हंग । निमित्तम् adv. on account of, for (this, that, or other) cause (principally u.w. pronouns). **—manga** —मंग । यदि नाम adv. if ever, if at any time, if at all; (according to El.) adj. e.g. sudden; cf. the next. **—ta manga** —त मंग । अकस्मात् adv. suddenly, unexpectedly (K.Pr. 221; H. iii, 6; K. 1087); by chance, accidentally; without hesitation, promptly.

**hángi** (L. 157, 464), a snail, see **hō̃giñ.**

**hĕng** ह्यंग् । शृङ्गम् m. the horn of an animal (K.Pr. 49, 81; Rām. 634, 924; K. 351). **— phuṭarán$^{i}$** —फुटरंनि । गर्वनाशनम् m.pl. inf. to break (so-and-so's) horns; met. to humble, abase, humiliate, esp. when some mighty person is abased by some feeble person over whom he has tyrannized. **—ṭ$^{a}$sanán$^{i}$** —ट्सनंनि । निर्निमित्तोपतापगम् m.pl. inf. the thrust in the horns; met. causelessly to tyrannize over and oppress feeble persons.

**hĕnga-mŏnḍ$^{ü}$** ह्यंग-म्वंडू । शृङ्गमूलम्, गूढमदः f. the base or root of a horn; met. hidden pride, concealed self-satisfaction (owing to some private cause, such as the secret accumulation of wealth, or the like). **-phuṭ$^{u}$** -फुटु । भङ्गशृङ्गः adj. (f. **-phuṭ$^{ü}$** -फुटू), broken-horned, having a horn or horns broken; met. humiliated (by the loss of fortune, friend, or the like). **-traṭh** -त्रठ् । मदोत्कर्षः f. (sg. dat. **traṭi** त्रटि), extreme pride or conceit (owing to wealth, family, or the like) combined with miserly conduct. **-zyūṭh$^{u}$** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घशृङ्गः adj. (f. **-zīṭh$^{ü}$** -ज़ीठू), long-horned; met. arrogant, puffed up with conceit (owing to having numerous adherents, relations, friends, or the like).

**hĕngan mĕʦ$^{ü}$ ladüñ$^{ü}$** ह्यंगन् म्यंचू लदंञू । निर्हेतु-कलहः f.inf. to put earth on the horns; met. causelessly, and out of arrogance, to engage in quarrelling, abuse, or the like).

**hŏnga** ह्वंग । ओषधिमूलविशेषः f. N. of the root of a certain wild creeper, said to be very poisonous, but used medicinally for the relief of fistula, ulcers, and similar diseases; met. looking upon all food and occupation as deadly poison, disease accompanied by inertia and total loss of appetite. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लगंञू । अरुच्युद्भवः f.inf. such inertia and loss of appetite suddenly to occur. **—yiñ$^{ü}$** —यिञू । अरुचिविकारोद्भवः f.inf. such loss of appetite, etc., to come on owing to agitation of mind, indigestion, or other disease.

**hangdār 1** हंग्दार् هنگدار । ग्रामश्रेष्ठः m. one who is possessed of dignity, authority, etc. (see **hang 2**); hence, the chief man in a village, the man in a village who by reason of his wealth wisdom and age is the admitted leader of the others. His wife is called **hangdārĕñ** हंग्दार्यञ्.

**hangdār 2** हंग्दार् । संबन्धी m. (f. **hangdārĕñ** हंग्दार्यञ्), 'one who owns relationship,' a relation either on the father's or on the mother's side. See **hang 3.**

**hangdörī 1** हंग्दांरी هنگداری । ग्राममुख्यता f. the condition or office of being the chief man in a village. See **hangdār 1.**

**hangdörī 2** हंग्दांरी । बन्धुत्वसंबन्धः f. relationship; the condition of having a wide circle of relations. Cf. **hangdār 2.**

**hangdārĕñ** हंग्दार्यञ्, see **hangdār** 1 and 2.

**hāngáj$^{i}$** हांगंजि or **hāngüj$^{ü}$** हांगंजू, see **hā̃gáj$^{i}$.**

**hangkal** (? spelling) f. a bar (El.), ? incorr. for **hō̃kal,** a door-chain.

**hāngul** हांगुल्, **hāngul$^{u}$** हांगुलु, see **hā̃gul.**

**hĕngal** ह्यंगल् । शृङ्गयुक्तः adj. e.g. horned, possessing horns; endowed with especially large horns (Gr.Gr. 134); met. haughty or full of pride owing to the possession of wealth, fine qualities, and many adherents. **-mŏnjál** -म्वंजल् । ख्यातप्रभावः m. of great reputation owing to endowment with wealth, high virtues, and many adherents, a grandee, magnate.

**hĕngalā** ह्यंगला । अक्षविशेषः f. a kind of rosary made of seeds brought from Southern India; a single seed of such a rosary; N. of a Śakti or goddess.

**hŏngalad हुंगलद्** । **अवलम्बितारुचिः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hŏngaladiñ हुंगलदिञ्**), a person suddenly afflicted with intense inertia and loss of appetite. See **hŏnga.**

**hangun$^{u}$ हंगुनु** । **कर्णान्तिकस्थानम्** m. the part of the head between the ear and the outer corner of the eye (K.Pr. 81, where it is translated 'chin', as if for **hŏngun$^{u}$**); the curl of hair lying on this part of the head.

**hŏngun$^{u}$ हुंगुनु** । **चिबुकम्** m. the chin, i.q. **hŏngañ,** q.v.

**hŏngañ हुंगञ्** । **चिबुकम्** f. the chin; esp. the prominence below the semi-circular crease below the under lips (K. 428).

**höngiñ हांगिञ्**, see **hõgiñ.**

**hāngur$^{u}$ हांगुरु**, see **hãgur$^{u}$.**

**hanāh हनाह्**, see **han.**

**haṅharái,** see **hâharöy$^{i}$.**

**hĕnahār ह्यनहार्**, see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hānj** (El.), i.q. **hönz$^{ü}$**, q.v.

**hānjī** (El.), i.q. **hönzil**, q.v.

**hŏnjĕ हुंज्य**, see **hŏnḍ$^{ü}$ 1** and **2**, and **hŏnj$^{ü}$.**

**hŏnj$^{ü}$ हुंजू** f. (sg. dat. **hŏnjĕ हुंज्य**), the chin, poet. for **hŏngañ** (q.v.) (YZ. 72, 447).

**hŏnja-hor$^{u}$ हुञ्ज-हुरु**, see **honjōr.**

**hŏnjōr हुंजोर्** f. or **hŏnja-hor$^{u}$ हुंज-हुरु** m. । **ऐकारचिह्नम्** the N. of the character ≏ of the diphthong *ai*, when non-initial. Cf. **hŏnḍ$^{ü}$ 2.**

**honk** (? spelling) m. a certain bird, the *Spatula clypeata*, or Shoveller. It is a kind of duck, with a large spoon-shaped bill. The male has very handsome plumage (L. 128).

**hānakh-ḍūn$^{u}$ हानख्-डूनु** । **आरण्याक्षोटविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of wild walnut tree and of its fruit. This is probably the *dán hanak dun* of L. 70, 75, which he identifies as the *Aesculus indica* or Indian chestnut, and says is used in medicine as a cathartic, while its lopped leaves are used as cattle fodder. El. translates it as horse-chestnut. Cf. **hānē** and **hanū-ḍūn$^{u}$.**

**hönkal हांकल्**, see **hõkal.**

**hönkalun हांकलुन्**, **hönkalāwun हांकलावुन्**, see **hõkalun, hõkalāwun.**

**hūnil हूनिल्** । **श्ववृत्तिः** f. conduct of a dog; conduct like that of a dog, i.e. vile conduct practised again and again in spite of abuse or punishment earned previously for the same action.

**hūn$^{i}$löz$^{ü}$ हूनिलांज़ू** । **श्ववृत्तिः** f. i.q. **hūnil,** q.v.

**hanumān हनुमान्** (Rām. 680, 748, etc.), **hanūmān हनूमान्** (Śiv. 1422; Rām. 653, 709, etc.), or **hanumath हनुमथ्** (Rām. 702, 716), m. N. of the monkey chief and demigod, who befriended Rāma-candra in his exile, i.q. **hal$^{a}$mot$^{u}$**, q.v. for further particulars.

**h$^{a}$nun हनुन्** । **शोफविकारोद्भवः** conj. 3 (**h$^{a}$nyōv हन्योव्**), to swell, intumesce (El. *hunun*) (Rām. 749); to become swollen with dropsy. **h$^{a}$nyō-mot$^{u}$ हन्यो-मंतु** । **शोफविकृतः** perf. part. (f. **h$^{a}$nyē-müts$^{ü}$ हन्ये-मंचू**), swollen; intumesced; dropsied.

**hanun हनुन्** । **आहतिः, अवमानना** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hon$^{u}$ हंनु**), to hinder, cause obstruction to; to reduce to inferiority or poverty; publicly to show disrespect, to put a person of consequence to public disgrace, to offer a public insult to (anyone). **hon$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ हंनु-मंतु** । **विघातितः** perf. part. (f. **hüñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ हंञू-मंचू**), (of a work) impeded, hindered; (of a person) by deceit, or violence reduced to inferiority or poverty; publicly insulted or put to shame.

**hānun हानुन्** । **शीतलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hānyōv हान्योव्**), to become very cold, to be thoroughly chilled. **hānyō-mot$^{u}$ हान्यो-मंतु** । **शीतलीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hānyē-müts$^{ü}$ हान्ये-मंचू**), chilled, made very cold (of something previously warm).

**hōnun होनुन्** । **उत्कटीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hōnyōv होन्योव्**), to be arrogant, intoxicated, maddened (by drugs, access of wealth, anger, delusion, possession by an evil spirit, etc.).

**hōnyō-mot$^{u}$ होन्यो-मंतु** । **उत्कटीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **hōnyē-müts$^{ü}$ होन्ये-मंचू**), intoxicated, etc., as ab.

**hīnong$^{u}$ हीनंगु** । **हीनाङ्गः** adj. (f. **hīnünj$^{ü}$ हीनंजू**), deprived of a limb, maimed, mutilated; (of a thing, action, or business) rendered useless by loss of a necessary part.

**hĕnur ह्यनुर्** । **मलस्रोतः** m. (sg. dat. **hĕnaras ह्यनरस्**), a stream fouled with filth, ordure, etc., a sewer, drain (K.Pr. 250).

**hĕnar-graz ह्यनर्-ग्रज़्** । **नीचौन्नत्यम्** f. the roar of a sewer, pouring forth of ordure and urine with a sound like that of a great river; met. insolence and tyranny shown by a vile person suddenly raised to power (K.Pr. 9). **-kyom$^{u}$ -क्यंमु** । **मलस्रोतःकृमिः** m. a worm or maggot bred in a sewer; met. a dirty child lean of body and dark in complexion. **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु** । **मलस्रोतोजलम्** m. sewer water, the liquid conveyed in a sewer.

**hŏnar हुनर्, hunar** هنر । **विज्ञानम्** f. excellence in any art; art, skill (K.Pr. 60, 150); attainment, accomplishment (Rām. 128); ingenuity, cleverness; knowledge, science; virtue, merit. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू** । **विज्ञानावाप्तिः** f.inf. skill or accomplishment to be acquired.

**hŏnari bĕhun हुनरि ब्यहुन्** । **शिल्पप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to practice skilfully an art or profession, to exhibit skill in one's work.

**hŏnarmand** هنرمند adj. c.g. skilful, clever, ingenious (Gr.M., Rām. 128).

**hĕnis** ह्यनिस्, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**hīnis** हीनिस्, see ह्यूनु.

**hansurāj** (? spelling) m. *Adiantum caudatum, venustum* (El.).

**hönṭh$^{ü}$** हांठू, see **hõṭh$^{ü}$**.

**hönṭhun** हांठुन्, see **hõṭhun**.

**hönṭh$^{a}$ran** हांठरन्, see **hõṭh$^{a}$ran**.

**hönṭh$^{a}$rāwun** हांठरावुन्, see **hõṭh$^{a}$rāwun**.

**hĕnay** ह्यनय्, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**hanzĕ** हन्ज्य़ in **hanzĕ panzĕ rōzun** हन्ज्य़ पन्ज्य़ रोज़ुन् । **समस्वास्थ्यावस्थितिः** m.inf. to keep oneself in good health after illness by paying attention to diet, etc.

**hanōz** هنوز adv. yet, still (W. 100).

**hōnz** होज़् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वभागः** m. a gusset on each side of a garment under the sleeves (Śiv. 1598).

**hōnza-püṭ$^{ü}$** होज़-पंटू । **वस्त्रपार्श्वपटखण्डः** f. a gusset-cloth, the piece of cloth cut ready for sewing in as such a gusset. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । **वस्त्रपार्श्वखण्डयोजना** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वाटस्), joining up a number of pieces of cloth to form a gusset-cloth.

**hönz$^{ü}$** हांज़ू । **नाविकः** m. (sg. dat. **hönz$^{ü}$s** हांज़ूस् or **hānzas** हाज़स् (Gr.Gr. 55). The f. of this word is **hānzañ** हाज़ञ् or **hānzĕñ** हान्ज़्यञ्, which signifies a boatman's wife), a boatman (see El., s.v. *hánz*) (K.Pr. 63, 76; H. i, 4). **-bāpār** -बापार् । **नाविकाविनीतता** m. conduct of a boatman. The boatmen of Kashmīr have a very bad reputation for morality; hence, conduct like that of a boatman, conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul and abusive language. **-gönz$^{ü}$** -गांज़ू m. a jingling compound signifying 'boatmen, etc.' (Gr.Gr. 95). **-har** -हर् । **नाविककलहः** f. boatmen's quarrelling, quarrelling like that between boatmen, distinguished by disrespect, shamelessness, and foul-mouthed abuse.

**hünz$^{ü}$** हंज़ू, see **hond$^{u}$ 1**.

**hönzil** हांज़िल् । **नाविकवृत्तिः** f. the occupation or livelihood of a boatman; met. vile conduct distinguished by shamelessness, disrespect, lawlessness, and foul language.

**hānzañ** हाज़ञ् or **hānzĕñ** हान्ज़्यञ् । **नाविकस्त्री** f., see **hönz$^{ü}$** (K.Pr. 153, 251).

**haṇzūra** हंज़ूर, **hǫnz$^{a}$ra** ड्रंज़र or **hǫnzūra** ड्रंज़ूर । **कण्ठवलयविशेषः** m. a kind of necklace, made of a precious metal, and with small ornamental bells hanging down in front; a collar (El.). ? Cf. Ar. حاجور, the gullet.

**hĕñ$^{ü}$** ह्यंञू, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**hiñ** हिञ् or (Gr.Gr. 14) **hiñ$^{i}$** हिञि । **ह्रेषा** f. neighing of a horse, whinnying (El. *hin*). **—diñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू f.inf. to neigh (El.).

**hiñĕ-gur$^{u}$** हिञ-गुरु । **ह्रेषुलाश्वः** m. a neighing horse, a horse given to neighing.

**hīñ$^{ü}$** हीञू, see **hyūn$^{u}$**.

**hūñ$^{ü}$** हूञू । **शुनी** f. (sg. dat. **hōñĕ** होञ), a female dog, a bitch, see **hūn$^{u}$ 1** (K.Pr. 7, 82, 102).

**hōñĕ-bŏkot$^{u}$** होञ-बुकंतु । **श्वपोतः** m. (f. **-bŏk$^{ü}$ts$^{ü}$** -बुकंचू), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy more than a month old. **-kutsur$^{u}$** -कुचुरु । **श्वपोतः** m. (f. **-kutsür$^{ü}$** -कुचंरू), a bitch's whelp, i.e. a puppy just after it is born, less than a month old.

**höñ$^{ĕ}$lad** हांञ्लद् । **कलङ्कोपेतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **höñ$^{ĕ}$ladiñ** हांञ्लदिञ्), marred by the loss of something (e.g. a person by loss of reputation or of a limb, a work or thing by breakage or loss of some essential element).

**h$^{a}$ñĕr** हञर् । **शोफः** m. swelling, intumescence; the swelling of dropsy.

**hīñĕr** हीञर् । **हीनता** m. defectiveness, deprivation, the state of being without, want or absence (of) (e.g. of a person, loss of caste or of a limb; of a thing or quality, deprivation of some part).

**hīñ$^{e}$run** हीञ्रुन् । **हापनम्** m.inf. (1 p.p. **hīñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** हीञ्रु), to cause to be diminished, to cause to diminish, (e.g. money diminished by giving it away or by regular taking from a store).

**höñ$^{e}$ran** हांञ्रन् । **हापनम्** f. (sg. dat. **höñ$^{e}$rüñ$^{ü}$** हांञ्रंञू), the act of causing loss; causing diminution of anything (by taking away a portion); causing disgrace to (a respected person), showing disrespect to, putting to public shame.

**höñ$^{e}$run** हांञ्रुन् । **शीतलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** हांञ्रु), (of hot eatables) to make cold, to allow to get cold; (of a person) to displease, disappoint. **höñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** हांञ्रु-मंतु । **शीतलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **höñ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** हांञ्रू-मंचू), (of hot food) cooled, made cold, allowed to get too cold; (of a person) displeased, disappointed.

**hīñ$^{e}$rāwun** हीञ्रावुन् । **हापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hīñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$** हीञरोवु), to cause to be diminished.

**höñ$^{e}$rāwun 1** हांञ्रावुन् । **हापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$** हांञरोवु), to cause loss, to mar by causing loss; (of a person) to disgrace. **höñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** हांञरोवु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **höñ$^{e}$röw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** हांञरांवू-मंचू), marred by diminution; disgraced (by abuse, etc.).

**höñ$^{e}$rāwun 2** हांञ्रावुन् । **शीतलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **höñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$** हांञरोवु), (of hot food) to make cold, to allow to get too cold. **hȫñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** हांञ्रोवु-मंतु। शीतलीकृतः perf. part. (f. **hȫñ$^{e}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** हांञ्रांवू-मंचू), (of food) allowed to get too cold, etc.

**hapa 1** हप in **hapa-dĕgul$^{u}$** हप-द्यगुलु । विकृतमुखः, see **hŏpa-dĕgul$^{u}$**, s.v. **hŏpa**, and **hộp$^{u}$**.

**hapa 2** हप, see **haph.**

**hapi** हपि in **hapi-hāyun** हपि-हायुन् m. a famine, a scarcity (K.Pr. 76). The phrase is said to be connected with **haph** (q.v.), a corpse, and a conflation of **hāwun,** to show, and **hyon$^{u}$,** to take, and to express 'insufficient to give a corpse', i.e. less than nothing; but this explanation is very doubtful.

**hŏpa** ह्रुप । उच्छ्वासिमुखः adj. e.g. possessing puffed out cheeks. **-dĕgul$^{u}$** -द्यगुलु or **hapa-dĕgul$^{u}$** हप-द्यगुलु । उच्छ्वसितगण्डः, विकृतमुखः adj. (f. **-dĕgüj$^{ü}$** -द्यगंजू), having cheeks puffed out and globular like a cooking pot (see **dĕgul$^{u}$**); ugly and swollen-jowled. **-lyol$^{u}$** -ल्यंलु । उखाकारमुखः adj. (f. **-lĕj$^{ü}$** -ल्यंजू), id.

**hộp$^{u}$** ह्रंपु । मुखोच्छ्वासः m. swelling of the cheeks, a puffing out of the cheeks (from anger, etc.).

**haph** हफ् । शवः m. (sg. dat. **hapas** हपस्, abl. **hapa 2** हप), a human corpse, a dead body. **-rang** -रंग् । शवच्छविः m. the colour of a corpse, the appearance of a corpse (e.g. the appearance of a person in a faint, or suffering from severe fatigue or disease).

**höph** हांफ् حیف । धिक्कारः m. (sg. dat. **höphas** हांफस्), an exclamation of regret; as interj. Ah! alas! what a pity! it is of no value! (K.Pr. 118).

**haphta, hapta, hafta** هفته, m. a week, se'ennight (K.Pr. 176).

**höphiz 1** حافظ m. a keeper, guardian, protector; the Preserver of all things (a name of the Deity); one who has the whole Qŏr'ān by heart; a blind man (so-called because such commonly know the Qŏr'ān by heart). (Cf. **öl$^{i}$-höphiz**).

**höphiz 2** हांफिज़् । वेश्या f. a courtesan, prostitute, dancing girl, nautch-girl.

**höphiza-nagma** हांफिज़-नग्म । वेश्यातौर्यत्रिकम् m. a nautch, a dance by a nautch-girl accompanied by a chorus of singers and instrumental music.

**hopal** (? spelling), a certain wild food-plant, *Dipsacus inermis* (L. 72).

**hapun** हपुन् । खिन्नीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hapyōv** हप्योव्), (from **haph,** a corpse), to become exhausted or worn out by delay (e.g. when anxiously expecting the completion of some work being performed by another, which is greatly delayed, or by hunger when there is great delay in the service of food).

**hapyō-mot$^{u}$** हप्यो-मंतु । खिन्नीभूतः perf. part. (f. **hapyē-müʦ$^{u}$** हप्ये-मंचू), exhausted, worn out, as ab.

**hȧpiñ** हंपिञ्, see **kana-hȧpiñ,** s.v. **kan 1.**

**happa** हप्प । लाक्षागोलविशेषः m. a child's ball (of wood coloured externally with polished lac).

**hapĕr** हप्यर् । मुखवैरूप्यम् m. the ugliness of a swollen jowl. Cf. **hapa 1** and **hŏpa.**

**hupör$^{i}$** ह्रुपांरि adv. in or from that direction (in sight), i.q. **humi-pör$^{i}$,** see **huh** (Gr.Gr. 160).

**hộp$^{a}$ran** ह्रंपरन् । अभिभवः f. (sg. dat. **hộp$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** ह्रंपरंञू), defeat, being overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) (of a person vigorously engaged in any work). Cf. **hộb$^{a}$ran.**

**hộp$^{a}$run** ह्रंपरुन् । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hộp$^{o}$r$^{u}$** ह्रंपंरु), to defeat, overcome (by violence, abuse, or the like) any person vigorously engaged in any work. Cf. **hộb$^{a}$run.**

**hộp$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्रंपंरु-मंतु । अभिभूतः perf. part. (f. **hộp$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ह्रंपंरू-मंचू), defeated, overcome, as ab.

**hộp$^{a}$rāwun** ह्रंपरावुन् । अभिभवः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hộp$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** ह्रंपरोवु), i.q. **hộp$^{a}$run.** Cf. **hộb$^{a}$rāwun. hộp$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्रंपरोवु-मंतु । अभिभूतः perf. part. (f. **hộp$^{a}$röw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** ह्रंपरांवू-मंचू), i.q. **hộp$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see **hộp$^{a}$run.**

**hupöryum$^{u}$** ह्रुपांर्युमु adj. (f. **hupörim$^{ü}$** ह्रुपांरिमू), of or belonging to over there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 151).

**hapis** (? spelling), the hop-plant, *Humulus Lupulus* (L. 330).

**hapta,** see **haphta.**

**hāputh** हापुथ् । श्वापदः m. (sg. dat. **hāpatas** हापतस्. The f. is **hāpüʦ$^{ü}$** हापंचू, a she-bear), a bear (L. 111, *Ursus torquatus*). According to El. there are in Kashmīr a black and a brown bear, the former large, and the latter more fierce (L. 111, 458; K.Pr. 57, 76, 92, 248; H. ii, 10 ff.; Rām. 862). **-nāg** -नाग् m. the bear spring, N. of a spring in the Lĕdor$^{u}$ Valley. Near to it is a copper mine which was worked in former days (El.). Cf. RT.Tr. iv, 617. We should expect this word to be spelt **hāpath-nāg,** but El. has **hāput-,** i.e. **hāputh.**

**hāpath-baca** हापथ्-वच। श्वापदपोतकः m. a bear-cub. **-carb** -चर्ब् । श्वापदमेदः m. bear's grease, the fat round the entrails of a bear, used as a medicine for rheumatism, etc. **-māy** -माय् । श्वापदप्रतिजागरा f. a bear's watching, a bear's keeping ambush for an opportunity of springing on a hunter; met. waiting for an opportunity to fall upon and crush another person. **-ṭang** -टंग् m. N. of a kind of pear (El.). **-ʦam** -च़म् । श्वापदकृत्तिः f. bearskin. **-yār$^{a}$z** -यारज़् । श्वापदमैत्री, मूढमैत्री, हानिकृन्मैत्री f. a bear friendship (see bel.); hence, stupid friendship, friendship that does harm. The original meaning is a reference to a well-known story, told as follows in K.Pr. 77 :— 'a bear formed friendship with a man who was passing through his jungle. For some time he brought his friend large quantities of honey. One day the man fell asleep after eating the honey. While asleep a bee attracted by the sweetness alighted upon his mouth. The friendly bear seeing this thought that he would save the man from the pain of a sting, and so he went and fetched a large piece of rock and aimed it with all his might at the place where the bee was. The stone frightened away the bee, but killed the man' (W. 21, L. 111).

**hāpathgī हापथ्गी ।** **श्वापदवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a bear (fierce, pugnacious, and savage); (with reference to a human being) conduct like that of a bear.

**hāpüts$^{ü}$ हापंचू ।** **श्वापदी** f. of **hāputh,** q.v. a she-bear.

**har 1 हर्** m. [in Śiv. 1132, 1617, 1776 (**hara-y**), the nom. sing. is **hara हर** m.c.; the voc. **hara हर** is very common, e.g. Śiv. 127, 161, 287, 313, etc.], N. of the Hindū god Śiva, so called (Śiv. 233) because he is said to be the destroyer (Sanskrit **hara**) of sin, sorrow, misfortune, and stumbling-blocks (L.V. 78–9, 98; Śiv. 254, 1039, 1061, 1076, 1173, 1181, 1197, 1402). In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1611, 1687, and 1889, the word has a double meaning, being also equivalent to **har 6.**

**hara-dwār हर-द्वार्** m. N. of a holy place where the Ganges issues from the Himālaya mountains, sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 950, 1076, 1099). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray,** may also be translated 'at every door'; cf. **har 6.** **-mŏkh -म्वख्** or **har-mŏkh हर्-म्वख्** m. (sg. dat. **hara-mŏkhas हर-म्वखस्**), N. of a celebrated mountain in Kashmīr, the Sanskrit **Hara-mukuṭa** or Śiva's diadem. Into the Ganga-bal lake (p. 291*b*, l. 33), which lies at the foot of the north-eastern glacier of this mountain, Hindūs cast the bones of those that have died. [See RT.Tr. II, 407, K.Pr. 79 (legend), (**haramŏkh**) L.V. 50; Śiv. 251, 950, 955, 1176, 1528; (**harmŏkh**) 1011, 1030, 1222, 1561, 1595, 1617, 1680–1, 1687, 1889; Rām. 249]. In Śiv. 950, 1011, 1687, the word also means 'in every mouth', and in 1889, 'the whole totality of creation considered as one with Śiva,' see **har. 6.** **-mŏkha-gang -म्वख-गंग्** f. i.q. **ganga-bal,** p. 291*b*, l. 33).

**har 2 हर् ।** **मण्डम्** m. cream of milk (cf. **dŏda-har 2,** p. 189*a*, l. 42; H. ii, 3); a scum that rises like cream to the surface of *dahī* (curdled milk), oil, or the like (K.Pr. 255). **—lagun —लगुन् ।** **मण्डोद्भवः** m.inf. cream to rise on milk.

**har 3 हर् ।** **मृद्वङ्कुरजालम्** m.pl. a group or bunch of young shoots just bursting out on the trees in spring. Only used in pl. except in the phrase **har yun$^{u}$,** bel. El. translates 'branch'. **-hā̃gul -हाँगुल् ।** **काष्ठकण्टकजालम्** m. 'a sprouts-stag' (see **hā̃gul**); hence, a bunch or group of thorns on the branches of a long creeper. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु ।** **अङ्कुरोद्भेदः** m.inf. sprouting to come, the first bursting of trees into bud in the spring.

**har 4 हर् ।** **कलहः** f. (in some compounds the obl. form sg. of this word is **hür$^{ü}$ 2 हरू.** For 1, see s.v.), a quarrel, quarrelling, fighting, wrangling, coming to blows (K.Pr. 11, 59, 134, 203, 215; YZ. 405); tumult, war, a battle (K. 649). **—gatshün̄$^{ü}$ —गछ्नू ।** **कलहोद्भवः** f.inf. such fighting to arise (YZ. 398). **—karün̄$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to make war (El.), fight, quarrel (K.Pr. 77, 83). **—tsuvün̄$^{ü}$ —चुवंञू,** f.inf. a quarrel to arise (K.Pr. 37, 126).

**hara-har हर-हर् ।** **अन्योन्यकलहः** f. mutual quarrelling or fighting, esp. among neighbours, or the like. **-har karün̄$^{ü}$ -हर् करंञू** f.inf. to dispute, to fight (El.). **-hari-bāz -हरि-वाज़् ।** **कलहशीलः** adj. c.g. quarrelsome, contentious, pugnacious, cantankerous.

**hür$^{ü}$-bāz हरू-वाज़् ।** **कलहकृत्** adj. c.g. quarrelsome, of a quarrelsome disposition. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु ।** **विहितकलहः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is engaged in a quarrel; one who sets others quarrelling.

**har 5 हर्** in **har-tar हर्-तर् ।** **अतिस्वादिष्टः** adj. c.g. (of food) very delicious.

**har 6** هر adj. c.g. every, each; all (K.Pr. 29, H. ii, 2); **har-cand** هرچند conj. although (W. 100); **har-dū** هردو, num. both (K.Pr. 30, 235); **har-dam** هردم adv. at every moment, at all times, always (El.). **har-kuni हर्-कुनि** adv. everywhere (W. 95). **har-ranga** هررنگ adv. of every kind (K.Pr. 77, 78; W. 137). In Śiv. 950 **hara-dwāray** may mean either 'at Haradwār' or 'at every door'. Similarly **hara-mŏkh,** qq.v. under **har 1.**

**hār 1 हार् ।** **आषाढमासः** m. the name of the fourth month of the Kāshmīrī Hindū year (which commences with **Tsith$^{a}$r** or Caitra), called in Sanskrit Āṣāḍha, and equivalent to June–July (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 106; K.Pr. 79, 138; Śiv. 1636).

**hāra-kani हार-कनि** adv. about Āṣāḍha, in the month of Hār or thereabouts (Gr.Gr. 159). **-muj$^{ü}$ -मुजू ।** **आषाढमूलकम्** f. a kind of radish, of very pungent flavour, that grows in the month of Hār. **-nākh -नाख् ।** **फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-nākas -नाकस्**), N. of a certain early, luscious kind of pear that ripens in the month of Hār (L. 330, *harnak*). **-nawam**

**-नवम्** । **आषाढनवमी** f. (sg. dat. **nawümü** **नवंमू**), N. of a Hindū festival held on the ninth lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār in honour of the goddess Śārikā, at her temple on the Hāra-parbuth or Pradyumna-pīṭha hill near Śrīnagar. The N. Hāra-parbuth is derived from the Skr. *Śārikā-parvata*, and has nothing to do with the name of the month (see **hār 2**); cf. RT.Tr. notes on I, 101 and 113. **-pav** **-पव्** । **जलहीनीभावः** m. a scarcity of water in the lakes in the month of Hār. **-satam** **-सतम्** । **आषाढसप्तमी** f. (sg. dat. **-satümü** **-सतंमू**), N. of a Hindū house-festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh lunar day of the light half of the month of Hār. In each room in each house a circle is drawn to represent the sun and is worshipped. **-satümü-bôgu** **-सतंमू-वोगु** । **आषाढसप्तमीसुदायः** m. N. of a customary present sent to the house of a girl's father-in-law by her relations on the ab. festival. **-traṭh** **-त्रठ्** । **प्रदेशविशेषः, ओषधिलताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-traṭas** **-त्रटस्**), N. of a tract and village 10 miles north-west of Śrīnagar (cf. RT.Tr. I, 102 n.); f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** **-त्रटि**), lightning or a thunderbolt in the month of Hār; N. of a certain medicinal plant growing on the mountain plateaux, said to shine in the dark. **-ʦŏdāh** **-चुदाह** । **आषाढचतुर्दशी** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦŏdöshü** **-चुदांशु**), N. of a Hindū festival held on the 14th lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār, on which offerings are made to the Śaktis, or energic powers of the deities personified as their wives (L. 265). **-wôñu** **-वोञु** । **आषाढोष्णजलम्** m. water of Hār, i.e. the water in the lakes in that month. It is looked upon as warm. **-zā̃ḍ** **-ज़ाँड्** । **आषाढनिर्वातोष्मः** f. sultry weather in the month of Hār, the mountains being hidden under heavy dark clouds which also cover the sky, and there being no wind. **-zāl** **-ज़ाल्** । **आषाढधूम्रातपः** f. (sg. dat. **-zöjü** **-ज़ांजू**), a heat fog, or heavy clouds accompanied by extreme heat in the month of Hār.

**höri-wa-harádi** **हांरि-व-हरंदि** । **सर्वदा** adv. in summer and in autumn; hence, in every year, always. Cf. **harud**.

**hārukᵘ** **हारुकु** । **आषाढसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **hārücü** **हारंचू**), of or belonging to the month of Hār.

**hār 2** **हार्** m. in **hāra-parbuth** **हार-पर्बुथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-parbatas** **-पर्बतस्**), N. of a celebrated hill, also known in Sanskrit as Pradyumna-pīṭha, lying to the north of the city of Śrīnagar. It takes its name from the goddess Hörī (see **Hörī 2**) or Śārikā, whose temple is on the N.W. side of the hill. On its southern extremity is a rock believed to be an embodiment of the god Gán'sh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa, see **hörī 1**. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n.; 113 n., and II, 446; Śiv. 952, 1500, etc. El. spells the word *hari parbat*.

**hār 3** **हार्** m. a necklace (YZ. 54, Śiv. 1153, Rām. 1122).

**hār 4** **हार्** । **चित्रवर्णः** f. copper-red and dark markings on a white or other ground, dapple, brindle, piebald, mottle (K.Pr. 78); cf. **hôrᵘ**. **—hūnᵘ** **—हूनु** m. a piebald dog, considered to be specially unfaithful; hence, met. for anything considered untrustworthy, esp. the world, health, or wealth (K.Pr. 52).

**hāra-kō̃ṭh** **हार-काँठ्** । **शबलः** adj. e.g. mottled, dappled, brindled, esp. of a black beard mixed with white hairs, or a heap of grains of rice, or the like, some white and some red. **-wātüjü** **-वातंजू** । **पक्षिविशेषः** f. N. of a bird, described as medium in size with yellowish wings and a dark beak. Probably the *hárwat* of L. 130, the white-eyed duck, *Aythya nyroca*.

**hāri-dār** **हारि-दार्** । **संसृष्टवर्णान्तरः** m. (a pile of rice, or the like) of mixed colours (some grains white, others red, and so on). **-pholᵘ** **-फंलु** । **वर्णान्तरभागः** m. a dapple, a spot of red; esp. a small amount of red grains seen in a pile of rice.

**hār 5** **हार्** । **काकिणी** f. a cowry (L.V. 98; K.Pr. 4, 18, 37, 56, 77, 90, 106, 138, 234; YZ. 124, 395; W. 144, 154; Śiv. 1079); met. anything of small value (Śiv. 591); as adv. in the least, to the least degree (Rām. 1295).

**hāra** **हार** । **धनसंचयः** f.pl. cowries; met. a collection of coined money, wealth, cash (Śiv. 1788). **-bọ̆chᵘ** **-ब्वंछु** । **धनलुब्धः** m. cowry-hungry, greedy for money; esp. (owing to poverty) desire for money in order to accomplish some work; (of a servant or official) greedy for tips or bribes. **-bāgay** **-बागय्** । **काकिणीविभाजनवृत्तिः** f. division by cowries; esp. (amongst Musalmāns) division of inherited property to the heirs according to the legal shares calculated in the proportion of so many cowries each. **-bar** **-बर्**, a mere cowry (Śiv. 1795). **-kāman** **-कामन्** । **अकिञ्चनता** f. (sg. dat. **-kāmüñü** **-कामंञू**), cowry-scarcity, want of money, no money to buy things. **-māl** **-माल्** । **काकिणीस्रक्** f. a necklace of cowries, put for the sake of ornament or sport round the necks of cows, goats, monkeys, or the like. **-mŏṭh** **-म्वठ्** । **काकिणीमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** **-म्वठि**), a fistful of cowries, esp. a handful of cowries taken up to throw down in gambling. **-nolᵘ** **-नंलु** । **संपूर्णकाकिणी** m. a complete, unbroken cowry. **-ʦūr** **-चूर्** । **अतिकृपणः** m. a cowry thief; met. a miser, a skinflint. **-wôlᵘ** **-वोलु** । **धनाढ्यः** m. (**-wājĕñ** **-वाज्यञ्**), a monied man, a wealthy person. **-zār** **-ज़ार्** । **काकिणीद्यूतः** m. cowry-gambling (in the game a handful of cowries is thrown down, and the winning or losing depends on the number that fall with their backs up) ; a kind of heads or tails. **-zōr** -ज़ोर् । धनबलम् m. power due to wealth. **-zör$^{i}$** -ज़ांरि । काकिणीद्यूतकारी m. a cowry-gambler, see ab.

**hār 6** हार् f. defeat (El.). **—dĩñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू f.inf. to defeat (El.). **—sapadüñ$^{ü}$** —सपदंञू f.inf. to be checkmated (El.).

**hār 7** हार् c.g. sec. suff. added to an old obl. form of the infinitive, forming nouns of agency, as in **bakh$^{a}$can-hār,** one who gives, from **bakh$^{a}$cun,** q.v. It also indicates fitness, as in **karan-hār,** fit to be done; **khĕna-hār,** fit to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

**hár$^{i}$** हंरि interj. in **hár$^{i}$ hár$^{i}$** हंरि हंरि, the cry used in driving a cow (H. xi, 8). Cf. **huri.**

**hari 1** हरि m. N. of the Hindū god Viṣṇu, one of the members of the triad of great gods Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva. Under the name of Hari, Viṣṇu is looked upon as the special protector of his devotees when in trouble. Hence, he is often called upon in the Sanskrit vocative case **harē** हरे (e.g. Śiv. 733, 1841, etc.), and his name is sometimes even quoted, esp. m.c., in the Sanskrit nom. sg., i.e. **hariḥ** हरिः (e.g. Śiv. 1402). Other Sanskrit forms are also met in Śiv., e.g. **harēḥ** हरेः, the gen. sing. in the sense of the dat. sg. **hari-har** हरि-हर् (Śiv. 856), **hariḥ-har** हरिः-हर् (Śiv. 1100, 1104) or **harī-har** हरी-हर् (Śiv. 1164) m. [voc. **harē-hara** हरे-हर (Śiv. 1296), **harē-haray** हरे-हरय् (Śiv. 934), **hari-hara** हरि-हर (Śiv. 1587), or **hariḥ-haray** हरिः-हरय् (Śiv. 1636)], Hari and Hara, i.e. Viṣṇu and Śiva (see **har 1**) ; esp. Viṣṇu (the Preserver) considered as one with Śiva (the destroyer). This is considered to be a profound religious mystery. **hari-nārāyan** हरि-नारायण् m. i.q. **hari 1** ab. (Śiv. 700, Rām. 119). **hari-shĕmbhu** हरि-शंभु m., i.q. **hari-har** ab., Sanskrit sg. voc. **harē-shĕmbhō** (Śiv. 1722–3).

**hari 2** हरि in **hari-hõput$^{u}$** हरि-हाँपुतु or **-hõpuṭ$^{u}$** हाँपुटु । समग्रः m. (of moveable or immoveable property, food, or the like, when stolen or improperly consumed) the whole, the entire, every bit.

**hēr** हेर् । निश्रेणिः, वलिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **hēri 1** हेरि, for **2,** see **hīr$^{ü}$,** for **3,** see **hyūr$^{u}$**), a staircase, a flight of stairs, a ladder used as such (Śiv. 61, 598, 847, 1036, 1081; Rām. 44, 571–2). It may be either outside (K.Pr. 246) a house or inside, in either case leading to the upper storey (cf. **hyūr$^{u}$**); a damaging crease or mark in woollen cloth caused by shrinking in the wash. **—anüñ$^{ü}$** —अनंञू । संकोचवल्युद्भवः f.inf. lit. to bring such a crease (of washed woollen cloth which has been spoilt by shrinking), to be creased thereby, to be creased and damaged in the wash. **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$** —कडंञू । व्यसनावलम्बनम् f.inf. to lead into dissolute ways, to debauch. **—yiñ$^{ü}$** —यिञू । संकोचवक्रवल्युद्भवः f.inf. crooked creases and lines to appear in woollen cloth which has shrunk in the wash.

**hēra-pôw$^{u}$** हेर-पोवु । निश्रेणिसोपानम् m. a single step in a brick or wooden staircase, a stair.

**hēri-bar** हेरि-बर् । निःश्रेणिकपाटम् m. a staircase door, a door, or plank used as a door, at the foot or at the head of a staircase. **-khot$^{u}$** -खंतु । निश्रेण्यान्तरकोष्ठकम् m. a closet under a staircase. **-lāday** -लादय् । निश्रेणिप्राभृतम् f. a complimentary present divided among the workmen employed on building a house when the staircase is set up. **-tron$^{u}$** -त्रंनु । निश्रेणिगर्तः m. the triangular space under a staircase, used in Kashmīr as a dark cupboard for storing firewood, rice, etc. There are usually two in a house, one on each floor. **-wọ̆b$^{u}$** -ब्वंवु । निश्रेणिप्रकाशायनम् m. a kind of barred window over an inner staircase in order to give light. **—wasun** —वसुन् m.inf. to come downstairs (K.Pr. 246, K. 656).

**hĕr$^{i}$** ह्यरि adv. above; upstream (of a river) (K. 75); **-pĕṭh$^{a}$** -प्यठ adv. from above, downwards (K. 450). Cf. **hyor$^{u}$.**

**hēri** हेरि, see **hēr, hīr$^{ü}$,** and **hyūr$^{u}$.**

**hīra** हीर । वज्ररत्नम् m. a diamond, adamant (K. 590, 914, 921, 923); met. a very sharp intelligent boy (spoken of as such in the circle of his own relations or caste-fellows).

**hir$^{i}$** हिरि, etc., see **hyur$^{u}$.**

**hīri** हीरि in **hīri gatshun** हीरि गछुन् । दैन्यापत्तिः m.inf. to be reduced to poverty, esp. by the want of the means necessary for any necessary work. Prov. **akhāh gōmot$^{u}$ hīri, vīri mangān ṭang,** one who has nothing seeks for pears on a willow tree (i.e. seeks for sustenance even in unlikely places). Cf. K.Pr. 7 for a variant. The opposite of this word is **kīri,** q.v.

**hīr$^{ü}$** हीरू । शिरः f. (sg. abl. **hēri 2** हेरि, for **1,** see **hēr,** for **3,** see **hyūr$^{u}$**), a head (esp. when separated from the body) of a man, a sheep, or the like. El. (apparently incorrectly) says this word is never applied to the human head (K.Pr. 27, 197). Cf. **kala-hīr$^{ü}$,** s.v. **kala.**

**hēri-phŏphüj$^{ü}$** हेरि-फ्वफंजू । क्षुद्रशिरः f. a small head, a little head, esp. the little head of a sheep or a goat separated from the body. **-pröpyun$^{u}$** -प्रांपिनु । बलिदानविशेषः m. a religious offering of a sheep's or goat's head made together with clarified butter, to the Hindū god Gaṇ$^{i}$sh (Gaṇēśa) or to Brahmī and the other *Mātṛkā* goddesses.

**hōr 1 होर्** adv. there (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 155); thither (El., W. 94). **-kun -कुन्** adv. in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160).

**hōra होर** adv. thence, from that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94). **-kani -कनि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 159).

**hōr 2 होर्** f. an agreement, contract, bargain; used in the following:—**hōra-bür$^{ü}$ होर-वरू । शीघ्रप्रत्यर्पणा** f. lit. (?) a fissure in a bargain (cf. **bür$^{ü}$**); undoing a bargain, etc., by repaying a debt immediately after it has been incurred, undoing a work immediately after it has been accomplished, or the like.

**hör$^{i}$ हारि**, see **hār 1.**

**hörī 1 हारी । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a district near the city of Śrīnagar, at the southern extremity of the Hāra-parbuth (see **hār 2**) where there is a rock worshipped from ancient times as an embodiment of the Hindū god Gàn$^{i}$sh or Haridrā-Gaṇēśa (see RT.Tr. II, 446).

**hörī 2 हारी । शक्तिदेवताविशेषः** f. N. of a goddess, in Sanskrit Śārikā, a form of Durgā. Her shrine is on the N.W. side of the Hāra-parbuth hill (see **hār 2**). Durgā is said to have taken the form of a Śārikā bird (see **hör$^{ü}$ 1** and Śiv. 1046, 1782) and to have carried the hill to its present position in order to close the gates of hell. See RT.Tr. I, 101 n. and II, 446 (Śiv. 1500).

**hörī 3 हारी । आषाढसस्यसमूहः** f. a general name for the crops that ripen in the month of Hār (see **hār 1**), mostly pulses.

**h$^{o}$r$^{u}$ हरु** adj. (f. **h$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ हरू**), superfluous, remaining over and above; abundant (El. *hur*, *hurr*; cf. **hur$^{u}$ 3** and **h$^{a}$run**). **-hāyĕka tōlun -हायक तोलुन् । आशातीताधिक्यमवलम्बमानः** m.inf. to weigh one's surplus profits on (huge) paddy-scales (see **hāyĕkh**), to make a profit in business far exceeding one's expectations.

**h$^{a}$ri tōlun हरि तोलुन्** m.inf. to weigh with abundance, to give generous overweight (Śiv. 1476).

**hor$^{u}$ 1 हरु । युग्मम्** m. a pair, two of anything (usually of inanimate things, Gr.Gr. 81); often —°, as in **ạl$^{a}$ka-hor$^{u}$**, a pair of earrings (see **ạl$^{a}$ka**); **pula-hor$^{u}$**, a pair of sandals; **wöl$^{i}$-hor$^{u}$**, a pair of rings (see **wôl$^{u}$**).

**hor$^{u}$ 2 हरु** m. *Picrorhiza kurrooa* (El. *haur*).

**hôr$^{u}$ होरु । चित्रवर्णः** adj. (f. **hör$^{ü}$ 2 हारू**), speckled, dappled, brindled, mottled, piebald (i.e. with light markings on a dark ground or vice versa) (K.Pr. 82). Cf. **hār 4** and **ḍaba-hôr$^{u}$**.

**hör$^{ü}$ 1 हारू । शारिका** f. (for **2**, see **hôr$^{u}$**. The word may also be 1 p.p. f. of **hārun**), N. of a kind of *mainā* or starling (Sanskrit *śārikā*, see **hörī 2**), *gracula*. Cf. **hörī 2** (K.Pr. 77, 78; *Mainā-Coracias Indica*, W. 13; Śiv. 962, 1046, 1362, 1365, 1782; Rām. 4, 95, 1102).

**hāri-baca हारि-बच । क्षुद्रशारिका** m. a starling-fledgling; a small starling.

**hūr حور** f. a virgin of paradise, a black-eyed nymph (K.Pr. 50; Rām. 395, 1072, 1167, 1175, 1234).

**huri हुरि** (? spelling), interj. the sound used for driving away cows (K.Pr. 239). Cf. **hȧr$^{i}$.**

**hūr$^{i}$ हूरि** or **hawür$^{ü}$ हवरू** f. i.q. **hor$^{u}$ 1** (vill.) (Gr.Gr. 82).

**hur$^{u}$ 1 हुरु । प्रसवासनसंनिवेशः** m. a birth-bed, a lying-in bed, the bed of grass or straw in a lying-in room, used by a woman during the days of her impurity (eleven for a Hindū) after giving birth to a child. Among Hindūs, the grass is first changed, and the mother and child are bathed on the ninth day. Amongst Musalmāns, the grass is changed daily and the bathing is on the seventh day. In each case the child is given its name on the day of bathing (L. 258, 259, 270). **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । प्रसवाधिष्ठातृदेवविसर्जनम्** m.inf. amongst Hindūs, on the above ninth day of bathing, seven vessels are filled with food and are regarded as representing seven tutelary deities. The food is formally consecrated and is then distributed amongst neighbours and relations. When the period of impurity is over the empty jars, the straw bedding, and other things of the lying-in room, are scattered on a river bank as offerings to the tutelary deities. Cf. L. 259 for further details. **hur$^{u}$ trāwun** is to do this scattering.

**hur$^{i}$-kaṭh हुरि-कठ् । बलिदानविशेषः** m. the ram of the lying-in bed; N. of a sacrifice offered to a tutelary deity of a Hindū family either to secure the birth of a son, or to ward off evil from a woman just delivered of a son. The animal sacrificed is a ram, which is stroked three times by the mother before the sacrifice (L. 258). **-lĕ̃j$^{ü}$ -ल्यंजू । प्रसवोपयोग्युखाविशेषः** f. (amongst Hindūs) the jar of the lying-in bed; the jar in which all food for the lying-in woman is placed, after being cooked on a fire worshipped by an attendant girl (see L. 258); one of the seven vessels filled with food on the ninth day, and considered to represent tutelary gods; see **hur$^{u}$ trāwun** ab., and L. 259. **-mā̃ḍay -माँडय् । प्रसवोत्सवप्रवर्तनम्** f. the setting about, or engagement in, the customary festival on the occasion of the birth of a son or daughter. **-phọ̆t**$^{u}$ **-फ़ुतु । प्रसूतासुदायपात्रविशेषः** m. the lying-in-bed basket, N. of a basket containing ginger, salt, rice, sweetmeats, turmeric, etc., sent as a present by the mother's parents to their daughter, on the day of the birth of her child (L. 259). **-pröpyun**$^{u}$ **-प्रांपिनु । प्रसवस्थानवलिः** m. the offerings of rice, flesh, fish, etc., put into the seven vessels round a lying-in woman's bed (see **hur**$^{u}$ **trāwun,** ab.). **-pöth**$^{a}$**r** **-पांथर् । प्रसवोचितसामग्रीसमास्तृतिः** m. the arranging of all the necessaries (the grass bedding, jars for offerings, cooking utensils, etc.) in a lying-in room; a genl. name for all the appurtenances of a lying-in room. **-rôch**$^{u}$ **-रोछु । प्रसवस्थानाधिदेवः** m. (among Hindūs) the guardian of the lying-in bed; N. of the tutelary deity, a personification of the sixth day after the birth of a child (when the chief danger for mother and child is over), in whose charge they both remain during the eleven days of lying-in (see ab.). **-sāway -सावय् । प्रसवकालिकाभ्युदयः** f. the prosperity of the lying-in bed; the rejoicings and congratulations received on the birth of a child. **-ʦhāwüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-छ़ावंजू । वलिदानविशेषः** f. the she-goat of the lying-in bed, i.e. (amongst Hindūs) an offering of a she-goat and other articles to the tutelary god on the eleventh or twelfth day after the birth of a child, in order to ward off evil from it.

**huri bĕhun ह्रुरि व्यहुन् । प्रसवार्थप्रतिष्ठानम्** m.inf. to be seated on the lying-in straw; (of a lying-in woman) to be in the straw, to be on the lying-in bed, to be confined (during the eleven days after birth); (of the same) to perform the necessary ceremonies to secure the birth of a son; the announcement to friends, etc., of the birth of a son. **—bīṭh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—बीठू । अधिष्ठितप्रसवस्थाना** f. seated on the lying-in bed, a woman who is brought to bed with a child (during the days of her confinement in the lying-in room); a woman who is engaged in the ceremonies prescribed for securing the birth of a son. **—drāyĕ —द्राय । सुखेनोत्तीर्णजननाशुद्ध्याद्यवसरा** p.p. f. a woman who has just emerged from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has happily passed through the time of her lying-in without any untoward occurrence; a woman who has passed through her time of lying-in, but is still delicate and still unable to engage in household duties. **—wöʦh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—वंछू । प्रसवस्थानोत्थिता** 1 p. p. f. a woman who has risen from the lying-in bed, i.e. a woman who has recovered from her confinement, and is able to engage in household duties; a woman who is past the age for child-bearing.

**huris bĕhun ह्रुरिस् व्यहुन् । प्रसवाभ्युदयोद्भवः** m.inf. to be seated for the lying-in straw; hence, to assemble on the occasion of a festival in honour of the birth of a son.

**hur**$^{u}$ **2** **ह्रुरु । लेपनोपकरणपटखण्डः** m. a piece of rag used for plastering a floor, cooking place, or the like with the usual mixture of mud and cow-dung; cf. **cōka 1**. **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु । लेपनकर्म** m.inf. to apply such a rag, to plaster, as ab.

**hur**$^{i}$ **- aiṭham ह्रुरि - ऐठम्** or **-öṭham -आंठम । तिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-aiṭhüm**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-ऐठंमू**), N. of a certain date, the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun (Sanskrit Phālguna = February–March) on which the houses of Hindūs are freshly plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the festival of the **hērath** or *Śiva-rātrī*, see **-satam,** bel. and **hērath.** **-mĕʦ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-म्यंचू । श्वेतमृत्तिका** f. a kind of white earth used for plastering, and giving the appearance of whitewash. **-satam -सतम । उत्सवाङ्गतिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-satüm**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-सतंमू**), the seventh lunar day of the dark half of the month of Phāgun, on which houses are plastered and otherwise purified in preparation for the *Śiva-rātrī*, see **-aiṭham,** ab., and **hērath.**

**hur**$^{u}$ **3** **ह्रुरु** m. a surplus (Gr.Gr. 17). Cf. **h**$^{o}$**r**$^{u}$.

**hur**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **ह्रुरू** in **darbi-hur**$^{\ddot{u}}$, i.q. **hür**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1** in **darbi-hür**$^{\ddot{u}}$ (see **darb**).

**hūr**$^{u}$ **हूरु**, see **hōrun.**

**hür**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1** **हंरू । काष्ठम्** f. (for **2,** see **har 3**), dry wood (Rām. 585), esp. a small piece or stick (K.Pr. 25, *har*); the small fuel used in a cooking stove; chippings (**hari hari,** by chippings and chippings, i.e. little by little, K.Pr. 787); **harĕ hĕñĕ wuri-dānas,** to take small chips (as fuel) for a long fire-trench cooking stove (requiring long bits of wood for fuel; cf. **wura,** K.Pr. 85); cf. **kȧnḍ**$^{i}$ **- hür**$^{\ddot{u}}$, s.v. **konḍ**$^{u}$ **2.** **—baḍāwüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—बडावंञू । चुह्न्यग्निशमनम्** f.inf. to extinguish the fuel, to put out the fire of a cooking stove. **—kaḍüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—कडंञू । चुह्न्यग्निशमनम्** f.inf. to withdraw the fuel, i.e. to draw the fuel and extinguish the fire in a cooking stove.

**hirbi** (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain medicinal herb, the roots of which have purgative properties, *Euphorbia Thomsoniana* (L. 75). A hairwash is also made from this plant (L. 74).

**höric**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **हांरिचू**, see **hörij**$^{\ddot{u}}$.

**hrĕd ह्रंद्** f. (sg. dat. **hrĕdi ह्रंदि**), the heart (L.V. 76).

**harud हरुद् । शरत्कालः** m. (sg. dat. **har**$^{a}$**das हरदस**, abl. **har**$^{a}$**da हरद**, and so on), the autumn or harvest season consisting of the two months **Öshid** and **Kārtikh** (in Skr., *Aśvina* and *Kārttika* = September–

October and October–November) (K.Pr. 78, 203; L. 326; Śiv. 1039, 1573; H. ix, 8; Rām. 1006, 1661); cf. **hör$^{i}$ wa harȧd$^{i}$,** s.v. **hār** 1. **—lagun —लगुन् । परिपाकागमः** m.inf. autumn to commence; the fruits of autumn to come in, the ripening-time or harvest to commence. **—waṭun —वटुन् । परिपक्वसस्यसंग्रहः** m.inf. autumn to close; hence, the entire harvest to be brought home and stored.

**har$^{a}$da-byôl$^{u}$ हरद-ब्योलु । शारदबीजम्** m. autumn seed, seed sown in autumn for the spring crop (wheat, barley, pease, mustard, etc.). **-köl$^{i}$ -कॉलि । शरत्काले** adv. in the season of autumn, in the autumn. **-kani -कनि । शरत्कालप्राये** adv. in about autumn, in the autumn or thereabouts. **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु । शारदजलम्** m. autumn water, the clear and pure water obtained in autumn. **-wāph -वाफ् । शारदवापः** m. (sg. dat. **-wāpas -वापस्**), autumn-sowing.

**har$^{a}$duk$^{u}$ हरदुकु । शरत्कालिकः** adj. (f. **har$^{a}$düc$^{ü}$ हरद्चू**), of or belonging to autumn. **har$^{a}$das-kyut$^{u}$ हरदस-कितु । शारत्काले** adv. in the autumn.

**hŏrdus हूर्दुस्** m. beating, fighting, in **hŏrdus ta bŏrdus,** a hullabaloo (K.Pr. 85), lit. beating and smiting.

**haradwār हरद्वार्,** see **har 1.**

**hrĕday ह्रेदय्** m. the heart (L.V. 101; Śiv. 57, 104, 161, 180, etc.; Rām. 44).

**hrĕdayāwösī ह्रेदयावॉसी** m. he who dwells in the heart, God, the conscience as a form of God (Śiv. 270).

**harf** or **har$^{a}$f حرف**, see **harph.**

**hir$^{i}$-gŏgul हिरि-ग्वगुल्, hírigogul,** see **hyur$^{u}$.**

**hargāh, hargah हरगाह् هرگاه، هرگه** conj. if (forming conditional sentences); also in other senses, as in **wuchta hargāh mēliy,** see if you can find it (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. xii, 3). **—ay —अय्** (H. viii, 10). **—kiy —किय्** (H. viii, 7, 13), id. **hargah-na هرگه نه** conj. if not, otherwise, unless (El., Gr.M.).

**hārgil** (? spelling and gender), the black currant, *Ribes nigrum* (L. 73). Perhaps connected with **hār 1.** Cf. **hāra-nākh,** s.v. **hār 1.**

**hurih** (K.Pr. 85) for **harĕ,** see **hür$^{ü}$.**

**h$^{a}$r-h$^{a}$r हर्-हर्** in **h$^{a}$r-h$^{a}$r karān हर्-हर् करान् । अतित्वरितम्** adv. very hurriedly, very speedily. Cf. **hur$^{ü}$-mur$^{ü}$.**

**hara-har हर-हर्,** see **har 3.**

**harj** (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr. It weighs about a pound, has one dorsal and five ventral fins, small mouth, dark back, silver belly, and firm scales, and is in season from October till May (L. 158).

**hörij$^{ü}$ हॉरिजू, höric$^{ü}$ हॉरिचू** (Rām. 109) or **hörinj$^{ü}$ हॉरिंजू** (Rām. 344) f. a bow (El. *hārij* and *hārinj*); **tīr-i höric$^{ü}$** (Rām. 109), **tīr-i hörinj$^{ü}$** (Rām. 344), an arrow with a crescent-shaped head.

**hörinjĕ-gāsa हॉरिंज्य-गास** m. N. of a kind of grass (Rām. 1298).

**harkāra हरकार هرکاره । गूढपुरुषः** m. an outdoor servant employed to go on errands, carry letters, etc.; a running footman, courier, messenger, peon; a spy, detective, *mouchard.*

**harkāragī हरकारगी । चारवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a spy or detective.

**harakath हरकथ् حرکت । चेष्टा** f. (sg. dat. **haraküʦ$^{ü}$ हरकॅछू**), motion, action, movement (Rām. 118, 710, 712, 952); gesture, gesticulation; act, deed; opposition, prevention, hindrance. **—gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$ —गछॅञू । अङ्गबन्धविकृतिः** f.inf. to be interrupted, disturbed, hindered; immovability or rigidity of the limbs to occur (from rheumatism, paralysis, or the like). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करॅञू** f.inf. to shake (tr.) (El.); to move, stir oneself, be up and doing (Gr.M., K.Pr. 79).

**haṛ$^{a}$l हॅरल् । कलहशीलः** adj. c.g. one who is quarrelsome, pugnacious, contentious (Gr.Gr. 134, W. 111).

**hārul$^{u}$ हारुलु** adj. in **—nūn —नून् । क्षुद्रखण्डात्मलवणम्** m. crushed salt as sold in the market (? in small pieces the size of cowries, **hār**).

**harām حرام** adj. c.g. forbidden, prohibited, unlawful, wrong (K.Pr. 37, 150; W. 154); excluded; sacred, inviolable; illegitimate, spurious; as subst. m., an unlawful act, wrong-doing, iniquity (K.Pr. 75); fornication, adultery (El.). **-khāv -खाव् । अनर्थभोगी** m. an eater of unlawful things; hence, one who subsists on wealth earned by unlawful means (e.g. robbery, theft, swindling, or the like). **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यॅनु । अनर्थार्जितभोगः** m.inf. to live on unlawfully gotten wealth. **-körī -कॉरी حرامکاری** f. adultery, fornication (El.). **—karun —करुन् । व्यभिचरणम्** m.inf. to do unlawful things; esp. (of a woman of good family) to go wrong with men, to start leading a loose life. **-kaṭh -कठ् । जारजनितबालकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a bastard; esp. a widow's bastard; met. a rascal (Gr.M.). **-kȧṭil -कॅटिल् । जारजवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a bastard; evil conduct, loose conduct (indicating that the doer can only be a widow's bastard, not of respectable family). **-zôd$^{u}$ -ज़ोदु** m. a vile person (El.), a fornicator. **-zöz$^{ü}$ -ज़ॉज़ू । व्यभिचारिणी** f. a habitually unchaste woman.

**harāmuk$^{u}$ हरामुकु । जारजातः, अनर्थागतः** adj. (f. **harāmüc$^{ü}$ हरामॅचू**), of or belonging to the forbidden thing; hence, bastard-born, illegitimate; (of property) unlawfully earned (e.g. stolen property) (K.Pr. 77).

**haröm$^{i}$** حرامي adj. c.g. unlawful, illegal; illegitimate, spurious; wicked, atrocious; as subst. m. a doer of what is forbidden or unlawful, a wicked person; a rascal, a cheat; a bastard. **—gatshun —गछुन् । निरर्थीभवनम्** m.inf. to become unlawful or forbidden (e.g. food which has become impure by having been partly consumed by someone else). **—karun —करुन् । निरर्थीकरणम्** m.inf. to cause (food, etc.) to become impure by partly consuming it, or allowing another partly to consume it.

**hāram-hôr$^{u}$ हारम्-होरु । शबलः** adj. (f. **-hör$^{ü}$ -हांरू**), dappled, mottled, speckled; with dirty marks.

**hirmaji** (? spelling and gender), N. of a certain colour, a chocolate brown, chocolate (L. 459).

**harmŏkh हर्म्वख्, haramŏkh हरम्वख्,** see p. 343*a*, l. 31.

**hurū-murū हुरू-मुरू । अकस्मात्** adv. suddenly, rashly, careless of cause, unexpectedly.

**haran हरन्**, a deer, i.q. **haryun$^{u}$ 1,** q.v. (Śiv. 267, 529). In Śiv. 660, 1680, the sg. gen. is **haranun$^{u}$ हरनुनु**.

**haraṇa हरंन**, the form which **haran** or **haryun$^{u}$ 1** takes in the following:—**haraṇa-ȧch$^{i}$ हरंन-अंछि । मृगाक्षिः, मृगाक्षी** f. an eye like that of a deer; a woman with eyes like those of a deer, a deer-eyed woman. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु । मृगपोतः** m. (f. **-küṭ$^{ü}$ -कंटू**), a young deer, a fawn.

**h$^{a}$run हरुन् । उपचयः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **h$^{a}$ryōv हर्योंव्**), to increase, become greater (El. *hurrun* or *hurun*) (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 45, Śiv. 653); to remain over and above, out of anything after due expenditure (e.g. of food after eating, H. x, 5); (of life) to remain over and above, (existence) to be continued after death (Rām. 57).

**h$^{a}$ryō-mot$^{u}$ हर्यो-मंतु । उपचितः** perf. part. (**h$^{a}$ryē-müts$^{ü}$ हर्ये-मंचू**), increased; remaining over and above.

**harun 1 हरुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hor$^{u}$ हंरु**), to abandon, put away, get rid of (Śiv. 928, 1587); to lose, abandon (life) (Rām. 624, 1182); to take away, remove, destroy (Śiv. 1726); to allow to fall or drop, to shed (e.g. tears) (YZ. 262; Rām. 168, 273, 286, 376, 774, 842, 966, 975, 1201, 1309, 1403, 1482, 1717, 1736) (or blood) (Rām. 1020, 1201, 1480, 1482, 1725).

**harun 2 हरुन् । क्षरणम्, क्षीणीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **haryōv हर्योंव्**), to fall; esp. as leaves from a tree (L.V. 72), as tears or as petals from a flower (Śiv. 1061, 1062; H. xii, 9; as rain, Rām. 1546); met. (of energy, strength, etc.), to waste away (K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 165, Rām. 248, 1577); (of liquid or powder) to dribble or drip from a vessel; to waste away, disappear, be destroyed (L.V. 72; Śiv. 1164, 1752; H. vii, 24); to become lifeless (Rām. 905).

**haryō-mot$^{u}$ हर्यों-मंतु । निपतितः, क्षीणीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **haryē-müts$^{ü}$ हर्यें-मंचू**), fallen (of withered leaves, etc.) (Śiv. 1651); wasted away (of a stout person, or the like).

**harith pyon$^{u}$ हरिथ् प्यंनु । अतिक्षीणीभवनम्** m.inf. to become withered (of a plant or tree); to waste away (from sickness, anxiety, old age, etc.).

**hārun हारुन् । पराजयः, हापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôr$^{u}$ होरु**), to take away, put away, remove (Śiv. 1500, 1577, 1889; Rām. 968, 1153); to abandon, banish, give up (e.g. sinful thoughts) (Śiv. 1753, 1816, 1819, 1892); to lose (in a mercantile transaction); to lose (in play, battle, etc.) (Rām. 1489, K. 252); to be defeated, be overcome, be unsuccessful; to throw down (Gr.Gr. lxxxiii); to pour forth, cause to flow, shed (blood, tears, or any other liquid) (YZ. 16, 39, 71, 275; Śiv. 1158, 1361; Rām. 284, 566, 640; K. 889).

**hôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ होरु-मंतु । हापितः** perf. part. (f. **hör$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ हांरू-मंचू**), defeated in play or in a battle; (of money invested in a mercantile transaction) lost.

**hārun$^{u}$ हारुनु** adj. (f. **hārüñ$^{ü}$ हारंञू**), of or belonging to the month of Hār; see **hār 1.** **—tāph —ताफ् । आषाढातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas -तापस्**), the heat of the sun in the month of Hār; met. any violently hot sunshine.

**hairān, hörān** حيران adj. c.g. perplexed, bewildered, distracted, confounded (Śiv. 371, 831, 1261, 1288; Rām. 877, 1127); harassed, plagued, worried (El.), K.Pr. 217, 247). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to perplex, puzzle (El.).

**hairönī, hörönī** حيراني f. confusion, perplexity, perturbation (El.).

**hōrun होरुन् । प्रतिदानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hūr$^{u}$ हूरु**), to repay a loan, repay a debt (K.Pr. 187), return a thing lent, pay or return for something (K.Pr. 106); met. to return evil for good; **drüts$^{ü}$ hōrañĕ** f.pl. inf. to repay childish diseases, to get over such diseases (Rām. 1587).

**hōran-pāṭhi होरन्-पाठि । निष्कृतिवृत्तिः** m. a loan which is continually borne in mind as necessary to be repaid; a benefit which the recipient feels must be repaid by a benefit.

**hūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ हूरु-मंतु । प्रत्यर्पितः** perf. part. (f. **hūr$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ हूरू-मंचू**), (of a debt or other obligation) repaid; (of some pain or transaction which has to be undergone) undergone and done with.

**hörinj$^{ü}$ हांरिंजू**, see **hörij$^{ü}$.**

**harnak** (L. 330), see **hāra-nākh,** p. 343*b*, l. 47.

**h$^{a}$ranāwun हरनावुन् । उपचायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h$^{a}$ranôw$^{u}$ हरनोवु**), to cause to increase; to save something out of a total after due expenditure.

**hāranāwun हारनावुन् । पराजितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāranôw$^{u}$ हारनोवु**), to defeat, conquer, overcome (in play or in battle); (in a mercantile transaction) to overcome another so that he loses his capital expenditure.

**hiranyāksh हिरण्याक्ष** m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a noted Daitya or Demon. He was twin brother of Hiranyĕkashĕph (q.v.) and was killed by Viṣṇu in his third, or boar-, incarnation (Śiv. 856, 1254).

**hiranyĕkashĕph हिरण्यकश्यफ्** m. (sg. dat. **hiranyĕkashĕpas हिरण्यकश्यपस्**) (in Hindū mythology) N. of a Daitya or Demon king (in Sanskrit *Hiraṇyakaśipu*) noted for his impiety. He had obtained a boon from Brahmā that he should not be slain by god, man, or animal. When he was illtreating his pious son Prahlāda, who was a devotee of Viṣṇu, that god appeared out of a pillar in the form of the 'Narasiṁha' (half-man, half-lion) incarnation and tore Hiraṇyakaśipu to pieces (Śiv. 857).

**harüñ$^{ü}$ हरंञू । हरिणी** f. a female deer, a doe. The word is the f. of **haryun$^{u}$ 1,** q.v.

**harph** or **har$^{a}$ph हर्फ् حرف** m. (sg. dat. **harphas हर्फस्**), a letter of the alphabet; blame, censure, reproach, stigma, animadversion (K.Pr. 78). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । उपालम्भगर्होद्भवः** m.inf. censure to arise, esp. on account of a breach of hospitality. **harpha pata harpha हर्फ पत हर्फ** adv. literally (El. *harfa pat harfa*).

**h$^{a}$rĕr ह्यर् । उपचयः** m. increase (Śiv. 1212), esp. gradual increase of wages, salary, etc.; more than full measure, there being something more than the full weight; (of a total amount of anything put to its proper use) there remaining something over and above.

**hōrĕr होर्यर्** m. an amount to be repaid, the principal of a debt (K.Pr. 238).

**harārath حرارت** (? gender), heat, warmth; feverishness; (in Kāshmīrī) herpes, scabies (El.).

**h$^{a}$r$^{a}$rāwun हररावुन् । उपचायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h$^{a}$r$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ हररोवु**), to save something out of one's regular expenditure; to have one's wages or salary increased.

**hár$^{i}$sa हंरिस । सूदविशेषः** m. a stew of meat cooked with pounded wheat and rice. **-gor$^{u}$ -गंरु । सूदविशेषविक्रयाजीवी** m. a man, usually a Musalmān, who lives by preparing this stew. **—karun —करुन् । अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to make such a stew; met. to beat a man or beast with stick or fist till his flesh and skin are cut, to drub, beat to a jelly, roast the ribs of (so-and-so). **-wān -वान् । सूदविशेषविक्रयस्थानम्** m. a shop or place where this stew is sold.

**hir$^{a}$s हिरस्, hirs حرص । तृष्णा** m. desiring eagerly, greediness, avidity, avarice, covetousness; esp. greediness for more of something previously obtained and enjoyed. **—gatshun —गछुन् । अतितृष्णोद्भवः** m.inf. covetousness or envy to arise.

**har$^{a}$sh हरश् । हर्षः** m. (sg. dat. **harshĕs हर्शस्**), joy, gladness (Śiv. 483, 717, 925, 932, etc.).

**harshĕs gatshun हर्शस् गछुन् । हर्षाप्तिः** m.inf. to rejoice, become full of joy (Śiv. 929, 1128).

**har$^{a}$shun हरशुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **har$^{a}$shyōv हरश्योव्**), to rejoice (Rām. 1700, pres. part. **har$^{a}$shĕn,** m.c.; K. 475).

**hár$^{i}$shun हंरिशुन्** or **hür$^{ü}$shun हंरूशुन् । विवाहविधानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haryush$^{u}$ हरिशु**), i.q. **haharun,** q.v., to arrange for the marriage of a boy or girl, to marry off so-and-so. **hár$^{i}$shun bár$^{i}$shun हंरिशुन बंरिशुन् । परिणयादिविधानम्** conj. 1, i.q. **haharun baharun,** see **haharun**; to arrange, carry out, undertake, any person's marriage.

**haryush$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ हरिशु-मंतु । विहितविवाहः, संपादितविवाहः** perf. part. (f. **harish$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ हरिशू-मंचू**), one who has been duly married.

**hár$^{i}$shŏr हंरिश्वर्, harshēshŏr हर्षेश्वर् । हर्षेश्वरः** m. N. of a sacred place (in Sanskrit Harṣēśvara) about ten miles east of Śrīnagar. Here there is a *Liṅga* or representation of Śiva in a small cave on the summit of a high ridge to the north of the village of **Khun$^{a}$mŏh** (RT.Tr. 459) (Śiv. 925, 927, 932, 1180, **harshēshŏr**).

**hár$^{i}$shuth हंरिशुथ् । अतिहृष्टता** m. (sg. dat. **hár$^{i}$shĕtas हंरिशतस्**), great joyfulness, a feeling of intense happiness.

**hairath, hörath हांरथ् حیرت** m. (sg. dat. **höratas حیرتس**), perturbation and stupor (of mind), astonishment, amazement, consternation. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्युनु । अत्याश्चर्यानुभवः** m.inf. to become astonished, amazed. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to surprise (El.).

**höratas gatshun हांरतस् गछुन । आश्चर्यान्वितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become amazed, e.g. at unexpectedly seeing something hitherto considered impossible or non-existent.

**hērath हेरथ् । शिवरात्रिमहोत्सवः** f. (sg. dat. **hērüts$^{ü}$ हेरंचू**), N. of a celebrated Hindū festival, the Sanskrit Śivarātri, in honour of the god Shiv (Śiva), lasting for five days from the 11th lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun (in Skr. Phālguna = February–March) until the day of the new moon (L. 266, K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 524). It is preceded by a festival of cleansing the house, commencing on the 1st lunar day of the dark fortnight and ending on the 8th. Cf. **ḍul$^{u}$ 1** and **hur$^{u}$ 2.**

**hērüʦ$^{ü}$-bôg$^{u}$** हेरंचू-बोगु । शिवरात्रिसुदायः m. N. of a present given by the relations of a Hindū girl to the relations of her husband on this festival. **-truwāh** -त्रुवाह् । शिवरात्रित्रयोदशी f. (sg. dat. **-truwösh$^{u}$** -त्रुवांशू), the thirteenth lunar day of the dark half of Phāgun, being the middle day of the Hērath festival. According to tradition King Dāmodara II of Kashmīr was changed into a serpent, and was told that he would never leave his snake-form till the whole of the Sanskrit Rāmāyaṇa was read through to him on the night of this date. No one has ever succeeded in accomplishing this feat, and he still lies under the curse (RT.Tr. note to i, 166).

**hartā-kartā** हर्ता-कर्ता । मुख्याधिकारी m. the head or supreme controller in any business.

**harta-karta karun** हर्त-कर्त करुन् । सर्वथाधिकारवृत्तिः m.inf. to conduct or manage a business with full authority.

**hartāl** हर्ताल् । हरितालकम् f. (sg. dat. **hartāli** हर्तालि), orpiment, sulphuret of arsenic, yellow arsenic, ratsbane.

**har-tar** हर्-तर्, see **har 5.**

**hari-ʦandar** हरि-त्सन्दर् m. N. of an ancient king famed for generosity, piety, and self-abnegation, in Sanskrit Hariścandra.

**hirav** हिरव् । नवनीतसारः m. butter purified by several washings.

**h$^{a}$rawun** ह्रवुन् or **h$^{a}$rāwun** ह्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h$^{a}$row$^{u}$** ह्रंवु or **h$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** ह्रोवु), to cause to increase, make larger (El. *hurawun*, *hurrāwun*).

**h$^{a}$rawun$^{u}$** ह्रवुनु । उपचीयमानः n.ag. (f. **h$^{a}$rawüñ$^{ü}$** ह्रवंञू), remaining over and above (of anything after the rest has been properly used up or expended); regularly increasing (of profits, pay, salary, or the like, or of a river, etc.).

**harawun$^{u}$** हरवुनु । निपतन्, चीणीभवन् n.ag. (f. **harawüñ$^{ü}$** हरवंञू), (of a leaf, petal, etc.) dropping to the ground, withered and being shed; (of a person) one who is becoming withered, wasting away (from disease, cares, etc.).

**hārawun$^{u}$** हारवुनु । पराजयन् n.ag. (f. **hārawüñ$^{ü}$** हारवंञू), one who is being conquered in a game or battle; one who in a mercantile speculation lets his invested capital be lost.

**hör$^{ü}$-wan** हांरू-वन् । अर्हद्वनम् m. N. of a village about 2½ miles N.W. of the gardens of Shālimār, near Śrīnagar, probably the site of the ancient *Saḍarhatvana* (RT.Tr. I, 173; II, 455). The intake of the Śrīnagar waterworks is now at this village.

**hōrawañ** होरवञ् । विसर्जनोपायनम् f. presents made by a host to a visitor on his departure, for him and for his relations and friends—the *bidāygī* of India.

**hārawüṭ$^{ü}$** हारवंटू f. (sg. dat. **hārawacĕ** हारवच्य), a species of waterfowl in Kashmīr (El., Śiv. 1816).

**hāryul$^{u}$** हारिलु । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a bird, described as of the crane kind, and mottled white in colour.

**hĕryum$^{u}$** ह्यर्युमु, **hēryum$^{u}$** हेर्युमु, or **hīryum$^{u}$** हीर्युमु । ऊर्ध्वतनः adj. (f. **hĕrim$^{ü}$** ह्यरिमू, etc.), of above, belonging to a higher region; of a place higher than that of the speaker (Gr.Gr. 152); upstairs, of or belonging to the upper rooms of a house. **—pôr$^{u}$** —पोरु m. the upper quarters, the upper room of a house (Gr.M.).

**haryun$^{u}$ 1** हरिनु । हरिणः m. (in some compounds this word takes the form **haraṇa,** q.v. The f. is **harüñ$^{ü}$,** q.v.) a deer (YZ. 12, 68, *harnah*).

**haryun$^{u}$ 2** हरिनु । ग्रामविशेषः m. N. of a village about 14 miles S.W. of Śrīnagar, said to be the ancient Hiraṇyōtsa. See, however, RT.Tr. i, 288, where it is stated that the position of Hiraṇyōtsa is unknown.

**haryun$^{u}$ 3** हरिनु । जातकोमलाङ्कुरः adj. (f. **hariñ$^{ü}$** हरिञू), (of a tree or the like) having shoots or buds just bursting forth. Cf. **har 3.**

**harza** هرزه adj. c.g. vain, futile, idle, frivolous, absurd; subst. m. nonsense, twaddle. **-gor$^{u}$** -गंरु । निन्दनशीलः m. (f. **-gür$^{ü}$** -गंरू), an idle talker, a prater; a gad-about, a gossip.

**h$^{a}$s** ह्स् । कलहादिप्रेरणा m. incitement or urging on (to quarrelling, attacking, or the like); incitement or urging on a dog, or the like, to attack (Gr.Gr. 124, K.Pr. 121). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । कलहायोत्साहनम् m.inf. to incite, urge on, as ab.

**hās** हास् । उपहासः m. laughter, esp. laughing at a person, ridicule. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । उपहासानुभवः m.inf. ridicule to occur (to so-and-so), to become a subject of public ridicule or scoffing, to be subject to a general verdict of ‘ serve you right ’.

**hāsa-ḍās** हास-डास् । विनाशोपहासः m. ridicule incurred owing to the destruction of one's property or work.

**hasa** हस interj. of respect, used (1) as a suffix of respect added to nouns, as in **falön$^{i}$ söhiba-hasa,** Mr. So-and-so (Gr.M.); or as a pure interjection following the noun to which it refers, but usually separated from it by the subject of the sentence, as in **hē söhib, bŏh, hasa, chus zānān,** Sir! I suppose (Gr.M.; H. ii, 11; v, 7; x, 4, 8, etc.).

**hasö** हसा interj. of respect, generally used with a verb to emphasize an affirmative statement, as in

**āhan-sö karān hasö chuh,** Yes, Sir, he *is* doing (Gr.Gr. 101). **-hē** -हे interj. of respect used by men to men, usually with **juv** or **sö** added, as in **hasö-hē nārān juv** (or **sö**), ho Nārāyaṇ (Gr.Gr. 97).

**hȧs$^{i}$** हंसि, see **host$^{u}$ 2.**

**hasö** हसां, see **hasa.**

**hĕs** ह्यस् حس । स्मृतिः m. feeling, sense; a sense, a faculty of sense (Śiv. 1514); imagination; (in Kāshmīrī) memory or expert knowledge due to previous thorough acquaintance with any thing or subject, or to previous thorough experience (Śiv. 80, 189); meditation (on something), concentration of mind (Śiv. 1530, 1532, 1687, 1845, 1853, 1857); care, attention, carefulness (Śiv. 1017). **—dyún$^{u}$** —दिनु । स्मारणम् m.inf. to call to a person's memory how to deal with some forgotten subject, to remind about. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । ज्ञानागमः m.inf. such expert knowledge to be acquired. **-hōsh** -होश् । चेतनादिकम् m. memory and sense, mental faculties generally. **—hyon$^{u}$** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to capture the intellect, compel attention (Śiv. 257); to capture the senses (Śiv. 1453). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । ज्ञानावाप्तिः m.inf. thorough knowledge of any science or art to come by study and practice; the senses to return in the case of fainting, senselessness, etc.

**hĕsa phērun** ह्यस फेरुन् । उद्बोधाप्तिः m.inf. to be brought to one's senses (e.g. of a madman, or one suffering under delusions); to have some forgotten business forcibly called to one's memory; to be cognisant of (Śiv. 1428). **—phirun** —फिरुन् or **—phirawun** —फिरवुन् । उद्बोधनम् m.inf. to bring a person to his senses, as ab.; forcibly to stir up a person's memory about something forgotten. **—phirawun$^{u}$** —फिरवुनु । उद्बोधकः n.ag. (f. **—phirawüñ$^{ü}$** —फिरवंञू), one who brings another to his senses, or stirs up his memory, as ab. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । अनुभवी m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), experienced, thoroughly cognisant by practice. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । स्मृत्यवलम्बः m.inf. to come to one's senses (from madness, delusion, or the like).

**hĕsas āsun** ह्यसस आसुन् m.inf. to remember (Śiv. 1719).

**hisa** हिस, i.q. **hissa,** q.v. (Gr.M., Rām. 815).

**hōs** होस् । अपूर्णता m. incomplete, and hence unsuccessful, result of some laborious or lengthy work.

**hūs** हूस् । अभ्यवस्कन्दाक्रन्दः m. the shouts or outcry raised in a town when it is suddenly raided or attacked by robbers, an uproar (Gr.Gr. 51, K.Pr. 127). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । आक्रन्दोद्भावनम् m.inf. to raise such an outcry; met. (of a number of children or women suddenly attacked) to scream out for help. **—wŏthun** —व्रथुन् । आक्रन्दोद्भवः m.inf. an outcry to be raised owing to the plundering, etc., of a town; met. loud outcries of lamentation to be raised by the mourners in the mourning room of a house in which a death has occurred.

**husi** हुसि f. N.P., short and familiar for *Ḥusainī*, a woman's name (K.Pr. 85).

**hisāb** حساب m. an account, reckoning (El.; K.Pr. 82, 139, 246); computation, arithmetic; an account, bill of charges, bill (Gr.M.); the account for a good action, the reward for such (K.Pr. 75). **—bōzun** —बोज़ुन् m.inf. to understand the value of anything (K.Pr. 234). **-kitāb** حساب کتاب m. an account with a merchant (Gr.M.). **hisābuk$^{u}$ far$^{a}$d** حسابک فرد m. a bill (Gr.M.).

**hasad** حسد m. malice, envy (YZ. 405, Rām. 785). **tas chuh myôn$^{u}$ hasad,** I envy him (W. 125).

**hash** हश् । श्वश्रूः f. a mother-in-law, the mother of a man's wife or of a woman's husband (K.Pr. 76, 80, 158, 231; W. 142; Śiv. 56, 881; Rām. 762, 1696). **ōra-hash,** a husband's stepmother (Rām. 759).

**hashĕ-bāpār** हश-बापार् । श्वश्रूवृत्तिः m. the conduct or actions of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law; met. conduct like that of a mother-in-law. **-nŏshĕ** -न्वश । श्वश्रूस्नुषे f.pl. mother-in-law and daughter-in-law (e.g. when engaged together in some work) (Gr.Gr. 72).

**hāshĕ** हाश in the following: **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । निःसारधान्यम् m. paddy which, owing to unfavourable winds or to drought, has withered and barren ears. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । निष्फलीभवनम् m.inf. to become withered and without fruit or seed (of edible fruits or seed-crops) (Śiv. 255). **—karun** —करुन् । आशोष्य निरर्थीकरणम् m.inf. to wither up and render barren (edible fruits, seed-crops, etc.).

**hashã̄** हशाँ interj. an expletive used in address (Śiv. 249, where the speaker addresses himself).

**hasöhē** हसांहे, see **hasa.**

**hish** हिश् । पक्षिवारणशब्दः m. the cry made in scaring away birds (e.g. domestic fowls or sparrows). **hish hish karun** हिश् हिश् करुन् । उत्साहनम् m.inf. to say 'hish hish' to a child, or the like, to encourage (e.g. in learning to walk, or in learning its lessons).

**hish$^{ü}$** हिशू, see **hyuh$^{u}$.**

**hōsh** होश् هوش । चेष्टा, स्मृतिः, बोधः m. understanding, judgment, intellect (Śiv. 237, 491, 1028, 1032, 1061, 1809, 1848); sense, discretion (YZ. 204, 219; Śiv. 1270, 1365, 1590, 1690, 1800; H. i, 5; Rām. 1043); mind, soul; remembrance or coming into mind of something previously experienced or known (Śiv. 343, 844, 1055); knowledge of a science or art gained by practice; movement of the limbs as a sign of a person coming to after a faint, or the like (Rām. 873). **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** **बोधागमः** m.inf. intelligence or comprehension to come (to a child, or the like, as the result of education). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to consider, think (Rām. 354); to be sensible, have sense, not to be a fool (Rām. 329); to take heed (Rām. 818, 1506). **—nyun$^{u}$ —निनु** m.inf. to take the senses, destroy a person's presence of mind, render distraught (Rām. 1626). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **स्मृत्यनुवृत्तिः** m.inf. memory to remain; hence, to bear in mind, keep in memory something which one has not practised for a long time (Śiv. 935, **rūdum-na hōsh,** I did not bear in mind); to remain sensible, keep one's senses (Rām. 533, **rūdus na hōsh,** he became insensible); one's presence of mind to remain (Rām. 1392, 1459, **rōzān na kēh hōsh,** he entirely loses his presence of mind; so Rām. 1520). **—thawun —थवुन् ।** **अवेक्षणम्** m.inf. to bear in mind; to guard carefully and attentively something committed to one's charge. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु ।** **स्मृत्यापत्तिः** m.inf. memory or intelligence to come (to someone who is mistaken or a fool); (of a person in a faint, or the like) to show signs of life by movements of the limbs.

**hōshĕ-kin$^{i}$ होश्-किनि** adv. attentively, with care and attention, with one's senses alert (Rām. 1286). **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु ।** **चेष्टाबोधहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), without understanding; unwary, foolish; deprived of sense or consciousness, unconscious, in a faint; intoxicated, stupified; (= **bē-hōsh,** q.v.). **hōshĕ-wôl$^{u}$ होश्-वोलु ।** **सुबोधः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), experienced, learned (e.g. in book learning, or in experience, or in some science or art) (Śiv. 1029). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु ।** **बोधावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come into remembering; to gain knowledge or call to mind (by study, practice, thinking over, or the like) some mode of action, science or art, esp. when previously known and forgotten (Śiv. 189).

**hōshĕs pyon$^{u}$ होशस् प्यंनु ।** **स्मृत्यवलम्बनम्** m.inf. to fall into memory, to call some forgotten thing to mind after long thought (K. 224). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** m.inf. to come to one's senses (after a faint, agitation, or the like) (Rām. 1733).

**höshī हांशी** (cf. حاشيه) । **डोरकविशेषः** m. a braid or flowered embroidery used for putting along the edges of a cloth, etc.

**höshīdār हांशीदार् ।** **डोरकविशिष्टः** adj. c.g. embroidered (of the edges of a cloth).

**hāshĕlad हाश्लद् ।** **शोषविकारोपेतः** adj. c.g. withered and dried up (of edible fruits or seed-crops, etc.). See **hāshĕ.**

**hishĕm हिशम्** a jingling repetition of **hishō,** in **hishĕm hishō** (m.c. for **hishĕ**), all equally alike, all equally big (K.Pr. 212).

**hashmath** حشمت m. (sg. dat. **hashmatas हश्मतस्**), equipage, retinue, train; state, dignity, pomp, parade; (in Kāshmīrī) degree, rank (El.).

**hashĕr हश्र् ।** **बलाद्व्यभिचारः** m. rape by violence, esp. rape of somebody else's girl-wife (Gr.Gr. 139).

**hishĕr हिश्यर् or हिशर् ।** **सादृश्यम्** m. similarity, likeness, resemblance (cf. **hyuh$^{u}$**) (YZ. 23). El. makes this word (spelt *hishir*) an adj. meaning 'convenient', but cf. the next. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to compare (El.). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु ।** **मैत्रीसंबन्धयोगः** m.inf. similarity to come; a close friendship to arise amongst a number of people owing to frequent association, community of occupation, and commensality, or the like.

**hish$^{e}$rāwun हिश्रावुन् ।** **उपमापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hish$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$ हिश्रोवु**), to cause to resemble, to make similar to something else.

**hashĕtôn$^{u}$ हश्तोनु ।** **श्वश्रूत्वम्** m. the usual conduct of a mother-in-law to her son- or daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law's affectionate ways; similar conduct shown to a person who is not so related (Gr.Gr. 139, 147).

**hōshiyār** هوشيار, هشيار, **hush$^{i}$yār हुशियार्** (Śiv. 1485, 1866), **hushyār हुश्यार्** or **husyār हुस्यार्** (Śiv. 1710) adj. c.g. intelligent, prudent; acquainted; well-informed; sensible, knowing; mindful, cautious, alert, watchful, vigilant, on one's guard; awake, conscious, in one's senses (Śiv. 1866). **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** **बोधापत्तिः** m.inf. to become intelligent, to become sensible; to arrive at the age of puberty; to become conscious, to come to one's senses; to awake from sleep (W. 87, Śiv. 1710, H. v, 5); of something previously unknown, knowledge to be gained, memory of some forgotten thing to come. **—karun —करुन् ।** **उद्बोधनम्** m.inf. to apprize, make acquainted; to render a person cautious or vigilant, to put him on his guard (against), to warn; to rouse, awake a person from sleep; to remind. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** **प्रतिजागरा** m.inf. to remain (or be) careful (in respect of), to be on (one's) guard (against), to be vigilant (Śiv. 1485); to keep watch, to look out; be on the alert (K.Pr. 46).

**hushyörī** هشياري or **husyörī हुस्यांरी** (Rām. 1635), sense; prudence, discretion; carefulness, vigilance, watchfulness. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to be careful, vigilant; to keep awake (Rām. 1635).

**has$^{a}$kh हसख्** f. (sg. dat. **haski हस्कि**), rivalry, emulation; contention.

**haska-has$^{a}$kh हस्क-हसख् । परस्परस्पर्धा** f. mutual emulation or rivalry; emulation exhibited by mutual abuse, mutual recrimination.

**hasakhar हसखर् । उद्धतः** m. (as subst., f. **hasakhür$^{ü}$ हसखॅरॢ**), rude, insolent.

**hasakharī हसखरी । उद्धतता** f. insolence.

**hösil हांसिल्** حاصل f. (K.Pr. 56), product, produce, outcome (K.Pr. 56, YZ. 157, Rām. 20); profit, gain, good (El., Rām. 26, 802). **bē-hösil,** adj. c.g. fruitless, profitless (Rām. 15). **—gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$ —गछॅञॣ** f.inf. a product to result, as in **shĕṣ$^{a}$taras sŏn gaʦhiy hösil,** for iron gold will result to thee as a product, i.e. your iron will be turned into gold (L.V. 100, K.Pr. 46). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करॅञॣ** f.inf. to obtain, reap a result (K.Pr. 30).

**husn** حسن m. comeliness, beauty (K.Pr. 235, YZ. 18, W. 148).

**hasain dach** (? spelling), f. a variety of grape grown in Kashmīr. See El. s.v. *dach*.

**h$^{a}$sanāwun ह्सनावुन् । आक्रोशाद्युत्साहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h$^{a}$sanôw$^{u}$ ह्सनोवु**), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person (e.g. by tale-bearing or calumny) to commit a violent assault; cf. **h$^{a}$sawun. h$^{a}$sanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ह्सनोवु-मॅतु । आक्रोशादिनिमित्तं प्रोत्साहितः** perf. part. (f. **h$^{a}$sanöw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ ह्सनांवॢ-मॅचॢ**), incited, as ab.

**hasar** = حصر m. surrounding, encompassing; restriction, limit; siege, blockade; dependence, reliance; **chuh ath pĕṭh kyāh hasar,** what reliance is on this? what good comes of this? what is the good of doing this? (Rām. 1649).

**haṣ$^{a}$rath हॅस्रथ् । आश्चर्यम्** m. a marvel, a miracle (Rām. 1419, 1480).

**hissa हिस्स** حصه or **hisa हिस । भागः** m. part, portion, lot, share, division (Ram. 815). **—āmot$^{u}$ —आमॅतु । भागात्मना प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmüʦ$^{ü}$ —आमॅचॢ**), received as a share; met. received as one's lot in life (i.e. a husband by a wife, or a wife by a husband). **—bāgay —बागय् । विभागकल्पना** f. division into shares, calculation of the amount of each share. **—khasun —खसुन् । विभागेन लब्धिः** m.inf. the share to mount; hence, to be received as one's share. **—karán$^{i}$ —करॅनि । विभाजनम्** m.pl.inf. to divide a number of articles into shares, to divide out a number of articles; to cut up a single thing into shares. **z$^{a}$h hissa karán$^{i}$,** to divide or cut in two (Gr.M.). **-nom$^{u}$ -नॅमु । अल्पमात्रभागः** m. a very small portion of anything (*quasi*, as much as can be lifted on a finger-nail). **-pāsa -पास** (= حصه پاس) **। भागवृत्तिः** m. a share of property due from another in whose possession the whole is. **-rasa -रस** (= حصه رسد, حصه رسا) **। भागवृत्तिः** m. a share in joint family property, the amount due to each coparcener. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । भागयोग्यः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a shareholder, coparcener.

**hissadar हिस्सदर्** (= حصه دار) **। विभागभागी** m. (f. **hissadariñ हिस्सदरिञ्**), a shareholder; a partner in a business.

**host$^{u}$ 1 हॅस्तु । हस्तः(नक्षत्रविशेषः)** m. the thirteenth of the twenty-seven lunar mansions or lunar asterisms, in Sanskrit *hasta*, said to be shaped like a hand, and to be part of the constellation Corvus.

**host$^{u}$ 2 हॅस्तु । हस्ती** m. (in composition this word sometimes takes the form **hás$^{i}$ हॅसि**. The f. is **hastiñ हस्तिञ्** or **hás$^{i}$tiñ हॅसितिञ्**, q.v.), an elephant (L.V. 24, 47; K.Pr. 3, 69, 80, 150, 190, 218; YZ. 124, 481; Śiv. 353, 751, 894, 967, 1562; H. vi, 16, 17; Rām. 1269; K. 29, etc.).

**hás$^{i}$-gan हॅसि-गन् । हस्तिकर्णः, क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. an elephant's ear; N. of a sacred spot called in Sanskrit Hastikarṇa, about 36 miles S.E. of Śrīnagar; Cf. RT.Tr. v, 23, and II, 461. **-hõkal -हाँकल् । अन्दुकः** f. a chain used as an elephant's shackle. **-hõkal gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$ -हाँकल् गछॅञॣ । अतिबलवतो निरुद्धीभवनम्** f.inf. an elephant's shackle to occur; met. a powerful person to find himself stopped by some impediment. **-khēl -खेल् । हस्तिघटा** f. a troop of elephants (e.g. wild in the forest). **-kara -कर । हस्तिकरः** m. an elephant's trunk. **-yüḍ$^{ü}$ gāsa-gĕḍ$^{ü}$ -यॅडॣ गास-ग्यॅडॣ । वह्वभोगिनोऽत्यल्पाप्तिः** f. for an elephant's belly, a wisp of grass; hence, when very much is required of anything for any purpose, very little to be received, a drop in the ocean.

**hást$^{i}$-ambör$^{i}$ हॅस्ति-अम्बांरि । परिस्तोमः** f. an elephant-litter, see **ambör$^{i}$**; N. of a children's game, in which one child poses as an elephant, and the other mounts him (K. 221). **-baca -बच । कलभः** m. a baby elephant, i.e. one about a year old. **-bür$^{ü}$ -बॅरॢ । वारी** f. an elephant-trap, a concealed pit for catching wild elephants. **-dõth -दाँथ् । हस्तिदन्तः** m. (sg. dat. **dõtas दाँतस्**), an elephant's tusk, ivory. **-höj$^{i}$ -हांजि** or **-höj$^{ü}$ -हांजॢ । हस्तिशाला** f. an elephant stable. **-hāl -हाल् । हस्तिशाला** f. (sg. dat. **-höj$^{ü}$ -हांजॢ**), id. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । आधोरणः** m. an elephant keeper, an elephant groom, an elephant driver, a *Mahāwat* (K. 431).

**hastiñ हस्तिञ्** (Gr.Gr. 37) or **hás$^{i}$tiñ हॅसितिञ् । हस्तिनी** f. a she-elephant. See **host$^{u}$**.

**h$^{a}$sawun** ह्सवुन् । रोषादिसूचना conj. 1 (1 p.p. **h$^{a}$sow$^{u}$** ह्संवु), to urge on, incite (a dog, etc.); to incite a person to commit a violent assault; cf. **h$^{a}$sanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 124). **h$^{a}$sow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ह्संवु-मंतु । आक्रान्त्याद्यर्थम् प्रेरितः perf. part. (f. **h$^{a}$süw$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** हसंवू-मंचू), incited, as ab.

**husyār** ह्रुस्यार्, see **hōshiyār.**

**husyörī** ह्रुस्यांरी, see **hushyörī.**

**hata** 1 हत, see **hath.**

**hata 2** हत, interj. used by a Hindū woman when addressing her husband, when she is alone with him, and she is near by. She does not mention his name, but merely uses the interjection (Gr.Gr. 100); cf. **hatōv,** bel.

**hatā** हता interj. hallo!, used in addressing male juniors or inferiors, usually with **ā** added to the obl. form of the noun, as in **hatā gulyā,** ho Gul$^{u}$ (Gr.Gr. 97, W. 100); **hatā juwā,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80).

**hatau** हतौ interj. used, like **hatabā** bel. by women, with various suffixes added to the noun. Thus, **hatau — au** or **hatau — a,** used when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatau kākau,** O father (**kākh**); **hatau himath kaulau,** O Himat Kaul; **hatau gana,** O Gana. **hatau— a bāyau,** used when addressing men or women by their proper names only, as **hatau mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēv (Gr.Gr. 99).

**hatō** हतो interj. used by a man in sorrow or in addressing a person at a distance, **ō** or **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatō paryō,** hallo Por$^{u}$ (Gr.Gr. 98; W. 100; Śiv. 553, 588; H. x, 5; Rām. 1375).

**hata-bā** हतबा interj. used (like **hatau,** ab.) by a woman in addressing a man or woman (W. 100) with various suffixes attached to the noun, as follows: **hatabā—bā,** used when addressing a man or woman respectfully; especially when addressing a priest, as in **hatabā himath-bā,** O Himat. **hatabā—au,** when addressing familiars or juniors (male or female), as **hatabā kākau,** O father (**kākh**). **hatabā—a,** id. as **hatabā kāka. hatabā—a bāyĕ** or **hatabā —a bayau,** used in addressing a man by proper name only, as **hatabā mahādēva bāyĕ** or **hatabā mahādēva bāyau,** O Mahādēva (Gr.Gr. 99). **hatabāhē** हत-बाहे interj. used by a man in addressing an elderly priest, a person of the middle class, or servant, **bā** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatabāhē zanabā,** O Zana (Gr.Gr. 97).

**hata-biñ** हत-बिञ् interj. used when a man addresses a woman (W. 100); **möj$^{ü}$** is suffixed if she is older than the speaker, as in **hatabiñ pārvath möj$^{ü}$,** O mother Pārvat; **biñ** is suffixed if she is of moderate age, or of an age equal to that of the speaker, as in **hatabiñ Saraswath biñ,** O sister Saraswat. It is not used in other cases (Gr.Gr. 98).

**hata-dĕdi** हत-द्यदि (K.Pr. 80) or **-möj$^{ü}$** -मांजू interj. used by a man when addressing an elder woman, **möj$^{ü}$** being suffixed to the noun, as in **hatamöj$^{ü}$ pārvath möj$^{ü}$,** O mother Pārvat (Gr.Gr. 98). **-sa** -स (H. x, 5) or **-sö** -सां interj. used in addressing equals, male or female (W. 100). **-söhē** -सांहे interj. used by a man addressing a man respectfully. If the caste of the person addressed is not mentioned, then **juv** or **sö** or both must be suffixed to it. Thus, **hatasöhē rāma kaul,** O Rām Kaul ('Kaul' being the name of a caste); **hatasöhē nārān-juv** (or **nārān-juv-sö**), O Nārāyan; **hatasöhē gana-sö,** O Gana. **Sö** may also be added to a caste-name, as in **hatasöhē rāma kaul-sö.** If **bā** is suffixed, it indicates that the person addressed is older, and is a priest, a person of the middle class or a servant, as in **hatasöhē sahaz-bā,** O Sahaz; cf. **hatabāhē,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 96, 97).

**hatōv** हतोव् interj. used by women in addressing a man or woman at a distance, **au** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatōv manasā rāmau,** hallo Manasā Rām. It is also used by Musalmān women in addressing their husbands. Thus **hatōv ködirau,** O Kādir. Hindū women use **hata,** ab., and do not mention the husband's name (Gr.Gr. 100).

**hatay** हतय् (El. **hatai**) or **hatöy** हतांय् interj. used by men in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being suffixed to the obl. case of the noun, as in **hatay** (or **hatöy**) **waʦhariy,** O female child (**waʦhür$^{ü}$**) (Gr.Gr. 99) (W. 100, *hatāi*, *hatöi*). In H. xii, 16, it is used by a mother addressing her daughter.

**hȧt$^{i}$** हंति card. the form which **hath,** a hundred (q.v.) takes in multiplication as in **kāh hȧt$^{i}$,** eleven times a hundred. It can only be used with numerals above ten. We cannot say **ʦōr hȧt$^{i}$,** four times a hundred, but must say **hath ʦākh,** a hundred times four (Gr.Gr. 86).

**hĕta** ह्यत, see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hĕt$^{i}$** ह्यंति, see **hyon$^{u}$** and **hyot$^{u}$.**

**hōṭā** होटा interj. of respectful address, O! (L.V. 17).

**hŏṭ$^{u}$** ह्वतु, 1 p.p. of **hŏʦun** (f. **hŏʦ$^{ü}$** ह्वचू), gone bad, decayed, tainted (Gr.Gr. 212; K.Pr. 12, 177, 247). Cf. **aḍa-hŏṭ$^{u}$,** p. 11*a*, l. 30.

**hŏʦa-bata** हुच़-वत । ओदनविशेषः m. boiled rice steeped in water for several days, then strained and fried in oil. It is eaten with spices such as pepper and cloves.

**hot**$^{u}$ ह॑तु । आहतः adj. (f. **hüʦ**$^{ü}$ ह॑च़ू), struck; used —° as a sec. suff. meaning 'affected by' (Gr.Gr. 136). Thus, **āra-hot**$^{u}$, afflicted by pity, pitiful; **bŏchi-hot**$^{u}$, smitten by hunger, starving (YZ. 410); **nẹ̆nd**$^{a}$**ri-hot**$^{u}$, sunk in sleep (L.V. 32; YZ. 47; Śiv. 998, 1661, 1865); **guma-hot**$^{u}$, sweaty; **lawa-hot**$^{u}$, dewy; **prayĕma-hot**$^{u}$, overcome by affection (Śiv. 1666); **tāpa-hot**$^{u}$ (Śiv. 1813) or **tāwa-hot**$^{u}$, warm, hot; **trēshi-hot**$^{u}$, thirsty (YZ. 406, 411; Śiv. 1585); **ʦakhi-hot**$^{u}$, full of rage (H. vii, 14).

**hoṭ**$^{u}$ **1** ह॑टु । कण्ठः m. the throat (K.Pr. 81, 155, 194, 250; YZ. 54, 374; Śiv. 169, 360, 504, 792, 812, 1040, 1436, 1877; H. viii, 1; Rām. 974, 1041–2, 1122, 1489; K. 309). **—ʦaṭun** —च़टुन् m.inf. to cut a person's throat (H. v, 7).

**hȧṭ**$^{i}$**-gaṇḍ** ह॑टि-गंड् । कण्ठग्रन्थिः m. a knot in the throat; hence, inability to eat proffered food (owing to fear, sorrow, delusion, or the like); tying up the neck or mouth of bag or sack filled with articles; tying up the mouth of a filled jar. **-grindam** -ग्रिन्दम् । कण्ठरोगविशेषः m. a disẹase of the throat in which the air passages are obstructed by phlegm, (?) bronchitis. **-grindam dyun**$^{u}$ -ग्रिंदम् दिनु । गलपीडनम् m.inf. to throttle, to compress the throat by a noose or by the hands. **-shrūʦ**$^{ü}$ -श्रूच़ू । सकण्ठभूषा f. 'throat clean', a bride with ornaments on her neck. **-vĕsor**$^{u}$ -व्यस॑रु । कण्ठरोगविशेषः m. throat deranged, a disease of the throat accompanied by internal swellings. **-vesor**$^{u}$ **pyon**$^{u}$ -व्यस॑रु प्य॑नु । कण्ठरोगविशेषोद्भवः m.inf. such a disease of the throat to occur. **-woth**$^{u}$ -व॑थु । ईषदपूर्णः adj. (f. **-wüʦh**$^{ü}$ -व॑छ़ू), throat-descended; hence, nearly full to the throat (of a jar, etc.); meeting with approbation (of something selected and approved out of a number of things). Cf. **haṭi wasun,** bel.

**haṭi gaʦhun** हटि गछ़ुन् m.inf. to happen or come into existence in the throat; hence, a promise to be made (K.Pr. 81). **-phol**$^{u}$ -फ॑लु । कण्ठमालाविशेषः m. the bead necklace ordinarily worn by Kāshmīrī women, composed of strung pearls, gold, coral, or the like, or (when these are not available) of a single bead on a string. **-phol**$^{u}$ **gaṇḍun** -फ॑लु गंडुन् । शोकपरित्यागलक्षणकण्ठमालाधारणम् m.inf. to tie on the necklace; (among women) met. to put on a necklace as a sign that mourning for a dead person is over, to go out of mourning. **-phol**$^{u}$ **ʦaṭun** -फ॑लु च़टुन् । शोकचिह्नधारणम् m.inf. to cut the necklace; (of women) met. to put off one's ornaments as a token of grief; (of men or women) to go into mourning. **-phol**$^{u}$ **ʦaṭith bĕhun** -फ॑लु च़टिथ् व्यहुन् । शोकं धृत्वेव कार्यपरित्यागः m.inf. to be in mourning, as ab.; met. to give up one's occupation (as if one were suffering great grief and could not do one's work). **—wālun** —वालुन् । रोचकीकरणम् m.inf. to cause to descend from the throat, to swallow something difficult to swallow (e.g. owing to its size or shape, or owing to disease of the throat); met. to cause to go down the throat, to induce a person to swallow a thing, to make him like and accept something, even if he disliked before. **—wasun** —वसुन् । रोचकीभवनम् m.inf. to go down from the throat, to be swallowed down (of something for any reason difficult to swallow); met. to meet with approval (of something selected and approved out of a number of things); cf. **hȧṭ**$^{i}$ **woth**$^{u}$, ab. **-wasth** -वस्थ् । कण्ठभूषणम् m. (sg. dat. **-wastas** -वस्तस), any neck ornament of the necklace kind. **—woth**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ —व॑थु-म॑तु । यथेष्टीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—wüʦh**$^{ü}$**-müʦ**$^{ü}$ —व॑छ़ू-म॑च़ू), (of something for any cause difficult to swallow) swallowed down; approved of and selected (out of a number of things). Cf. **hȧṭ**$^{i}$**-woth**$^{u}$, ab.

**hoṭ**$^{u}$ **2** ह॑टु, **hoṭh**$^{u}$ ह॑ठु m. (?) a shore (El. *hauṭ*, *hauṭh*, where it is probably a misprint for *bauṭh*, i.e. **boṭh**$^{u}$ 1).

**hut**$^{i}$ हुति adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 154). Often confused with **huti 1.**

**huti 1** हुति । अमुत्र adv. there, in that place (within sight or not distant) (W. 94); thence (El., Gr.Gr. 155). Often confused with **hut**$^{i}$. **-kin**$^{i}$ -किनि adv. thence, from that place (within sight, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 158). **-pĕṭha** -प्यठ adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 155).

**hutyuk**$^{u}$ हुत्युकु । आमुत्रिकः adj. (f. **hutic**$^{ü}$ हतिचू), of or belonging to there (as ab.).

**huti 2** हुति, see **huh.**

**hut**$^{u}$ हुतु adv. there, in that place (within sight) (Gr.Gr. 156). **-kun** -कुन् adv. in that direction, thither (Gr.Gr. 160).

**hüṭ**$^{ü}$ ह॑टू । काष्ठखण्डः, शुष्कफलखण्डः, निष्फलधान्यम् f. (sg. dat. **hacĕ** हच्य), that which has become thin or wasted (cf. **haṭun**); hence, a stick, a piece of wood (K.Pr. 119); wood (Śiv. 1902–4); paddy standing in the fields, which for any reason has become dried up and withered (K.Pr. 47, 162), or a chip of dried fruit (cf. **bam-ʦũ̄ṭh**$^{u}$). —° dried up (of potatoes, radishes, cucumbers, or the like, sliced, dried, and stored for winter use), cf. **ala-hüṭ**$^{ü}$, p. 22*a*, l. 50, and **kīshĕ-hüṭ**$^{u}$, a certain fillet of hair, s.v. **kīsh.**

**hacĕ** ह्च्य । काष्ठखण्डानि, साहाय्यम् f.pl. bits of wood, a heap of split wood; met. help, assistance, esp. when rendered voluntarily and without being sought for. **—gatshañĕ** —गछ्ञ । अतिखिन्नीभवनम् f. pl. inf. to become sticks; hence, to become withered or wasted (of a hungry person who does not get food); to waste away in prison, or the like. **—kaḍañĕ** —कडञ । विबाधनम्, चीणीकरणम् f. pl. inf. to reduce to sticks; met. to cause a man or beast to waste away by overwork, or the like; to wear out any article by constant use. **—karañĕ** —करञ । खिन्नीकरणम्, फलानां शकलशोषणम् f. pl. inf. to make sticks; met. to torment a hungry person (esp. one under one's protection) by keeping food away from him; to prepare dried slices of roots, etc., see ab. **—nēravañĕ** —नेरञ । चीणीभवनम् f. pl. inf. the sticks to issue forth; to waste away, become feeble (of a woman, owing to excessive child-bearing; of a man in his old age, by being worn out by long service). **-phol$^{u}$** -फंलु । काष्ठखण्डसमूहः m. a small heap of wooden chips or split wood.

**hatab** हतब् حطب । काष्ठखण्डभेदः f. firewood, esp. sticks collected in the forest to be used as such. **—dïñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू । छलनम् f.inf. to give firewood; met. (of a fraudulent shopkeeper) to sell damaged goods as in first-class condition, or goods under weight as up to weight. **—khĕñ$^{ü}$** —ख्यंञू । छलितीभवनम् f.inf. to eat firewood; hence, met. to be cheated, as ab. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लगंञू । छलितीभवनम् f.inf. firewood to be applied, to be cheated, as ab.

**haṭaba-hönz$^{ü}$** हतंब-हांज़ू । इन्धनविशेषविक्रेता m. (his wife is **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ्), a man who collects sticks for firewood in the forest and brings it in boats for sale.

**hatabā** हतबा, **hatabāhē** हतबाहे, **hatabiñ** हतबिञ, see **hata 2.**

**hutic$^{ü}$** ह्रुतिचू, see **hut$^{i}$.**

**h$^{a}$th** हृथ् । प्राणशोथः m. (sg. dat. ? **h$^{a}$tas** हृतस्), swelling of the face, etc., caused by obstruction of the breath. **—khasun** —खसुन् । आयासोत्पन्नश्वासरोधः m.inf. such swelling to mount; hence, to be rendered utterly breathless by too severe exertion, violent anger, etc.

**hath** हथ् । शतम् card. (pl. dat. **hatan** हतन्), a hundred. For one hundred, the word is sing. as in Śiv. 166, 711; H. i, 9; v, 10, 12; while for two hundred or more it is plur. as in H. v, 1. For the higher hundreds, **hath** is used up to eight hundred; but for nine hundred and above **shĕth** (q.v.) is used. Thus **z$^{a}$h hath,** two hundred; **trihath,** three hundred; **nav shĕth,** nine hundred; **bāh shĕth,** twelve hundred (Gr.Gr. 84), but **hath sās,** a hundred thousand (Śiv. 1875) (K.Pr. 7, 58, 216; H. i, 8, 9; ii, 12; Rām. 536, 796); a copper coin, at present corresponding in value to the British pice, so called because in ancient times it corresponded to 100 *dīnnāras* (RT.Tr. II, 310 ff., esp. 312, 315). In this sense it is only used when more than two pice are referred to in counting, as in **trihath,** three pice; **pöntshath,** five pice (Gr.Gr. 85, K.Pr. 216). **-gob$^{u}$** -गंबु । शताङ्कुरः m. (of a tree, etc.) possessing a hundred shoots. **-güñ$^{ü}$** -गंञू । गुदनाडीमूलम् f. the base of the rectum. **-gor$^{u}$** -गंरु । शतगृही m. (f. **-gür$^{ü}$** -गंरू), one who (visits) a hundred houses; hence, met. a gossip, a gadabout; a wandering beggar; a fickle restless fellow (Rām. 1652). **-hanḍöj$^{ü}$** -हंडांजू or **-hanḍāl** -हंडाल् । व्यभिचारिणी f. she who has a hundred lovers, an unchaste woman; cf. **hanḍāl.** **-haṭur$^{u}$** -हटुरु । धूर्तः m. (f. **-haṭür$^{ü}$** -हटंरू), a persistent and impudent cheat. **-khanḍ** -खंड् । शतप्रायः m. about a hundred. **-shĕth** -शथ् । शतप्रायकम् m. a little more or less than a hundred, a hundred or thereabouts.

**hata-bod$^{u}$** हत-बंदु or **-bŏḍ$^{u}$** -बुंदु । शतशः संख्याकः adj. (f. **-büz$^{ü}$** -बंज़ू), consisting of hundreds; counted in hundreds; in pl., hundreds (of such and such a thing), in the sense of a very great number. See **bŏḍ$^{u}$ 2** (Gr.Gr. 144; Śiv. 1626; H. ix, 9; K. 478, 928). **-gon$^{u}$** -गंनु । शतगुणः adj. (f. **-güñ$^{ü}$** -गंञू), a hundredfold. **-môr$^{u}$** -मोरु । शतमारकः adj. (f. **-mör$^{ü}$** -मांरू), a killer of hundreds; met. of a malicious character, maleficent, envenomed. **-wahor$^{u}$** -वहंरु, or **-wahur$^{u}$** -वह्रुरु, or (Gr M.) **-wuhur$^{u}$** वुह्रुरु । शतवार्षिकः adj. (f. **-warish$^{ü}$** वरिशू), a hundred years old; that which has lasted a hundred years.

**hát$^{i}$ hūn$^{i}$ khyō-mot$^{u}$** हंति ह्रुनि ख्यो-मंतु । बहुल-कार्योद्वहनव्यग्रताकुलीभूतः perf. part. (f. **—khyē-müts$^{ü}$** —ख्ये-मंचू), distracted by the necessity of carrying out a number of different urgent and difficult works at the same time. **hát$^{i}$ hūn$^{i}$ khyon$^{u}$** हंति ह्रुनि ख्यंनु । बहुकार्यचिन्ताव्याकुलीभवनम् m.inf. to be distracted, as ab. **hát$^{i}$ waḥár$^{i}$** हंति वंहंरि । शतवर्षानन्तरम् adv. after a hundred years.

**hathāh khanḍā** हथाह् खंडा m. a group of about a hundred, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

**haṭh 1** हठ् । आग्रहः m. (sg. dat. **haṭhas** हठस्), obstinacy, stubbornness, malevolent pertinacity; a kind of forced *yōga* or abstract meditation amongst Hindūs, in which the mind is obstinately withdrawn from external objects (Śiv. 1833, K. 877). **—karun** —करुन् । आग्रहवृत्तिः m.inf. to show obstinacy, to act obstinately.

**haṭh 2 हठ्** । किण: m.pl. a callosity, a corn (K.Pr. 15); a scar, cicatrix. **—gatshánⁱ —गछ़ॅनि** । किणचिह्नोद्भव: m.pl.inf. corns or callosities to come on the feet or hands. **—karánⁱ —करॅनि** । किणौघसमुद्भव: m.pl.inf. a crop of callosities to come on the hands from hard manual work.

**hāṭh 1 हाठ्** । हठ: m. (sg. dat. **hāṭhas हाठस्**), obstinacy, malevolent pertinacity. **—phuṭarun —फुटरुन्** । प्रथमत: कोपेनाक्रान्ति: m.inf. to break a person's obstinacy (by opposing it); to keep in subjection (a servant, or the like) by dealing crossly with him from the very first. **—phuṭarāwun —फुटरावुन्** । कोपाविष्कारेणाक्रमणम् m.inf., id.

**hāṭh 2 हाठ्** । हट्ट: m. (sg. dat. **hāṭas हाटस्**), a market, a bāzār; traffic, buying or selling in a market.

**haṭhī हठी** । आग्रहस्वभाव: adj. c.g. obstinate, malevolently pertinacious.

**hĕth 1 ह्यथ्**, see **hyonᵘ**.

**hĕth 2 ह्यथ्** adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **hĕtas ह्यतस्**), friendly, kindly, well disposed; pleasant, agreeable (L.V. 28). **hĕth samāgam** (Śiv. 1848), a friendly meeting, and also (with double meaning) having taken **(hĕth 1)** a meeting, having met. Cf. **hyotᵘ 1.**

**hĕṭh ह्यठ्** । अहंकार: m. (sg. dat. **hĕṭas ह्यटस्**), capering, frisking; self-conceit (as indicated by such a gait). Cf. **hĕṭal.**

**hēṭh हेठ्** । विलम्ब: m. hindrance, obstruction, delay. **—lagun —लगुन्** । विलम्बोद्भव: m.inf. such delay to occur (when a work should be done quickly).

**hīth हीथ्** । व्याज:, निमित्तम् m. (sg. gen. **hītas हीतस्**), a cause, a reason (K. 114); a groundless reason, an excuse, apology (K.Pr. 36); a pretence, evasion, feint, blind, subterfuge (K.Pr. 149, Śiv. 1458); a groundless charge, a false accusation; a method, means, as in **hīth guzarānukᵘ**, a means of support (Gr.M.), **hīth gālanas,** a means or cause of so-and-so's destruction (K. 31, 72). **—gatshun —गछ़ुन्** । हेतुमात्रोपस्थिति: m.inf. a mere and unnecessary excuse to be made (e.g. for something which was bound to occur) (Rām. 406). **—hyonᵘ —ह्यॅनु** । अपदेशाविष्कार: m.inf. to evade, sham, shuffle, make excuses (for refraining from or for doing any action). **—khasun —खसुन्** m.inf. a false accusation to be brought, a groundless charge to be laid (Rām. 1667). **—karun —करुन्** । व्याजमात्रसमुद्भव: m.inf. to make an excuse; (of something petty) to be a cause of something serious (e.g. indiscretion in diet to be the cause of sickness becoming more violent or returning). **—lāgun —लागुन्** । व्याजप्रदर्शनम m.inf. to make pretended excuses, esp. to pretend sickness, to malinger, in order to get off doing something. **—tshādánⁱ —छ़ाडॅनि** । व्याजापेक्षा m.pl.inf. to seek for excuses; to seek for grounds of accusation against anyone. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । अपदेशप्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to see excuses, to advance pretexts in order to hinder some work.

**hīta हीत**, adv. on account (of), for the sake (of); **tamiy hīta,** on that account, for that reason (Rām. 1754). **sītāyĕ-handi hīta,** on account of Sītā (Rām. 228). **-wörᵘ̈ -वॉरू** । ईषन्मात्रापदेश: f. a small or slight pretext. **-wörᵘ̈ gatshüñᵘ̈ -वॉरू गछ़ॅञू** । ईषन्मात्रापदेशापात: f.inf. a slight pretext or reason to occur (e.g. a very slight and unexpected thing to cause death, or the like). **-wörᵘ̈ karüñᵘ̈ -वॉरू करॅञू** । ईषन्मात्रहेतूद्भव: f.inf., id.

**höthī हॉथी** । अत्युदार: adj. c.g. very liberal, generous.

**hȭṭhᵘ̈ हँॉठू** । वन्ध्या f. barren (of a woman, cow, or other female animal) (El. *hönṭ*) (K.Pr. 65, 76, 99). Cf. **kāwa-hȭṭhᵘ̈**, s.v. **kāv 1.**

**huth 1 ह्नथ्**, see **huh.**

**huth 2 ह्नथ्** adv. there (within sight) (W. 94, *hòt*, *hut*).

**hutha ह्नथ** adv. in that manner, so (Gr.Gr. 153). **-pöṭhⁱ -पॉठि** adv., id. (Gr.Gr. 153).

**hutᵘ ह्नथु** adj. (f. **hutshᵘ̈ ह्नछ़ू**), of that kind, like that (within sight or not distant) (Gr.Gr. 153).

**hathāh हथाह्**, see **hath.**

**háthⁱhār हॅथिहार** or **háthⁱyār हॅथियार्** । आयुधम m. a tool, implement; a weapon; (pl.) arms [Śiv. 12 (**háthⁱhār**), K. 595, 948 (**háthⁱyār**)].

**hȭṭhun हँॉठुन्** । निष्फलीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **hȭṭhyōv हँॉठ्योव्**), to be fruitless, barren, lit. and met. **hȭṭhyō-motᵘ हँॉठ्यो-मॅतु** । निष्फलीभूत: perf. part. (f. **hȭṭhyē-mütsᵘ̈ हँॉठ्ये-मॅचू**), become fruitless.

**hathōra हथोर** । मुद्गरायुधविशेष: m. a (smith's) large hammer, a sledge-hammer.

**hȭṭhᵃran हँॉठरन्** । निष्फलीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **hȭṭhᵃrüñᵘ̈ हँॉठरॅञू**), causing to be fruitless, rendering fruitless, lit. and fig.

**hȭṭhᵃrāwun हँॉठरावुन्** । निष्फलीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hȭṭhᵃrôwᵘ हँॉठरोवु**), to make fruitless, render fruitless (esp. something of which the fruit is expected to come quickly), lit. and fig. **hȭṭhᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ हँॉठरोवु-मॅतु** । निष्फलीकृत: perf. part. (f. **hȭṭhᵃröwᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ हँॉठरॉवू-मॅचू**), rendered fruitless, as ab.

**háthⁱyār हॅथियार्**, see **háthⁱhār.**

**hĕtakār ह्यतकार्** । हिताचरणम् m. the act of helping or forwarding (someone's work or desires), grant of help (Śiv. 122, 584, 1510).

**hĕṭal ह्यटल् । उत्प्लुतगतिः** adj. c.g. (of a horse) habitually curvetting, frisky-natured, high-spirited; (of a man) one who habitually goes capering along, one who habitually skips along, one who bounds along. Cf. **hĕṭh.**

**hatul magdūr हतुल् मग्दूर** = حتی لمقدور adv. to the best of one's power, so far as lies in (one's) power, to one's utmost (Rām. 1531).

**hatimᵘ̈ हतिमू**, see **hatyumᵘ.**

**hĕtam-ditam ह्यतम्-दितम्** (**hyotᵘ**, taken, and **dyutᵘ**, given), in **—lagun —लगुन् । प्राणान्तव्यग्रतागमः** m.inf. the alarm and agitation caused by the knowledge that one is at the point of death to be experienced; similar alarm and agitation to be experienced under other circumstances.

**hutām हुताम्** adv. till then (W. 94).

**hatamöjᵘ̈ हतमांजू**, see **hata 2.**

**haṭun हटुन् । क्षीणीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **haṭyōv हट्योव्**), to be or become lean or thin, to waste away (from sickness, sorrow, anxiety, or the like); to move away, fall back, retire, be driven back, repulsed (Śiv. 1163, 1557). **haṭyō-motᵘ हट्यो-मंतु । क्षीणीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭyē-müʦᵘ̈ हट्ये-मंछू**), become lean, etc., as ab.

**hutĕn हुत्यन् । अमुत्र** adv. there, u.w. ref. to something within sight, or not distant. Cf. Gr.Gr. 155, and **hutith.**

**hutinukᵘ** or **hutyunukᵘ हुतिनुकु । आमुत्रिकः** adj. (f. **hutinücᵘ̈ हुतिनंचू**), of or belonging to there, as ab. **hutinas हुतिनस् । अमुत्र** adv. i.q. **hutĕn.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 155.

**hatiñᵘ̈ हतिञू**, see **hatyunᵘ.**

**haṭurᵘ हटुरु**, see **hath,** and cf. **haṭᵃrun 2.**

**hĕṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈ ह्यंटरू । श्वित्ररोगः** f. white leprosy (El. *hittar*; W. 111 *hètar*); cf. **atha-hĕturᵘ**, p. 58*b*, l. 12. **—pĕñᵘ̈ —प्यंञू । श्वित्ररुगुद्भवः** f.inf. white leprosy to fall (i.e. to become afflicted with it).

**hĕṭᵃrilad ह्यंटरिलद् । श्वित्री** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hĕṭᵃriladiñ ह्यंटरिलदिञ्**), one who suffers from white leprosy, a leper (El. *hittarilad*; W. 111 *hètarilad*).

**haṭᵃran 1 हंटरन् । क्षीणीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **haṭᵃrüñᵘ̈ हंटरंञू**), the act of making thin, causing to waste away (a man or beast by putting to severe exertion or by ill-treatment).

**haṭᵃran 2 हंटरन् । परिचालना** f. (sg. dat. **haṭᵃrüñᵘ̈ हंटरंञू**), the act of rolling or moving something from one place to another.

**haṭᵃrun 1 हंटरुन् । क्षीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵒrᵘ हंटरु**), to cause to become thin, to cause to waste away (by overwork, ill-treatment, or the like). **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 1 हंटरु-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ हंटरू-मंछू**), caused to become thin, as ab.

**haṭᵃrun 2 हंटरुन् । परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵒrᵘ हंटरु**), to roll anything from one place to another; to move to one side, put aside (= Hindī *haṭānā*); met. to put aside or successfully resist (a claim) (Gr.M.). **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 2 हंटरु-मंतु । परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ हंटरू-मंछू**), moved aside, etc., as ab.

**haṭᵃri haṭᵃri phērun हंटरि हंटरि फेरुन् । परितो भ्रमणम्** m.inf. to wander hither and thither to great distances, with much toil, and to no profit. **haṭᵃri haṭᵃri phirun हंटरि हंटरि फिरुन् । परितो भ्रामणम्** m.inf. to roll something about from place to place; to cause some poor fellow to wander, as ab. **haṭᵃri haṭᵃri phiranāwun हंटरि हंटरि फिरनावुन् । परितो भ्रामणम्** m.inf. to cause some poor fellow to wander about from street to street, to no profit, and with great toil.

**haṭᵃrāwun 1 हंटरावुन् । क्षीणीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ हंटरोवु**), i.q. **haṭᵃrun 1,** q.v. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ 1 हंटरोवु-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **haṭᵃröwᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ हंटरांवू-मंछू**), i.q. **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 1,** see **haṭᵃrun 1.**

**haṭᵃrāwun 2 हंटरावुन् । परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ हंटरोवु**), i.q. **haṭᵃrun 2,** q.v. **haṭᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ हंटरोवु-मंतु । परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭᵃröwᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ हंटरांवू-मंछू**), i.q. **haṭᵒrᵘ-motᵘ 2,** see **haṭᵃrun 2.**

**hatasöhē हतसांहे**, see **hata 2.**

**huta-shēsh हुत-शेश्** m. that which remains over and above after a sacrifice, the remnant of an oblation (Śiv. 1658, 1881).

**hutith हुतिथ्** or (Gr.Gr. 156) **hututh हुतुथ् । अमुत्र** adv. there, in that place near or within sight. Cf. **hutĕn.**

**hatōv हतोव्**, see **hata 2.**

**hutawah हुतवह्** m. that which conveys oblations (to heaven); hence, blazing fire, a raging fire (L.V. 38).

**haṭāwun हटावुन् । परिचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **haṭôwᵘ हटोवु**), i.q. **haṭᵃrun 2,** q.v. **haṭôwᵘ-motᵘ हटोवु-मंतु । परिचालितः** perf. part. (f. **haṭöwᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈ हटांवू-मंछू**), rolled to a different place; removed, put to one side, put aside.

**hatyā हत्या** or **hàtⁱyā हंतिया । हिंसाकर्म** f. destruction of life, murder; esp. murder of a Brāhmaṇ, a cow, or respectable person (this, of course, from the Hindū point of view),—a Hindū word.

**hatay हतय्, hatöy हतांय्**, see **hata 2.**

**hutyukᵘ हुत्युकु**, see **hutⁱ.**

**hatyum$^{u}$ हत्युमु । शतसंख्यापूरणः** ord. (f. **hatim$^{ü}$ हतिमू**), hundredth (Gr.Gr. 80, 149).

**hatyun$^{u}$ हत्युनु । शतमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **hatiñ$^{ü}$ हतिञू**), costing or worth a hundred (rupees, or the like).

**hutyunuk$^{u}$ ह्रुतिनुकु**, see **hutĕn.**

**hȧt$^{i}$yôr$^{u}$ हंतियोरु । हतहत्यः** m. (f. **hȧt$^{i}$yārĕñ हंतियार्यञ्**), a murderer; esp. of cows, or of men (a Hindū word).

**hȧt$^{i}$yör$^{i}$gī हंतियांरिगी । हत्याकृद्वृत्तिः** f. a habit of murdering; met. wicked conduct as bad as that of a murderer.

**hĕʦ$^{ü}$ ह्यंच़ू**, see **hyot$^{u}$ 1** and **2,** and **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hīʦ हीच़् । कथनमात्रम्** f. the use of words alone, verbal prohibition, prohibition by word only, forbidding. This word appears to be wrongly spelt. We should expect either **hīʦ$^{ü}$** or **hīʦh.** Moreover, although reported as fem., it is masc. in the following. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । वाङ्मात्रे ग्रहणम्** m.inf. only to mention; in order to remind a person of some thing or action, to utter its name and nothing more.

**hŏʦa ह्रुंच़, hŏʦ$^{i}$ ह्रुंच़ि, hŏʦ$^{ü}$ ह्रुंच़ू**, see **họ̆t$^{u}$** and **hŏtun.**

**hoʦ$^{u}$ 1 हंचु । मणिबन्धः** m. the wrist, the forearm (H. xii, 12, 15).

**hoʦ$^{u}$ 2 हंचु । स्वर्णकारवस्तुविशेषः** m. a kind of small mould used by goldsmiths, into which gold is hammered so as to shape it into a boss or other ornament.

**hüʦ$^{ü}$ 1 हंच़ू**, see **hot$^{u}$.**

**hüʦ$^{ü}$ 2 हंच़ू**, i.q. **hatyā,** murder, q.v. (K.Pr. 102).

**haʦh हछ़्**, pron. adv. that many, so many (W. 94, *haʦ*).

**hāʦh हाछ़् । अभिशस्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **hāʦi हाचि़**), an accusation of a crime, or the like (K.Pr. 137; YZ. 312; H. vi, 9; K. 150, 675, 676); calumny, defamation. **—gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ़ंञू । ईषत्कालपरिचयदोषः** f.inf. an accusation to occur; met. (of something destroyed after slight use or experience, or of the user or experiencer of something so destroyed) nothing but the blame to remain. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to accuse (El.). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू । अभिशस्त्युद्भवः** f.inf. an accusation or blame to be incurred (whether rightly or wrongly). **—lāgüñ$^{ü}$ —लागंञू । दोषारोपणम्** f.inf. to bring an accusation (true or false). **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू । अभिशस्त्यापातः** f.inf. an accusation to come; to find oneself wrongly charged with something committed by another.

**hāʦi-hond$^{u}$ हाचि़-हंन्दु । स्पर्शमात्रभङ्गवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), of or belonging to an accusation; hence, the condition of being breakable by a mere touch, extreme brittleness, the condition of something which 'came in two in my hand'. **—lagun —लगुन् । रूढदोषीभवनम्** m.inf. to become an innocent subject of an accusation (esp. of theft, or the like).

**hīʦh हीछ़्**, see **hīʦ.**

**hō̃ʦh हौँछ़् । आशौचम्, दोषः** m. (sg. dat. **hō̃ʦas हौँच़स्**), (among Hindūs) ceremonial impurity (owing to a birth, death, or the like); pollution arising from contact with some impure object; (met.) ill-repute arising from contact with something. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । आशौचिभोजनोपभोगः** m.inf. to eat impurity; to become or be ceremonially impure, as ab. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । आशौचसंपातः** m.inf. such ceremonial impurity to befall. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । दोषापत्तिः** m.inf. ceremonial impurity to come; met. (among thieves, etc.) to become an object of suspicion to one's comrades.

**hō̃ʦa-bāpār हौँच़-वापार् । आशौचभोज्यादिवृत्तिः** m. the business of providing and cooking food for one who is ceremonially impure (as they have to eat apart). **-shọ̆d$^{u}$ -श्वंदु । आशौचोत्तीर्णः** adj. (f. **-shŏz$^{ü}$ -श्वंज़ू**), pure from impurity, one who has passed through a period of ceremonial impurity and is now pure; (of food) not ceremonially impure, not to be eaten by one who is ceremonially impure.

**huʦh$^{ü}$ ह्रुछ़ू**, see **huth$^{u}$.**

**hāʦal हाच़ल् । आभिशासकः** adj. c.g. an accuser, calumniator; (of an action, thing, or state) that which renders one liable to blame even by a slight connexion.

**hāʦul$^{u}$ हाचुलु । अभिशासकः** adj. (f. **hāʦüj$^{ü}$ हाच़ंजू**), (of a person) slanderous, calumnious; one who habitually accuses, a habitual calumniator.

**hīʦal हीच़ल् । व्याजापेक्षी** m. one who is full of excuses, a pretender; evader, malingerer; one who tries to lay the blame on others.

**hāʦalad हाच़लद् । अभिशस्तिजनकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hāʦaladiñ हाच़लदिञ्**), a calumniator; that which injures a person's reputation by merely a slight connexion.

**hāʦilad हाचि़लद् । आपन्नदोषः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hāʦiladiñ हाचि़लदिञ्**), one who is defamed by calumny, or whose reputation is injured by an accusation (true or false).

**hō̃ʦalad हौँच़लद् । आशौचयुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **hō̃ʦaladiñ हौँच़लदिञ्**), one who is subject to ceremonial impurity; that, contact with which renders one ceremonially impure, or (met.) injures one's reputation. See **hō̃ʦh.**

**hĕʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ ह्यंच़ू-मंच़ू**, see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hŏʦun ह्रचुन्** । **विस्रीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **họ̆t$^{u}$ ह्रंतु**; 2 p.p. **hŏʦōv ह्रच़ोव्**), to go bad, rot, decay (esp. of food, or the like). The causal of this verb is **hŏʦanāwun ह्रच़नावुन्** or **họ̆ʦ$^{a}$rāwun ह्रंच़्रावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 174). **—aʦun —अचुन्** । **विस्रतावेशः** m.inf. (of food, fruit, etc.) to begin to decay, to show signs of turning bad; met. (of friendship or similar relation) to begin to turn into enmity. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । **विस्रतोद्भवः** m.inf., id.

**hŏʦ$^{i}$ hŏʦ$^{i}$ marun ह्रंच़ि ह्रंच़ि मरुन्** । **अतिकष्टानुभवपूर्वकमरणम्** m.inf. decaying and decaying to die; to die a lingering and painful death (esp. used in invoking an evil fate on an enemy).

**họ̆t$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ह्रंतु-मंतु** । **विस्रीभूतम्** perf. part. (f. **hŏʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ ह्रंच़ू-मंच़ू**), decayed, gone bad.

**hŏʦanāwun ह्रच़नावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hŏʦanôw$^{u}$ ह्रच़नोवु**), i.q. **họ̆ʦ$^{a}$run** and **họ̆ʦ$^{a}$rāwun,** qq.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

**haʦar हच़र्** । **दीनता** m. the condition of being smitten; misery, affliction, wretchedness; humility (El.).

**hĕʦar ह्यच़र्** । **हितता** m. (of men, etc.) a kindly disposition, kindliness, benignity, kind-heartedness; (of ornaments, etc.) becomingness, enhancement (of beauty); (of a medicine) benignness, balsamicness, the possession of remedial properties; and so on for other things.

**haʦ$^{a}$ran हंच़्रन्** । **आहतिः** f. (sg. dat. **haʦ$^{a}$rün$^{ü}$ हंच़्रंञू**), the act of striking a blow; hence, reducing to misery.

**họ̆ʦ$^{a}$ran ह्रंच़्रन्** । **विस्रीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **họ̆ʦ$^{a}$rün$^{ü}$ ह्रंच़्रंञू**), (of food, fruit, etc.) the act of causing to decay or to go bad.

**họ̆ʦ$^{a}$run ह्रंच़्रुन्**। **विस्रीकरणे** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆ʦ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ ह्रंच़्रु**), (of food, fruit, etc.) to cause to decay or go bad, i.q. **họ̆ʦ$^{a}$rāwun.**

**họ̆ʦ$^{a}$rāwun ह्रंच़्रावुन्** । **विस्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **họ̆ʦ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ ह्रंच़्रोवु**), to cause to decay, i.q. **họ̆ʦ$^{a}$run.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 174.

**haʦʦē हच़े** । **धिक्कारः** m. reproach, scolding uttered to or by a child.

**hĕʦāv ह्यच़ाव्**, **hĕʦōv ह्यच़ोव्**, **hĕʦöy ह्यच़ांय्**, etc.; see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hav हव्** (H. v. 4; xi, 11), see **hau.**

**hāv 1 हाव्** in **hāwa-dōr हाव-दोर्** । **प्रदर्शनमात्रम्** f. tantalizing (as when one promises some gift or to perform some work, and then merely shows it, and does not carry out the promise). Cf. **hāwun.**

**hāv 2 हाव्** in **hāwa-bāv हाव-बाव्** । **शृङ्गारविलासादिचेष्टाः** m. coquettish gestures tending to excite amorous sensations, coquetry, blandishments.

**hawā** هوا, i.q. **hawāh 1,** q.v.

**havĕ हव्य**, see **havy.**

**hiv$^{i}$ हिवि**, etc., see **hyuv$^{u}$.**

**hôw$^{u}$ होवु** adj. (f. **höw$^{ü}$ हांवू**), evident, clear. The only authority for this word is El., who spells it *hó,ú*. It seems to be the 1 p.p. of **hāwun,** q.v., used as an adj.

**huwa ह्रुव**, see **huh.**

**hawāh 1 हवाह्** (Rām. 130) or **hawā** هوا (Rām 867, 1651) । **वायुः, उच्छृङ्खलता** m. air, atmosphere (Rām. 130, 867); air, wind (Śiv. 340, 501, 505; H. ii, 6), esp. a gale (Rām. 1651); air, climate (Gr.M.); a gas; rumour, report; credit, good name; affection, favour, love, desire, passionate fondness; lust, carnal desire, concupiscence; an empty or worthless thing; puffed-up-ness, impertinence, sauciness (e.g. on the part of a child, a wife, or a servant).

**hawāh 2 हवाह्** (= حوا) f. Eve, the mother of mankind (Gr.M.; H. vii, 7).

**hāwuk$^{u}$ हावुकु** m. one who shows, as in **wata-hāwuk$^{u}$,** one who shows a road, a guide (Gr.M., YZ. 432).

**hawal हवल्** or **hĕwal ह्यवल्** । **परोक्षनिन्दा** f. (sg. dat. **hawali हवलि**), backbiting, speaking ill of a person in his absence. **—karün$^{ü}$ —करंञू** । **असहत्परोक्षे परिभाषणम्** f.inf. to go about backbiting a person out of envy.

**hawāla हवाल** حواله or **hawālath** حوالت । **न्यासः** m. transfer, consignment, commitment; charge, trust, care, custody (K.Pr. 13; YZ. 102; Śiv. 662; H. x, 7; Rām. 218, 374, etc.); consignment (of any property, duty, or liability) in trust (H. v, 10). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **समर्पितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be committed to (someone's) charge, to be delivered in trust, etc. **—karun —करुन्** । **समर्पणम्** m.inf. to give in charge or possession (of), to deliver in trust, to entrust, deposit, to commit to the care (of), to commit to the custody (of) (H. v, 7, 12; viii, 4; x, 12; xii, 22).

**hawöl$^{i}$ hĕth हवांलि ह्यथ्** or **hawölĕth हवांल्यथ्** । **उपभोगनिमित्तकर्मोपन्यासवृत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **—hĕʦ$^{ü}$ —ह्यंच़ू**), (in expressing gratitude for favours received) the act of making over to another the fruits of one's former virtuous conduct. **-mawöl$^{i}$ -मवांलि** । **कालकार्यक्षेपिजनसमागमः** m.pl. a number of persons visiting another and wasting his time.

**hawālath Khŏdā** حوالت خدا interj. adieu! (L. 458).

**hĕwal ह्यवल्** । **परोक्षनिन्दा** f., i.q. **hawal,** q.v.

**hawāladar हवालदर्** (= حوالدار) । **न्यासाश्रयः** m. (f. **hawāladariñ हवालदरिञ्**), one to whom anything is entrusted, a trustee; m. a military officer (of inferior rank), a havildar.

**hawāladörī** हवालदा॑री حوالدآري । न्यासव्यवहारः f. the business or act of taking things in trust, trusteeship.

**hawālath** हवालथ् حوالت m., i.q. **hawāla,** q.v.

**hawölĕth** हवा॑ल्यथ् । उपभोगकर्मन्यासवृत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **hawölĕtsü** हवा॑ल्यंचू), i.q. **hawöli hĕth,** q.v. s.v. **hawāla.**

**hawan** हवन् । होमः m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice.

**hawān** (El.) हवान्, **haiwān, höwān** حیوان m. a quadruped, an animal as distinct from man, a beast, a brute (Gr.M.).

**hāwun** हावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hôwu** होवु), to show, display, point out (K.Pr. 14, 81, 61, 87, 165, 242, 247; YZ. 18, 117, 126, 231, 411, 454, 461; Śiv. 15, 28, 33, 99, etc.; H. iii, 8; iv, 7, etc.; Rām. 6, 44, 61, etc.); to make manifest, to explain; to perform a Hindū religious offering; to take (a solemn oath) (H. v, 9; Rām. 1056; K. 812). This word is considered to be the causal of **ḍēshun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 176). **hôwu-motu** होवु-मंतु । प्रदर्शितः perf. part. (f. **höwü-mütsü** हा॑वू-मंचू), shown, displayed; manifested, explained.

**hĕwān** ह्यवान्, **hĕwöni** ह्यवा॑नि, see **hyonu.**

**hāwanāwun** हावनावुन् । प्रदर्शनम्, विधापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hāwanôwu** हावनोवु), to cause to show or display, to cause to explain; to cause a Hindū religious offering to be performed; to cause (a solemn oath) to be taken (Rām. 1575).

**hĕwanāwun** ह्यवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hĕwanôwu** ह्यवनोवु), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyonu,** q.v., i.q. **hyāwun.**

**hawürü** हव॑रू । युग्मम् f. a pair, two of anything; esp. a pair of plough-bullocks. **dāda-hawürü,** a yoke of oxen (K.Pr. 10) (vill., cf. **horu 1**).

**hōwuru** होवुरु । भार्यापितृगृहम् m. the house of a man's father-in-law, i.e. of his wife's father (K.Pr. 29).

**hōwari-bötsü** होव॑रि-वा॑चू । भार्यापितृपक्ष्यः m. the inhabitants of a man's father-in-law's house, a man's wife's father's relations. **-bāy** -वाय् । स्यालपत्नी f. the lady of a father-in-law's house, the wife of a man's brother-in-law.

**hawas** हवस् هوس or (Śiv. 190, 739) **hāwas** हावस् । काङ्क्षा m. eager desire (Śiv. 190, 340, 739); lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity. Cf. **hawus.**

**hawās** हवास् حواس m.pl. the senses (Gr.M.).

**hāwas** हावस् (Śiv. 190, 739) i.q. **hawas,** q.v.

**hāwaṣa** हाव॑स । अतिकौतुकपूर्वकम् adv. with extreme desire, very eagerly.

**hawus** हवुस् هوس or **hāwusu** हावुसु । अत्यभीप्सा m. eager desire; lust, concupiscence, inordinate appetite; ambition; curiosity, i.q. **hawas.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । आकाङ्क्षोद्भवः m.inf. such desire, etc., to arise. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । आकाङ्क्षापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil a desire.

**hāwusu** हावुसु । कौतूहलम् m., i.q. **hawus,** q.v. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । कौतूहलोद्भवः m.inf., i.q. **hawus gatshun,** q.v. s.v. **hawus.** **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । इष्टोपभोगः m.inf. i.q. **hawus kaḍun,** see **hawus.** **—yunu** —यिनु । इच्छोद्भवः m.inf. extreme desire to arise.

**hawāwā** हवावा । अल्पमात्रा f. a whiff, a puff (El.); very little of anything [often —°, as in **āba hawāwā,** a very little water. In this sense only used for liquids, air, and things that cannot be said to have pieces (W. 21, 130)]; a moment of time, a twinkling of an eye (Rām. 549, 987).

**hawāwi-hanā** हवावि-हना । अत्यल्पमात्रा f., id.

**hawöwi** हवा॑वि (= هوائي) । प्रदीपविशेषः f. a rocket.

**hāwawunu** हाववुनु n.ag. (f. **hāwawüñü** हावव॑ञू), one who shows, etc., see **hāwun** (Śiv. 623, 854).

**hĕwawunu** ह्यववुनु । संग्रहीता, सहनशीलः n.ag. (f. **hĕwawüñü** ह्यवव॑ञू), one who takes, a taker; a buyer, purchaser, a customer; one who takes (abuse or ill-treatment), one who is poor-spirited, who is long-suffering, who 'takes it lying down'; one who exhibits equanimity and takes all things equally, as they come. Cf. **hyonu.**

**hĕwawañĕ khörü** ह्यववञ खा॑रू । प्रथमारम्भ एव adv. even at the very commencement.

**havy** हव्य् m. (amongst Hindūs) an oblation to the gods; **havĕ-kavy** हव्य-कव्य्, m.pl. oblations to the gods and to deceased ancestors (K. 974).

**hawöyi** हवा॑यि । उच्छृङ्खलः adj. c.g. of or pertaining to the air; airy, windy; idle, vain, capricious, flighty; licentious; badly-conducted, disobedient; a votary of pleasure (used in Kāshmīrī, esp. with reference to children, women, servants, horses, or the like). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । उच्छृङ्खलीभवनम् m.inf. (of a child, woman, servant, horse, etc.) to become disobedient and badly conducted, licentious, etc. **—karun** —करुन् । उच्छृङ्खलतोत्साहनम् m.inf. to lead into or encourage in licentious conduct, etc.

**hay 1** हय् f. a litter, a palanquin, a carriage (Śiv. 1699).

**hay 2** हय् conj. an optional form of **ay,** if, u.w. the past cond. as in **karihē hay,** if he had made (Gr.Gr. 257).

**hay 3** हय् (Śiv. 585), i.q. **hāy 1.**

**hay 4** हय् interj. used by a man in addressing his wife (H. xi, 14, 10, 19), or by a woman addressing a woman (H. v, 2; ix, 7). Cf. **hau, hav.**

**hāy 1 हाय् । शोकाक्रन्दः** m. a cry of trouble or sorrow, an 'alas'; interj. alas! (El. *háe*, W. 101, *hāi*; L.V. 67; Śiv. 536; Rām. 4; H. v, 7). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to groan (El.).

**hāyi हायि** interj. alas! (YZ. 342, 543, 544).

**hāy 2 हाय्** interj. used in addressing female juniors or inferiors, **y** being also suffixed to the abl. case of the noun, as in **hāy waʦhariy,** O female child (**waʦhür$^{\ddot{u}}$**) (Gr.Gr. 99).

**hāy 3 हाय् । गृहधूमः** f. soot (Rām. 651, 1199, 1212).

**hāyĕ gaʦhun हाय गछुन् । निरुपभोग्यीभवनम्** m.inf. to go to soot; hence (of some valuable or pretty person or thing) to be spoiled, to lose its value or beauty. **-raza -रज़ । धूमरेणुसंघातः** f.pl. ropes of soot, a quantity of soot gradually collected. **-lọ̆ʦh$^{u}$ -ल्वंछु । धूमसंघः** m. a lump or clotted mass of soot.

**hayā** حیا (El. *haiya*), i.q. **hayāh,** q.v.

**haiyō**, interj. hallo! u.w. sg. masc. or pl. masc. (El.).

**hĕyi ह्यायि**, see **hyon$^{u}$.**

**hēyō हेयो** interj. addressed to a male inferior (W. 100).

**hēyöī हेयोई** interj. addressed to a female inferior (W. 100).

**hiy हिय् । मालती** f. the jasmine and its flower (El. *hi*; K.Pr. 248 *hi*, 70, 182, 190, 204, 262 *hii*; YZ. 258; Śiv. 168, 225, 1686; Rām. 212, 649, 651, etc.). **-āsmān -आस्मान्** m. (El.) or **-āsmönī -आस्मांनी** f. (Rām. 1095), lilac, jasmine (El.). **-āsmīn** (? spelling) m. *Syringa Persica* (El.).

**hiyĕ-māl हिय-माल् । मालतीपुष्पस्रक्** f. a jasmine garland, a garland of jasmine flowers (often used as an offering to a Hindū god) (Rām. 1025, 1090, 1571, 1581). **-pōsh -पोश् । मालती-(जाती-)पुष्पम्** m. the jasmine-flower. **-rang gaʦhun -रंग् गछुन् । मुखविकारागमः** m.inf. the face to become yellow (like a jasmine) owing to sorrow, anxiety, sickness, or the like. **-thür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -थंरू । मालतीवल्ली** f. the jasmine creeper (YZ. 543, Śiv. 345). **-tan -तन् । कोमलाङ्गी** f. jasmine bodied, applied to a slender and graceful sweet-scented woman (Rām. 247, 378).

**huy हुय् । कोलाहलः** f. a general outcry and lamentation (e.g. on the occasion of a death, conflagration, inundation, or the like) (Rām. 835, 1161). **—tulüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —तुलंञू । कोलाहलोत्थापनम्** f.inf. to raise such an outcry. **—wŏthüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —व्वथंञू । कोलाहलोद्भूतिः** f.inf. such an outcry to arise.

**hyoch$^{u}$ ह्यांछु**, see **hĕchun.**

**hyoḍ$^{u}$ ह्यांडु**, see **hĕḍun.**

**hyuḍ$^{u}$ हिडु**, see **hyur$^{u}$ 2.**

**hyuh$^{u}$ हिहु । उपमः** adj. (f. **hish$^{\ddot{u}}$ हिशू**), like, closely resembling, exactly like (L.V. 10, 77, 109; K.Pr. 212); (of things compared) all alike, resembling each other (Śiv. 901). The object with which comparison is made is put in the nom. or in the dat. or, occasionally, in the gen. A good example of the use of the genitive is the phrase **cyôn$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$.** Here if we look upon **cyôn$^{u}$** as the nom. of the possessive pron. 'thy', the words mean 'like thine' (so Śiv. 1696); but if we look upon it as the gen. of **ʦ$^{a}$h,** thou, they mean 'like thee' (so Rām. 810).

**Hyuh$^{u}$** is very commonly used with pron. adjs. of manner, thus,— **yuth$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$,** this kind of (Śiv. 1207); f. **yiʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$ hish$^{\ddot{u}}$** (Śiv. 1728, Rām. 359); **tyuth$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$,** of that kind (Rām. 1000); **kyuth$^{u}$ h.,** of what kind? (Śiv. 780, Rām. 1074); similarly **kus h.,** what sort of? (Gr.M.).

As examples of the word governing the nom., we have, e.g. **an hyuh$^{u}$,** like food (Śiv. 1229); **ara h.,** like a saw (Śiv. 1776); **gŏsôñ$^{u}$ h.,** like a mendicant devotee (Śiv. 825); **lūkan-hond$^{u}$** (nom. of gen.) **h.,** like (the conduct) of people (Śiv. 1799); **pampōsh h.,** like a lotus (Śiv. 813, 1536); **prān h.** (value) like (your) life (Śiv. 1547); **sūrĕ h.,** like the sun (Śiv. 98, 346, 740, 1586); **yinsān h.,** like a man (H. x, 7); **yār h.** (treat) like a friend (Śiv. 1687).

There is a slight difference in meaning when governing the dat. Thus,— **môl$^{u}$** (nom.) **hyuh$^{u}$,** (he is) like a father (to him); but **mölis** (dat.) **hyuh$^{u}$,** (the son is) like the father (Gr.Gr. 94). Other examples of the use with the dat. are:— (*a*) with pronouns, **ʦĕ hyuh$^{u}$,** like thee (Śiv. 472, 1344, 1540; Rām. 933); **tas h.,** like him (Śiv. 35, 997, 1366; Rām. 1116); **tath h.,** like that (thing) (H. xii, 4); **kath h.,** like what? (Śiv. 901).

(*b*) With nouns subst. **cyönis garas hyuh$^{u}$,** like thy house (Gr.M.); **hūñĕ h.,** like a bitch (K.Pr. 7); **larĕ h.,** like a house (or houses) (Śiv. 1330); **lālas h.,** like a ruby (H. xii, 4); **rāzabāyĕ h.,** like a queen (or queens) (Śiv. 1237); **sīmābas h.,** like quicksilver (Śiv. 1464); **ṭhūlas h.,** like an egg, oval (Gr.M.).

With words indicating comparative age, **hyuh$^{u}$** indicates the comparison. Thus,— **buḍ$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$ ȧn$^{i}$zĕn,** you must bring whoever among them is old, not 'bring him like an old man' (Gr.Gr. 94); **kō̃sa hyuh$^{u}$,** the youngest (among a number) (YZ. 418); **lŏkuṭ$^{u}$ h.,** id. (H. xii, 1); **zyuṭh$^{u}$ h.,** the elder (of two princes) (H. viii, 5; similarly, Rām. 699, 859).

**Hyuh**$^{u}$, like the Hindī *sā*, often has simply an intensive force, and in this use sometimes gives an idiomatic meaning to the compound, as in **alsēṭh-hyuh**$^{u}$, very fat; hence, a fat fool.

Other examples (by no means pretending to be complete) of various idiomatic uses of this word are,—**dôd**$^{u}$ **hyuh**$^{u}$, something like a pain, a sort of pain (Gr.M.); **kunu-y hyuh**$^{u}$, exactly alike; **shālĕn byôl**$^{u}$ **chuh hyuhuy,** (one) **shôl**$^{u}$ seed is exactly like (another), lit. 'for *shôlus* the seed is exactly similar' (K.Pr. 193, spelt *hihúi*). **hyuh**$^{u}$ **samakhun हिहु समखुन् । यथेष्टलाभः** m.inf. like (what one wanted) to become visible, just what one desired to be obtained.

Cf. **hyuv**$^{u}$, which is used with the same meaning, and in exactly the same way as **hyuh**$^{u}$.

**hayāh हयाह्** or **hayā** حیا **। गौरवम्** m. shame, sense of shame, modesty; shyness, bashfulness (K.Pr. 29); modest respect shown to an elder, etc., respectful obedience. **—gatshun —गछुन् । गौरवापातः** m.inf. modest respect to occur, respect to be shown to the wishes of an elder or the like (whether voluntary or involuntary); discouragement to be felt (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन् । भीत्यनुवृत्तिधारणम्** m.inf. to make respectful obedience, punctiliously and modestly to carry out the wishes of an elder, etc. **-vĕtsar -व्यच़र् । गौरवशीलता** m. habitual respect shown to the wishes of an elder, etc. **-vyot**$^{u}$ **-व्यंतु । सच्छीलः** adj. (f. **vĕts**$^{ü}$ **व्यंचू**), one who modestly conforms to the wishes of his elders and betters.

**hĕyihē ह्ययिहे**, see **hyon**$^{u}$.

**hyuhur,** see **hihur.**

**hĕy**$^{i}$**hīw ह्यंयिहीव्**, see **hyon**$^{u}$.

**hyuk**$^{u}$ **हिकु । हिक्का** m. a hiccough; convulsive sobbing or breathing. **—lagun —लगुन् । हिक्काविकारसंभवः** m.inf. an hiccough to come on. **hik**$^{i}$**-kyul**$^{u}$ **हिकि-किलु । हिक्कावन्धविकृतिः** m. 'a hiccough-nail', a very painful disease caused by obstruction of the breath during a hiccough.

**hāyukh हायुख् । धान्यतुलाविशेषः** m. a large pair of scales used for heavy weights of grain, etc. (K.Pr. 136; Śiv. 589).

**hāyĕkh-ḍünḍ**$^{ü}$ **हायख्-डंडू । तुलादण्डः** f. the beam of such scales. **-pôtur**$^{u}$ **-पोतुरु । तुलाविशेषपात्रम्** m. the pan of such scales.

**hyol**$^{u}$ **1 ह्यंलु । सस्यमञ्जरी** m. an ear, spike, or tassel (of corn, paddy, or the like, El. *hilyi*) (K.Pr. 168, translated 'sheaf'; YZ. 392, 397; L. 464; Śiv. 1212; H. vi, 15; Rām. 12).

**hĕla-hĕl ह्यल-ह्यल् । मञ्जर्युद्भवारम्भः** f. (of corn, etc.) the commencement of the formation of the ear or tassel.

**hĕl**$^{i}$**-basta ह्यंलि-बस्त । मञ्जरीकोशः** f. the leaf-casing or sheath of an immature ear or tassel of corn. **-phal -फल् । मञ्जर्युद्भवफलसमूहः** m. the fruit of an ear, corn (e.g. barley, paddy, wheat, panic, etc.) generally. **-mūr -मूर्, -mūran -मूरन्,** or **-mūray -मूरय् । मञ्जरीमर्दनम्** f. husking the ear, a method of removing grain from the ear by rubbing. **-ray -रय्** m. a kind of blight in which the stalk and ears of the rice plant wither (L. 334 *hil rai*).

**hĕli-drāv ह्यलि-द्राव् । उद्भूतमञ्जरीकः** adj. c.g. (of corn) in the ear; of (a field, or the like) possessing corn in the ear. This word is reported to be c.g. We should expect a f. **-drāyĕ द्राय.** **—nērun —नेरुन् । मञ्जरीप्रादुर्भावावस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to become in the ear, as ab. **-pĕṭhuk**$^{u}$ **-प्यठुकु । मञ्जरीभ्य एव संगृहीतः** adj. (f. **pĕṭhüc**$^{ü}$ **प्यठंचू**), 'of on the ear,' collected straight from the ear, i.e. quite clean and fresh. **-woth**$^{u}$ **-वंथु । मञ्जरीतः, संगृहीतः** adj. (f. **-wütsh**$^{ü}$ **-वंछू**), descended from the ear, i.e. i.q. **hĕli-pĕṭhuk**$^{u}$, ab.

**hyol**$^{u}$ **2 ह्यंलु**, see **ȧd**$^{i}$**-hyol**$^{u}$.

**hyon**$^{u}$ **ह्यंनु । संग्रहणम्, क्रयः** conj. 1 irreg. [inf. **hyon**$^{u}$ **ह्यंनु**, dat. **hĕnis ह्यनिस्**, abl. **hĕni ह्यनि** or **hĕna 2 ह्यन** (for **1**, see **hĕn**); pres. part. **hĕwān ह्यवान्**; fut. pass. part. **hyon**$^{u}$ **ह्यंनु**, f. **hĕñ**$^{ü}$ **ह्यंञू**; impers. fut. part. **hĕnī ह्यनी**; conj. part. **hĕth ह्यथ्**; neg. conj. part. **hĕnay ह्यनय्**; freq. part. **hĕ hĕ ह्य ह्य** or **hĕth hĕth ह्यथ् ह्यथ्**; adverbial part. **hĕwön**$^{i}$ **ह्यवांनि**; 1 p.p. **hyot**$^{u}$ **3 ह्यंतु** (for **1** and **2**, see s.v.), pl. **hĕt**$^{i}$ **ह्यंति**; f. **hĕts**$^{ü}$ **3 ह्यंचू** (for **1** and **2**, see **hyot**$^{u}$ **1** and **2**), pl. **hĕtsa ह्यच़**; 2 p.p. **hĕtsōv ह्यच़ोव्**, pl. **hĕtsöy ह्यच़ांय्**; f.sg. and pl. **hĕtsöyĕ ह्यच़ांय**; 3 p.p. **hĕtsāv ह्यच़ाव्**, pl. **hĕtsöyēy ह्यच़ांयेय्**; f. same as f. of 2 p.p.; fut. sg. 1 **hĕma ह्यम**, 2 **hĕkh ह्यख्**, 3 **hĕyi ह्ययि**; pl. 1 **hĕmaw ह्यमव्**, 2 **hĕyiw ह्ययिव्**, 3 **hĕyin ह्ययिन्**; past. cond. sg. 1 **hĕmahö ह्यमहां**, 2 **hĕhökh ह्यहांख्**, 3 **hĕyihē ह्ययिहे**; pl. 1 **hĕmahöw ह्यमहांव्**, 2 **hĕy**$^{i}$**hīw ह्यंयिहीव्**, 3 **hĕhön ह्यहांन्**; impve. pres. 2 sg. **hĕh ह्यह्**, pl. **hĕyiw ह्ययिव्**, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕyin ह्ययिन्**; pol. 2 sg. **hĕta ह्यत**, pl. **hĕy**$^{i}$**taw ह्यंयितव्**, 3 sg. and pl. **hĕy**$^{i}$**tan ह्यंयितन्**; fut. **hĕzi ह्यज़ि**; past. **hĕzihē ह्यज़िहे**], to take, receive (L.V. 14, 45; Śiv. 1084, 1096; H. ii, 1; iii, 1, 2, etc.); to receive (as an answer to prayer) (Rām. 1260); to take, get possession of (Śiv. 1006); to take hold of, seize, grasp (Śiv. 1532, 1734, 1780, 1873; Rām. 38, 698, 800); to take forcibly, to plunder; to take, imprison, capture (a person) (Śiv. 1004, 1341; Rām. 361); to buy (L.V. 89, K. 178), also **mŏl$^{i}$ hyon$^{u}$** (e.g. K.Pr. 234); to accept (Śiv. 687); to take (good and bad treatment with equal indifference), to bear all things with equanimity; to take (a blow or an insult) lying down, to be poor spirited; to take, receive (a beating, or the like) (K.Pr. 59); to assume, wear (clothes, or the like) (Rām. 345, 1457); to take or assume (a character) (e.g. in a play) (Śiv. 1705); to take (a disease), be attacked (by sickness); to hold, retain, keep (Rām. 56); to adopt (a course of conduct, or of thought) (Śiv. 1754, 1858); to take (as a helper), to take refuge with (Śiv. 1164, 1178); to carry (Śiv. 1149, 1150, 1159, 1211, 1494, 1504, 1665, 1729; Rām. 81, 236, 305, 584, 603, 644, 676, 890, 900, 1394); to carry (news, a message, or the like) (Rām. 560, 800, 832, 928, 1780); to bring, fetch (L. 460, YZ. 242); to carry (a child, etc., in one's arms, etc.) (Śiv. 1357–8, 1381, 1385, 1401, 1542; Rām. 1286; **kŏchhĕ,** in the bosom, (Śiv. 377, Rām. 1522); to hold, carry (in the hand) (Śiv. 214, 392, 801, 855, 860, 1093, 1400; Rām. 121, 389, 821, 1308); to carry, draw (a sword) (Rām. 648, 903); to carry (a weapon with the object of attack) (Rām. 431, 1096, 1312); to seize (of fire or flames seizing something) (Śiv. 68, 92, 118; Rām. 103, 849, 1014, 1169, 1561, 1578, 1613); to begin (see bel.). **hyon$^{u}$-dyun$^{u}$** ह्यंनु-दिनु m.inf. to take and give, reciprocal giving and taking (Śiv. 1832; Rām. 1440, 1744).

In the sense of beginning **hyon$^{u}$** is used with the inf. or fut. pass. part. of another verb, which agrees in gender with the object (if any). Thus, **suh karun hĕwān chuh,** he takes the act of doing, i.e. he begins to do; **suh chuh khath lēkhun$^{u}$ hĕwān,** he takes the letter to be written, i.e. he begins to write it; **suh chuh zanāna mārüñ$^{ü}$ hĕwān,** he takes the woman to be beaten, he begins to beat her. In this sense, **hyon$^{u}$** is most often used in the past tenses, and being a transitive verb, then itself agrees with the object (if any) in gender and number, the subject being put in the case of the agent. Thus, **parun hyotun,** he began to read; **tȧm$^{i}$ chuh khath lēkhun$^{u}$ hyot$^{u}$mot$^{u}$,** he has begun to write the letter, lit. by him the letter to be written has been taken; **tȧm$^{i}$ chĕh zanāna mārüñ$^{ü}$ hĕts$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$,** he has begun to beat the woman, lit. by him the woman to be beaten has been taken (Gr.Gr. 116). But other tenses also of **hyon$^{u}$** are used in this sense, although not so frequently. Thus:—

Impve. Śiv. 540, 941, 1301, 1770 (all masc.). Fut. (masc.) Śiv. 1190, 1193, 1195, 1202, 1720; Rām. 23, 718, 719, 1773; fem. **karüñ$^{ü}$ hĕn būl$^{i}$,** they will begin to chirp (Śiv. 1721).

The past tenses naturally appear in various forms. Thus:—**hyot$^{u}$,** subject not expressed, Śiv. 1197, 1327; subject in agent case, Śiv. 1118, 1200, 1223, 1300; Rām. 170, 239 (**timau wanun$^{u}$ hyot$^{u}$**), 709 (**Lakshmanan grazun$^{u}$ hyot$^{u}$**), 1333, 1636.

With suffixes of agent case, **hyotum lāyun nādāh,** I began to utter a call (Rām. 1720); **hyotum natsun,** I began to dance (L.V. 94); **wuchun hyot$^{u}$mas,** I began to look at it (L.V. 48); **hyotun,** he or she began, YZ. 249; Śiv. 1233, 1707; Rām. 336 (she began), 654 (**pariyĕ hyotun samāna trāwun,** the fairy began to cast off her ornaments), 1178, 1755; **wanun$^{u}$ hyot$^{u}$nas,** he or she began to say to him or her (YZ. 249, 389); **wanun$^{u}$ hyot$^{u}$nakh,** he or she began to say to them (YZ. 215, Rām. 270); **hyot$^{u}$nakh prān nērun,** their life began to depart (Rām. 1333); **hyotukh banāwun,** they began to make (Śiv. 960); **hyotukh pakun,** they began to march (H. x, 1); **hyot$^{u}$has wanāwun,** they began to sing his praises (Śiv. 960); **hĕtin vih-hih$^{i}$ hāwȧṇ$^{i}$,** she began to show airs and graces (Rām. 332); **hĕtikh tāj sārȧn$^{i}$,** they began to collect the crowns (Rām. 1462).

The suff. is even used when the main verb is intransitive, and when, therefore, it cannot refer to the subject. Its presence here is, in fact, logically indefensible, and is due to false analogy with the construction with transitive verbs. Thus, **chĕtȧn$^{i}$ hĕtin kēsh,** hairs began to grow white (Śiv. 1704); **hĕts$^{ü}$nas yiñ$^{ü}$ nẹnd$^{a}$r,** sleep began to come to him (H. v, 6).

This verb is often used in nominal compounds such as:— **and hyon$^{u}$,** to take the end, go through a thing from beginning to end (Śiv. 120) (conj. part. **and hĕth**, throughout, Śiv. 1206); **apoz$^{u}$ hyon$^{u}$ növ$^{i}$,** to take untruth on the voice, to speak untruly (Rām. 1056); **awatār h.,** to take an incarnation, become incarnate (Śiv. 1384); **bôr$^{u}$ h.,** to take the burden, accept responsibility (Rām. 134); **dāg h.,** to become branded (Rām. 203, 387, 643, 1713, 1718); **dŏg h.,** to take a beating, to be drubbed (K.Pr. 59); **danḍa h.,** to take in compensation (H. v, 11); **gam h.,** to suffer woe, be full of sorrow (Rām. 1655); **gāsa h.,** to carry grass in token of submission, as if to say 'I am thy cow', Rām. 96; **hĕs h.,** to seize the mind, compel attention (Śiv. 25); to captivate the senses (Śiv. 1453); **lādan hĕ̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to accept a favour (Rām. 1439); **jān hyon$^{u}$,** to take life, to kill (Śiv. 130, 680; Rām. 67, 310, 492, 913); **khūn h.,** to kill, to murder (Rām. 814, 837, 1075); **khabar hĕ̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to carry news (Rām. 560); **kala hyon$^{u}$,** to hold the head, to fondle (Rām. 269, 1129); to cut off the head, behead (Śiv. 739); **kirāyĕ h.,** to take on lease (Gr.M.); **mŏl$^{i}$ hyon$^{u}$,** to buy (H. x, 14; K.Pr. 234; YZ. 120, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268); **mŏsh$^{\breve{e}}$kh h.,** to smell (Gr.M., Rām. 617); **nāv h.,** to take a person's name, to utter it with reverence (Rām. 271); **pānas h.,** to take upon oneself, take responsibility for (Rām. 134, 502); **prān h.,** to take life, to kill (Śiv. 1387, Rām. 1238); **path h.,** to take a back seat, be defeated, be overcome (Śiv. 1237, 1246); to refrain from (Śiv. 1843); **rukhsath h.,** to take permission to depart, to take leave (Śiv. 694, 1167; H. xii, 10, 13; Rām. 1180, 1183, 1678); **rath h.,** to take blood, to kill, murder (Rām. 1240); **samāgam h.,** to take a meeting, to meet; **hĕth samāgam,** having met, and also (with double meaning, see **hĕth 2** and **hyot$^{u}$ 1**) a friendly meeting (Śiv. 1848); **ʦhāl hĕ̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to take a leap (Rām. 561, 886); **ʦȧp$^{i}$ hĕn$^{i}$,** to take bites, to bite (H. x, 7, of a snake); **wath hĕ̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to take the road, to go forth (Rām. 680, 1598); **yād h.,** to keep in memory, remember (H. xii, 17); **zāg hĕ̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to wait for, expect (Śiv. 272, 1382); **zima hyon$^{u}$,** to accept responsibility, admit (H. xii, 15); **zanm h.,** to take birth, be born (Śiv. 34); **zĕvi h.,** to take upon the tongue, to mention, to name, to mention so-and-so's name (K. 675, 1055); **zuv h.,** to take life, to kill (L.V. 54; Rām. 810, 858).

**hĕna-bāna ह्यन-बान । सहनशीलता** m. a vessel of patience, one who bears (praise and blame, good fortune and bad fortune, good treatment and bad treatment, etc.) with equanimity, one who takes all things easily, as they come. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । गृहीतदानव्यापारः** m.inf. giving or taking, barter, traffic; esp. borrowing and lending. **-hār -हार् । अवश्यक्रेयः** n.ag. e.g. fit to be taken; a thing which should certainly be bought (on account of its excellence, beauty, etc.); (of a man) one who takes others' abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity, one who is poor-spirited. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । सहनशीलः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕ̃n -वाज्यन्**), a taker; one who accepts abuse or ill-treatment with equanimity; one who will accept a thing under pressure; a buyer, a purchaser. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । वशीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be taken; to be taken prisoner, arrested (K.Pr. 81); to be involved in difficulties (K.Pr. 81), become entangled in some difficult or complicated business; to be engaged in some business (Gr.Gr. 169).

**hĕnī ह्यनी । अवश्यग्राह्यः** impers. fut. pass. part. e.g. what should certainly be taken, what one should certainly endeavour to get by prayers and entreaties.

**hĕth ह्यथ्** conj. part. having taken. Very often used with various adverbial meanings. Thus:—

(*a*) taking (so-and-so or such-and-such), having (so-and-so) as a companion, accompanied by (Śiv. 731, 800, 1100, 1101, 1108, 1311, *et passim*; Rām. 136, 205, 1110; H. viii, 9).

(*b*) together with, in company with (Śiv. 698, 1175, 1353, 1440, 1456, 1484, 1529, 1886; Rām. 49, 308, 693, 695, 793, 859; H. xii, 23, 25).

(*c*) together with, in addition to, and also (Śiv. 64, 201, 213, 368, 686).

(*d*) together with, including, plus (Śiv. 32, 369).

(*e*) other phrases are **gam hĕth,** having taken sorrow, i.e. sorrowfully (Rām. 1101); **sŏkh hĕth,** happily (Śiv. 1459); **ʦūr$^{i}$ hĕth,** secretly (Rām. 659).

**hĕth gaʦhun ह्यथ् गछुन्** m.inf. having taken to go, to take away, carry off (= Hindī *lē jānā*) (K.Pr. 36 *hit*; Śiv. 53, 63, 705, 722, 1600, 1617–8, 1887; Rām. 398, 402, 406, 415, 469, 601, 746, 926, 1044, 1354; H. v, 1; vii, 3, etc.). **—jān —जान्** (Śiv. 316) or **—zuv ta jān —ज़ुव् त जान्** (Śiv. 191), adv. taking (life and) soul, with all one's heart and soul. **—sāthay sāth साथय् साथ्** adv. having (a person) always with one, being always accompanied by (so-and-so) (Śiv. 1552). **—pānas sūty —पानस् सूंत्य** (Śiv. 1672), **—sūty —सूंत्य्,** or (e.g. Rām. 1322) **—sūtin —सूतिन्,** adv. having taken with (one), having with one, (going) along, and having (so-and-so) with one, accompanied by (YZ. 88; Śiv. 169, 805, 955, 1116, 1172, 1419–20, 1456; Rām. 1039, 1100, 1322–3, 1554–5, 1698, 1758). **—sūty sūty —सूंत्य् सूंत्य्** adv. taking (so-and-so) along with one (Śiv. 1154, 1445, 1581). **—ʦalun —च़लुन् । अपहरणम्** m.inf. having taken to abscond, to plunder and carry off (L.V. 86). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** m.inf. having taken to come, to bring (= Hindī *lē ānā*) (Śiv. 76, 668, 718, 720, 723, 730, 1667, 1831, 1836, 1856; Rām. 382, 694, 834, 943, 1120, 1144, 1464, 1631; H. i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6, etc.).

. **hyot**$^{u}$**-dyot**$^{u}$ **ह्यॅतु-द्यॅतु । कन्यानुवृत्तिकसुदाय:** m. taken and given (**dyot**$^{u}$ for **dyut**$^{u}$), presents given to a bride and her relations on various Hindū festivals following a marriage. **-dyut**$^{u}$ **-दितु । ग्रहणदानव्यापार:** m. taken and given; taking and giving, trade, traffic, barter with any person (= Hindī *lēn-dēn*). **-mot**$^{u}$ **-मॅतु । रोगाक्रान्त:, क्रीत:, प्रतिगृहीत:** (f. **hĕts**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **ह्यॅचू-मॅचू**), taken, accepted; taken by disease, gradually wasting away from sickness; taken by force; bought, purchased.

**hyūn**$^{u}$ **ह्यूनु । नीच:, हीन:** adj. (m. sg. dat. **hīnis** **हीनिस्**, abl. **hīni** **हीनि**; f. **hīñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **हीञ्ञू**), incomplete, deprived of, bereft of; in this sense common —°, cf. **anga-hyūn**$^{u}$, maimed, p. 33*a*, l. 43 (Śiv. 749, 1309, 1738); low, vile, base, mean (by caste, quality, occupation, conduct, or the like); ugly (Śiv. 1640).

**hĕyin** **ह्ययिन्**, see **hyon**$^{u}$.

**hyond**$^{u}$ **ह्यॅन्दु । वर्णी** m. (f. **hĕnd**$^{i}$**yōñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **ह्यॅन्दियाञ्ञू**, in the meaning of a female Hindū), a Hindū; in Kashmīr, a Hindū of the upper castes.

**hyáng, hyéng** in El. for **hĕng,** q.v.

**hyēr,** i.q. **hēr,** q.v.

**hyor**$^{u}$ **ह्यॅरु** or **hyur**$^{u}$ **1** **ह्युरु । उपरि** adv. up, above, on the top (K.Pr. 43); upwards (Śiv. 61, 847); cf. **hyūr**$^{u}$ and **hēr.** **-bŏn** **-ब्वन्** or **bŏn ta hyor**$^{u}$ **ब्वन् त ह्यॅरु । ऊर्ध्वाध:** adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **bŏna-hyor**$^{u}$, p. 110*b*, l. 15, and **hēri bŏn** and **hyūr**$^{u}$**-bŏn,** s.v. **hyūr**$^{u}$. **-bŏn gatshun** **-ब्वन् गछुन् । निम्नोन्नततापात:** m.inf. to become up and down; to suffer vicissitudes. **—khasun** **—खसुन्** m.inf. to mount, go up (Rām. 280; K. 74, 233), e.g. upstairs (H. iii, 2, 9) or up stream (H. xii, 6); **hyor**$^{u}$ **hyor**$^{u}$ **khasun,** to rise gradually upwards (K. 70). **-kun** **-कुन् । उपरि भागे** adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161, Rām. 1416), at the top, near the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyūr**$^{u}$**-kun.**

**hĕri-hyor**$^{u}$ **ह्यरि-ह्यॅरु । अत्यूर्ध्वम्** adv. above the top, extremely high, highest of all. **-kani** **-कनि** or **-kanĕn** **-कन्यन् । उपरिभागे** adv. at the top, on the height. **-kanyuk**$^{u}$ **-कन्युकु । उपरितनभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-कनिचू**), of or belonging to (something) on the top.

**hyur**$^{u}$ **2** **हिरु । कण्ठनाडिका** m. the gullet, the throat. L.V. 57 spells this word **hyuḍ**$^{u}$.

**hir**$^{i}$**-gŏgul** **हिरि-ग्वगुल् । कण्ठगोल:** m. Adam's apple, the apple of the throat (El. *hirigogul*). **-mŏnḍ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-म्वंडू । कण्ठगोल:** f., id. **-woṭ**$^{u}$ **-वॅटु । फलान्तरकोश:** m. the sheathe or integument of a fruit seed. **-wüṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-वॅटू । कण्ठगोलमूलम्** f. the base of Adam's apple.

**hiri khasun** **हिरि खसुन् । वाचि प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to mount on the throat; hence, to become a subject of conversation. **—phiri khārun** **—फिरि खारुन् । असकृद्वाग्विषय आरोपणम्** m.inf. (in conversation) purposely to return over and over again to the same subject (e.g. owing to affection or jealousy). **—phiri khasun** **—फिरि खसुन् । असकृद्वाग्विषयीभवनम्** m.inf. to become the subject of conversation over and over again. **—wasun** **—वसुन् । यथेष्टानुकूलीभवनम्** m.inf. to go down the throat, to be swallowed; met. pleasantly to suit a person's requirements (of something obtained after search). **—woth**$^{u}$ **—वॅथु । यथेष्टानुकूलीभूत:** adj. (f. **—wütsh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—वॅछू**), gone down the throat, swallowed; met. (of something obtained after search) pleasantly suited to one's requirements.

**hyūr**$^{u}$ **ह्यूरु । ऊर्ध्वम्** adv. (abl. **hēri** **हेरि** **3,** for **1,** see **hēr,** for **2,** see **hīr**$^{\ddot{u}}$), up, above; upwards (Rām. 922); cf. **hyor**$^{u}$ and **hēr.** **-bŏn** **-ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वाध:, निम्नोन्नतत्वम्** m. upness and downness, vicissitudes; as adv. up and down, above and below; from top to bottom; cf. **hyor**$^{u}$**-bŏn,** s.v. **hyor**$^{u}$, and **hēri-bŏn,** bel. **-kun** **-कुन् । उपरिपार्श्वे** adv. upwards, towards above (Gr.Gr. 161); at the top, on the top; above, in the sky. Cf. **hyor**$^{u}$**-kun.**

**hēri-bŏn** **हेरि-ब्वन् । ऊर्ध्वाध:** adv. up and down, above and below (Śiv. 1412), from top to bottom; cf. **hyŏr**$^{u}$**-bŏn,** s.v. **hyor**$^{u}$, and **hyūr**$^{u}$**-bŏn,** ab. **-kani** **-कनि** adv. above; upstairs. **-kanyuk**$^{u}$ **-कन्युकु । ऊर्ध्वभागसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-कनिचू**), of or belonging to above or upstairs; hence, of or belonging to any place higher than some other place with which comparison is made.

**hyot**$^{u}$ **1** **ह्यॅतु । हित:** adj. (f. **hĕts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1** **ह्यॅचू**), friendly, affectionate, kind; beneficial, advantageous, salutary, convenient (L.V. 61); cf. **hĕth 2.** **—nērun** **—नेरुन् । प्रशस्तफलाव्यक्ति:** m.inf. to turn out friendly; to become salutary, profitable, to have beneficial results (whether expected or not). **—wanun** **—वनुन् । हितनियोग:** m.inf. friendly and good advice.

**hĕts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **kath karüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **ह्यॅचू कथ् करॅञ्ञू । प्रशंसनम्** f.inf. to make a kind word, to put in a good word (esp. for some absent person).

**hyot**$^{u}$ **2** **ह्यॅतु । संग्रहणीय:** adj. (f. **hĕts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **2** **ह्यॅचू**), (properly 1 p.p. of **hyon**$^{u}$, q.v.) (in business, or the like) the amount to be collected, the amount (originally taken, and now) due.

**hyot**$^{u}$ **3** **ह्यॅतु,** see **hyon**$^{u}$.

**hayāth** حيات f. life (El. gives *hyáti*).

**hĕy**$^{i}$**tan** **ह्यॅयितन्**, **hĕy**$^{i}$**taw** **ह्यॅयितव्**, see **hyon**$^{u}$.

**hyuv$^{u}$ हिवु । तुल्यः** adj. (f. **hiv$^{ü}$ हिवू**), like, i.q. **hyuh$^{u}$**, q.v. [The following examples, taken from Śiv., are arranged on the same principle as in the art. **hyuh$^{u}$**], like; alike (of several things compared) (L.V. 5; Śiv. 1230, 1231, 1298).

Governing nom. **ôṭ$^{u}$ hyuv$^{u}$**, like flour (Śiv. 1828); **pampōsh h.**, like a lotus (Śiv. 1292); **prabāth h.**, like the dawn (Śiv. 1641); **posh$^{u}$ h.**, like a brute (Śiv. 1900).

Governing dat. **asĕ hyuv$^{u}$**, like us (Śiv. 1723); **tsĕ h.**, like thee (Śiv. 1067); **tas h.**, like him (Śiv. 1373); **razi h.**, like a rope (Śiv. 1818).

Governing dat. and gen. **tŏhĕ** (dat.) **sôn$^{u}$** (gen.) **hyuv$^{u}$**, like you (and) us (Śiv. 1447). Cf. **cyôn$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$**, s.v. **hyuh$^{u}$**.

**hĕyiw ह्यिव्**, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**hyāwun ह्यावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **hyôw$^{u}$ ह्योवु**), to cause to take, etc. (Gr.Gr. 172). Caus. of **hyon$^{u}$**, q.v.; i.q. **hĕwanāwun**, q.v.

**haz हज़्** or **hàz$^{i}$ हज़ि** interj. used by Musalmāns in addressing a superior (literally, Saint!) (L. 279; W. 100, 101; H. v, 9).

**hĕzi ह्यज़ि**, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**hōz होज़्** حوض **। जलशालिका** m. a reservoir, cistern, pond, pool, tank, vat, trough, basin of a fountain.

**hōza होज़ । पात्रविशेषः** m. a large vessel or cistern for collecting water (usually of metal).

**hŏz$^{ü}$ ह्वज़ू**, see **họd$^{u}$**.

**hĕzihē ह्यज़िहे**, see **hyon$^{u}$**.

**haz$^{a}$l हज़ल्** هزل **। कुत्सा** m. jesting; a jest, joke; buffoonery; nonsensical talk; obscene language; in Kāshmīrī, angry blame or censure.

**hazīmath** هزيمت m. (sg. dat. **hazīmatas हज़ीमतस्**), rout, defeat. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** m.inf. to be routed, to be defeated (Rām. 916, 1400).

**hazur$^{u}$ हज़ुरु । धृष्टस्वभावः** adj. (f. **haz$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ हज़्रू** or **hazür$^{ü}$ हज़ंरू**), impudent, insolent (esp. of a child or youth). **hazür$^{ü}$ guzür$^{ü}$ ta bāzür$^{ü}$ हज़ंरू गुज़ंरू त बाज़ंरू । धृष्टनिर्लज्जस्वतन्त्रवृत्तिः** f. a young woman who is impertinent, immodest, and who goes her own gait.

**hŏzar ह्वज़र् । निर्व्यञ्जनता** m. (of food) dryness, want of gravy, oil, *ghī*, or the like, insipidity; (of conversation, etc.) dryness, insipidity, want of affection; (of a task, journey, or the like) uselessness, want of object. Cf. **họd$^{u}$**.

**hözir** حاضر adj. c.g. present in attendance, at hand (K.Pr. 81, Śiv. 696); in attendance (in a court, or the like) (Gr.M., Śiv. 676).

**hözirī** حاضری f. attendance (in a court of justice, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 698).

**huzūr** حضور m. presence, the royal presence; the person of a monarch or any high functionary; as interj. Your Highness, (politely) Sir! (Gr.M.).

**huzūrī** حضوری adj. c.g. of or belonging to the presence. **—nōkar —नोकर्** m. a personal servant (H. viii, 5).

**hazrath** حضرت f. (sg. dat. **hazrüts$^{ü}$ हज़्रंचू**), presence; dignity; a title applied to any great man, the object of resort, Your Majesty (El.; H. iv, 2, etc.; vi, 8, 10, etc.). **-bal -बल्** m. the most popular of all the Musalmān shrines in the Kashmīr Valley; said to be built over the remains of the miracle-working Pīr Dastagīr Sāḥib, and to contain a hair of Muhammad's beard. In Phākh Pargana (El. and RT.Tr. II, 457).

# J ज ج

**j** ज् ج. The eighth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is also the eighth consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and is the seventh consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, something like an English *j*, but is rather more dental, i.e. the place of contact between the tongue and the palate is slightly nearer the teeth than is the case in English. In schools, its name is **zȧy**$^{i}$ **zö** ज़यि ज़ा॑.

The Sanskrit aspirate *jha* झ does not exist as a pronounced sound in Kāshmīrī. When a Hindī or Sanskrit word containing this letter also occurs in Kāshmīrī, the *jh* झ् is, subject to the remarks below, represented by **j** ज्. Thus, the Hindī *jhamak* झमक, brilliancy, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jamak(h)** जमख्. Sometimes the *jh* झ् is retained in writing. Thus, in El., the word **jan**, a clang, is written *jhan*, as in Hindī, but this in no way affects the pronunciation. In the present work **j** will always be written, and **jh** never, in transliterating Kāshmīrī words, even when an affected purism induces a scribe to write झ् in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character. It must, however, be remarked that, so far as the present writer's experience is concerned, he has never come across any instance of the use of this letter, even in the case of borrowed words.

As already remarked, the Kāshmīrī **j** ज् is rather more dental than the corresponding English letter. This makes it easy to change it into the dental sonant sibilant **z** ज़्, and the change is very common, although, so far as the present writer has been able to ascertain, subject to no definite rule. Sometimes the two letters are optionally interchangeable, as in the case of the Persian word *juzw* جزو, a quire, which, when borrowed by Kāshmīrī, takes the form **juz**$^{a}$**wa** जुज़्व or **juj**$^{a}$**wa** जुज्व. At other times the use of **j** ज् or **z** ज़् indicates variant meanings of the same word, as in the case of **juv** जुव्, a suffix of respect, and **zuv** ज़ुव्, life, both of which native authorities connect with the Sanskrit word *jīva-* जीव-. As a rule, however, in words borrowed from other languages, such as Persian, which possess both *j* and *z*, the custom of the original language is followed, as in Persian *jārī* جاري, running, Kāshmīrī **jörī** जा॑री; Persian *zabān* زبان, language, Kāshmīrī **zabān** ज़बान्. There are, nevertheless, exceptions even to this, as in the case of **juz**$^{a}$**wa** or **juj**$^{a}$**wa** above mentioned, or in the case of the Persian *ziyāda* زياده more, which becomes **jyāda** ज्याद in Kāshmīrī. In pure Kāshmīrī words the nearest approach to a rule is that when an original **j** ज् is followed by **y** य् it is not changed to **z** ज़्. To Kāshmīrī ears every **j** ज् has a *y*-sound inherent in it, and it follows that many Kāshmīrīs, when writing their own language in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, put no dot under ज़् when it represents **z**, but, on the contrary, represent the *j*-sound by **jy** ज्य्. Others, again, make no distinction in writing between the two sounds, representing both by ज्. There are thus three systems of writing this pair of sounds, viz. :—

| | 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| j | ज् | ज्य् | ज् |
| z | ज् | ज् | ज़् |

The third system is that followed in this dictionary; but, as the second system is also in very general use, all important words will also be given with the spelling of that system, with cross-references to the spelling according to the third system. Thus, the word **jörī** जा॑री جاري, running, will be found in its proper place in alphabetical order; but, as the word is often written and pronounced **jyörī** ज्या॑री, that word is also given in its proper place, with a cross-reference to **jörī**.

So strongly is the *y*-sound heard by Kāshmīrīs in the letter **j** ज्, that **ja** ज is usually pronounced **jĕ** ज्य, **ya** य following a consonant being always sounded as **ĕ** or **yĕ** (see article **ĕ**). Thus, the word **jangul** जंगुल्, a forest, is commonly written and pronounced **jĕngul** ज्यंगुल्, and the borrowed Arabic word *jald* جلد is pronounced by some **jal**$^{a}$**d** जल्द् and by others **jĕl**$^{a}$**d** ज्यल्द्. Conversely, an original **jy** ज्य् may be represented by **j** ज् or even **z** ज़्. Thus, the Sanskrit *jyōtiṣa-* ज्योतिष-, an astronomer, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **jūtish** जूतिश् or even **zūtish** ज़ूतिश्, as well as by **jyūtish** ज्यूतिश्, the former being the usual spelling, although the latter, from a Paṇḍit's point of view, is etymologically more correct.

For words not found under **jĕ** or **jy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j**.

As has already been said, the Sanskrit or Hindī *jh* झ् is represented in Kāshmīrī by **j** ज्. This **j** ज्, like an original **j** ज्, is also liable to be changed to **z** ज़्. Thus, the Sanskrit *budhyatē* बुध्यते, Prakrit *bujjhaï* बुज्झइ, is represented in Kāshmīrī by **bōzi** बोज़ि, he will hear.

It thus follows that, if a word beginning with **jĕ** or **jy** is not found in this dictionary, it should be looked up under **ja** or **j** respectively, and vice versa. Moreover, as **j** ज् and **z** ज़् are sometimes interchangeable, if a word is not found under **j** it should be looked up under **z,** and vice versa.

**jā** जा or **jyā** ज्या جا or (H. ii, 4 ; x, 12) **jāh** जाह or (Śiv. 203, Rām. 573) **jyāh** ज्याह f. i.q. **jāy**, q.v., a place. **yĕkh jyā** यख् ज्या یک جا adv. in one place, together (Śiv. 905, H. as ab.) ; so, **ba yĕkh jā** व यख् जा بیک جا, id. (Rām. 573, 1685) ; **jyā-ba-jyā** ज्या-व-ज्या جابجا adv. here and there, everywhere (Śiv. 725). Cf. **bē-jā.**

**jai** जै m. victory ; hence, a cry of victory, the cry 'may there be victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 92, 915), as interj. victory ! (Śiv. 1896). **jai-jai** जै-जै interj. victory (to so-and-so) ! (Śiv. 159, 188, 685, etc.). **jai-jai-kār** जै-जै-कार् m. making the cry of victory, the cry of 'victory to so-and-so' (Śiv. 5, 65, 1160, etc.). Cf. **jay.**

**jāī**, see **jāy.**

**jī** जी m. (sg. dat. **jiyĕs** जियस्), a suff. of respect, i.q. **juv** and **jiy,** q.v. This is the Hindī form of the word, and is probably borrowed from India proper. Cf. **brahmā-jī,** p. 121*a*, l. 38. It is sometimes added directly to the noun, as in **bābā-jī** (Śiv. 555), **nārad-jī** (Śiv. 639), **shivanāth-jī** (Śiv. 131), **vishn-jī** (Śiv. 1357), and sometimes to an obl. form, as in **krushna-jī** (Śiv. 110), **narasimha-jī** (Śiv. 857) ; **shiva-jī** (Śiv. 516).

**jab 1** जब् । गवादिपशुसमूहः m. a herd of cattle.

**jaba-wôl$^{u}$** जब-वोलु । गवादिपशुधनवान m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a herd-owner, esp. an owner of great herds.

**jab 2** जब् m. a kind of grass, good for cattle-fodder (L. 70, 359).

**jaba** جبه m. an outer robe or long cloth coat or gown (of any colour), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist ; a coat of mail, any coat of defence. **jaba-jāma** जब-जाम or **jĕba-jyāma** ज्यब-ज्याम جبه جامه । कञ्चुकः m. a coat of mail (in Kashmīr composed of rings locally made) (El. also *jabajáma*) (Rām. 919, 979 ; K. 556, 557).

**jabīn** جبین m. the forehead (El., YZ. 9).

**jab$^{a}$rūth** जब्रूथ् جبروت m. (sg. dat. **jab$^{a}$rūtas** जब्रूतस्), omnipotence ; might, power, prowess (Rām. 742, 923, 1340).

**jãch** जाँछ् । अवबोधः m. (sg. dat. **jãcas** जाँचस्), knowledge of some art or science.

**jọch$^{u}$** ज्वछु or **joch$^{u}$** जंछु । कुत्सितवेशः, अशोभनः adj. (f. **jŏch$^{ü}$** ज्वचू or **jüch$^{ü}$** जंछू), a shabbily dressed person, a male sloven ; one whose actions are slovenly or ungraceful, a clumsy fellow, a lout.

**jachyōv** जछ्योव्, see **jakhun.**

**jad** जद् جد । प्रपितामहः m. an ancestor ; (in Kāshmīrī) a great-grandfather, the grandfather of one's father or of one's mother.

**jada-bud$^{i}$-bab** जद-बुडि-बब् । वृद्धप्रपितामहः m. a great-great-grandfather on the side of either parent.

**jādū** جادو, (Rām. 814) **jādŏh** जाद्वह, (Rām. 873) **jyādō** ज्यादो or (Rām. 901) **jyādōh** ज्यादोह m. magic, enchantment, charm, conjuring. Cf. **jôd.**

**jôd** जोद् (= جادو) । कृत्या m. a malevolent charm, an evil spell (Rām. 869, **jyôdāh,** with suff. of indef. art.). **-gar** -गर् or (Rām. 866) **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् । अभिचारकृत् m. one who knows how to cast such spells, a wizard.

**judā** जुदा جدا or (H. vii, 16) **judāh** जुदाह adj. c.g. separated, apart (YZ. 191, Rām. 1304) ; separate, distinct ; apart (from), free (from), void (of) (Rām. 1055) ; apart, broken in two, split apart, split open (Rām. 1709). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go apart, become separated (H. vii, 16). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to separate (El.).

**jadād** जदाद् (cf. جد and اجداد) । पूर्वतरपुरुषः m. a distant ancestor, further back even than a great-great-grandfather. Cf. **jad.**

**jādūgar** جادوگر (YZ. 44), **jôdugār** जोदुगार्, or **jyôdugār** ज्योदुगार् (Rām. 866), i.q. **jôd-gar,** s.v. **jôd.**

**judāh** जुदाह, i.q. **judā,** q.v.

**jadöj$^{i}$** जद्वजि । अतिलुब्धा, नीचभिक्षुकी f. a mean and importunate beggar woman, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied ; a woman whose conduct is that of such a beggar ; see **jadāl.**

**jadal** जदल् (cf. **jadwal**), a ruled line (round a page), a marginal line. **-püṭ$^{ü}$** -पंटू । रेखाङ्कनपट्टिका f. a rule, consisting of a wooden or pasteboard board provided with threads on which the paper is pressed, and thus becomes ruled.

**jadāl** जदाल् । अतिलुब्धः, नीचभिक्षुकः m. (the f. is **jadöj$^{i}$,** q.v.), a mean and importunate beggar, a shameless beggar that is never satisfied (Śiv. 1246) ; a man whose conduct is that of such a beggar. **-küṭ$^{ü}$**

-कंटू । नीचलुब्धकन्या f. the girl-daughter of such a beggar. **-kaṭh -कठ्** । नीचलुब्धबालकः m. a boy-son of such a beggar, a beggar's brat; a boy who himself habitually acts as such a beggar.

**jadālgī जदाल्गी** । अतिहठिवृत्तिः f. the conduct of a mean, greedy, and importunate beggar; conduct such as that.

**jadölil जदॉलिल्** । अतिलुब्धत्वम् f. covetousness accompanied by meanness and importunity.

**jadur$^{u}$ जदुरु** । शाकाद्युच्छिष्टम् m. the refuse part of vegetables, cabbage-stalks, or the like.

**jadwal जद्वल्** جدول । परितश्चित्रणम् m. the making of a ruled line or ruled border (round a page), ruling a marginal line (cf. **jadal**). **-kalam -कलम्** । रेखात्मचित्रलेखनी m. a pen for ruling or making marginal lines, an etching pen, the English crow quill, or the like.

**judöy$^{i}$ जुदॉयि** جدائی f. separation, parting (K.Pr. 231; YZ. 142, 557; Rām. 1026; H. vii, 16); absence; estrangement, discord (Rām. 1616).

**jafākār** جفاکار, see **japhākār.**

**jag 1 जग्** or **jĕg ज्यग्** । यज्ञः m. a sacrifice, a sacrificial ceremony (Śiv. 74, 311, 392, 861; Rām. 79, 80, 1140, 1320, 1675, 1699, 1700; K. 305, 371, 402, etc.); esp. a joint general sacrifice to ward off or counteract some public calamity; a harvest home (El.).

**jaga-yüz$^{ü}$man जग-यंज़ूमन्** । नियतयजमानः m. (his wife is **jaga-yüz$^{ü}$man-bāy जग-यंज़ूमन्-बाय्**), the head person in whose name such a sacrifice is conducted on behalf of the others, usually one of the largest contributors to the cost.

**jag 2 जग्** । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. abl. **jaga 1 जग**), N. of a certain bird, a kind of swan of a pale yellow colour.

**jaga 2 जग** in **jaga-phamb जग-फम्ब्** । पुराणतूलः m. old cotton wadding which has been used for padded clothing, for padded caps, or the like.

**jaga 3 जग**, see **jog$^{u}$.**

**jēgā जेगा** جیغا m. an ornament worn on the turban, consisting of a band of velvet about six inches long and two broad, embroidered, ornamented with precious stones, and bearing an almond-shaped gold plate; cf. **bombur-par**, p. 108*a*, l. 31. See L. 375 for particulars as to the spread of imitations of the shape of the **jēgā** in the pattern of shawls and carpets (Rām. 1457).

**jog** (? spelling) m. a lazy fellow (K.Pr. 125).

**jōgī जोगी** (Śiv. 206), i.q. **jūg$^{i}$**, q.v.

**jog$^{u}$ जंगु** । बाधा m. impeding or stopping another's work by conspiring or uniting with others for this purpose. **—milawun —मिलवुन्** । अन्तरायविधानम् m.inf. (of a number of people collected together) deliberately to stop some work, so as to prevent its accomplishment **—tshunun —छुनुन्** । अन्तरायकरणम् m.inf. violently, or by robbery, or the like, to stop another's work.

**jaga-bog$^{u}$ जग-वंगु** । विरोधनम् m. deliberately to stop another person when speaking, or the like, to interrupt and stop a conversation.

**juga** (? spelling) in **juga juga,** dancing (a bird or similar object) up and down (e.g. on the hand) (K.Pr. 37).

**jūg$^{i}$ जूगि** । योगी m. (sg. voc. **jōgi जोगि**, Rām. 1778; pl. dat. **jōgĕn जोग्यन्**, Rām. 73, 784, 1735), a kind of Hindū ascetic, a Yōgī, esp. a member of the *kan-phaṭā* or 'split-eared' Yōgīs (Śiv. 206, 528, 529, 588, etc.; Rām. 96, 1134). **-pāthchāh -पाथ्छाह्** (= یوگ بادشاہ) । ओषधिविशेषः m. 'the King of Yōgīs,' N. of a certain thorny creeper growing on the lower slopes of the hills. In medicine it is used as an antiphlogistic (L. 76). **-pöth$^{a}$r -पॉथर्** । योगिवेशनाट्यम् m. the Yōgī character—one of the stock characters in a theatrical performance. **-pāwur$^{u}$ -पावुरु** । योगिपादुका m. a Yōgī's slipper, a magic slipper, by wearing which a Yōgī is supposed to go from place to place through the air.

**jugiñ जुगिञ्** । भूषणविशेषः f. a triangular gold ornament studded with jewels worn by women on each side of the forehead.

**jagur$^{u}$ जगुरु** । विघ्नकरणशीलः m. one who, out of pure perversity, attacks others and stops their work.

**jāgur$^{u}$ 1 जागुरु** । हठविधानम् m. pretended obstinacy or determination (e.g. such as is displayed by natives of Kashmīr when bargaining, their arms flung violently about and saying that they will never, never, consent to pay or receive such a price,—all this being merely part of the ordinary procedure preliminary to an agreement).

**jāgur$^{u}$ 2 जागुरु** । असद्धठी m. one who exhibits such sham obstinacy as that described under **jāgur$^{u}$ 1.**

**jigar जिगर्** جگر m. the liver; looked upon as the seat of the affections, equivalent to the English heart (YZ. 140; Śiv. 329, 1005). **—dazun —दज़ुन्** m.inf. the liver to burn or to be inflamed, to be heart-broken (YZ. 298, 514). **—gālun —गालुन्** m.inf. to cause one's liver to melt, to show affectionate service (to = **path**) (Rām. 192). **-gōshĕ** جگر گوشہ m. a lobe of the liver; met. one dear or beloved, a darling (YZ. 152). **-trāsh -त्राश्** جگر تراش ? m. cutting of the liver, the liver being cut to pieces, rending of the heart (Rām. 1539).

**jagargōṭh जगर्गोंठ् ।** **भङ्गा** f. (sg. dat. **jagargōṭi जगर्गोंटि**), N. of a kind of **bhang**; see **banga.**

**jugath जुगथ् । अतिलाभः** m. (sg. dat. **jugatas जुगतस्**), gain, esp. sudden and unexpected gain of wealth without exertion, a valuable windfall.

**jigari,** see **dön$^{ü}$.**

**jögīr** جاگیر m. land granted rent-free or revenue-free in perpetuity (L. 305). **—kaḍun —कडुन्** m.inf. to extract a *jögīr*, i.e. to make a grant of land rent- or revenue-free (K.Pr. 33).

**jāh 1 जाह्**, see **jā.**

**jāh 2** جاہ m. dignity, rank, high position, esp. in the Persian phrase **māl o jāh,** wealth and dignity (YZ. 233, 401).

**jah$^{a}$l** جہل m. ignorance, foolishness; foolish or senseless disputation, a war of words (K.Pr. 183). Cf. **jahal.**

**jahal जहल्** m. anger, rage (Rām. 828, 1374, 1377, 1406, 1418, 1453). Cf. **jah$^{a}$l.**

**jahāl जहाल् । क्रोधयुक्तहठः** m. angry obstinacy or persistence (esp. in quarrels).

**jöhil** جاہل adj. c.g. ignorant, illiterate (Gr.M.); an ignorant fool (K.Pr. 46).

**jahām जहाम्** m. N. of a village in Kashmīr famous for the tobacco grown there (K.Pr. 86).

**jahān जहान्** جہان or (Śiv. 919) **jĕhān ज्यहान्** m. the world (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 86, 107, 173, 260, 263; W. 132; Śiv. 1153; Rām. 281, 320, 587, 714, etc.).

**jahannam** جہنم m. Gehenna, Hell (K.Pr. 34).

**jahāza जहाज़** (= جہاز) **। पोतः** m. a ship; the tree of a camel's saddle, or the saddle and its appurtenances. **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु । नियामकः** m. a sailor (esp. in a sea-going ship).

**jajā phijāh जजा फिजाह्** (? = جزا فزا 'reward-increase') **। खेदपूर्वकातिप्रार्थनम्** m. lamentable entreaty, pitifully begging for something. The affiliation of this word is doubtful. If the Persian equivalent suggested above is correct, they would be the cry of a beggar, that the granting of his request would bring abundance of reward.

**jajīr$^{ü}$ जजीरू । धूमपानयन्त्रम्** f. a kind of hookah, or native pipe for smoking tobacco through water, a hubble-bubble (El. *jajir*) (K.Pr. 61). **—tulanwôl$^{u}$ —तुलन्वोलु** m. a pipe-bearer (El.).

**jajīri-gaṭh जजीरि-गठ् । धूमपानयन्त्रमध्यभागः** m. (sg. dat. **-gaṭas -गटस्**), the upright stem of a hookah, issuing out of the water-receptacle; cf. **gaṭh 2. -ṭang -टंग्** m. N. of a kind of pear (L. 350*n*). **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु । धूमपानयन्त्रजलम्** m. the water of a hookah, through which the tobacco-smoke passes. It is used medicinally as a lotion for burns.

**juj$^{a}$wa जुज्व** or **juz$^{a}$wa जुज़्व** (= جزو) **। पत्त्रसमूहः** m. a part or section of a book consisting of a fixed number (e.g. eight) of leaves; a quire (of paper); a printer's sheet.

**jakh-jakh जख्-जख् । बहुजल्पनम्** m. prating, jawing, with the object of urging another.

**jakhun जखुन् । उपसेवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jokh$^{u}$ जंखु**, 2 p.p. **jachyōv जच्योव्**. This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously. Cf. **jūrun.**

**jakharbam जखर्बम् । कोलाहलः** m. an uproar, esp. that caused by a number of children, accompanied by the sound of blows or slaps on the various limbs.

**jakhawun$^{u}$ जखवुनु । कार्मः** n.ag. (f. **jakhawüñ$^{ü}$ जखवंञू**), a zealous worker.

**jal 1 जल्** جل **। पक्षिविशेषः** m. N. of a certain small bird with a sweet voice, ? a lark. It is kept as a pet (Śiv. 181).

**jal 2 जल्** or **jĕl ज्यल्** (= جلد) **। शीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, speedily (Śiv. 478, 1286; H. vi, 16). **-jal -जल् । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. very quickly, very speedily (Śiv. 971).

**jāl जाल्** جعل **। लेखछलः** m. a written counterfeit, a forgery.

**jēl 1 जेल्** m. a prison, a jail (the English word) (K.Pr. 245).

**jēl 2 जेल्** ? m. a row, string, line; a chain (Rām. 16).

**jil$^{i}$ जिलि** (= جل) **। अश्वाघास्तरणम्** f. the large carpet-like body-cloth of a horse, elephant, or the like, a horse-cloth, housings. Cf. **jul$^{i}$.**

**jōla जोल । ज्वरविशेषः** m. a fever resulting from chill, characterized by inward burning and outward chill (horses are specially liable to it). **—gatshun —गछुन् । ज्वरोद्गमः** m.inf. an attack of such fever to come on.

**jöl$^{i}$ जांलि । जालात्मपटः** f. network; lace, bobbinet; a lattice, grating, trellis-work.

**jul$^{i}$ जुलि** (= جُل) **। अश्वकम्बलः** f. a horse-blanket. Cf. **jil$^{i}$.**

**jūl$^{i}$ जूलि । वस्त्रमयपात्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **jōlĕ जोल्य**), a bag, sack, pouch, wallet; esp. a beggar's wallet. **—tshunüñ$^{ü}$ —छुनंञू । भिक्षार्थं पर्यटनम्** f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jambēl tshunüñ$^{ü}$**, s.v. **jambēl.**

**jilb जिल्ब्** or **jil$^{i}$b जिलिब्** (? جلب) f. a horse's flank [**drāv jilbi,** he went out to (stand in attendance by) the horse's flank (K. 29)]. **jil$^{i}$bi pakun जिलिबि पकुन्** m.inf. to go by the flank, to curvet (of a horse) (K. 1008). Cf. **jilav.**

**jŏlāba ज्वलाव** جلاب **। विरेकस्तदौषधं च** m. a purgative diarrhœa.

For words not found under **jĕ** or **jy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j.**

**jald** or **jal$^{a}$d** जल्द् or **jĕl$^{a}$d** ज्यल्द् جلد adv. quickly (El., K.Pr. 3, 157; Śiv. 356, 661; Rām. 718, 770, 1078, 1382; H. xii, 15, 23, 24). **jald-jald pahān** जल्द्-जल्द् पहान् or **jald pahān** जल्द् पहान् adv. quickly (El.). Cf. **jal 2.**

**jaldī** जल्दी جلدي f. quickness, speed; haste, hurry. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करॖंञू f.inf. to make speed, to hurry (Śiv. 799).

**jil$^{a}$d** जिल्द् । पुस्तकवन्धः m. (sg. dat. **jildas** जिल्दस्), the skin; hide, leather; binding of a book; a book; a volume of a book (Gr.M.); (regarding the gend. of this word, which is f. in Hindī, see W. 18). **-gor$^{u}$** -गॊरु । पुस्तकवन्धनशिल्पी m. a bookbinder (W. 111).

**jalgōza** जल्गोज़ جلغوزه । फलविशेषः m. a kind of nut resembling a pistachio. It is much esteemed as a dainty.

**jālakh-dūz** जालख्-दूज़् । पटचित्रणकारः m. an embroiderer; a maker of saddle-cloths and rugs (El.).

**julm** or **jul$^{a}$m** ظلم m. tyranny, violent injustice (Gr.M.).

**jalandar** जलंदर् m. dropsy (Gr.M.).

**jālāra** जालार । वस्त्रदशाविशेषः m. a kind of fringe on a woollen garment or shawl, woven or netted in a fancy pattern.

**jalus** (? spelling and gend.) a tax levied on a village on account of expenses of English visitors (L. 415).

**jalwa** جلوه m. manifestation; splendour, lustre, effulgence, glory. With emph. *y* **jalŏy** (H. vi, 17). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु m.inf. to give forth glory, to manifest oneself in glory (H. vi, 7).

**jalāv** जलाव् or **jĕlāv** ज्यलाव् । तेज औन्नत्यम् m. blazing (cf. **ālav**); brilliancy, effulgence; flame, blaze, burning of fire (Rām. 1578, 1582, 1613; K. 884); met. brilliancy of character, gloriousness, glory; dignity, dignified appearance (K.Pr. 261). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । तेजस औन्नत्यविधानम् m.inf. to give effulgence or glory (e.g. to a jewel by polishing, to a person by conferring honour, to a business by making it prosper).

**jilav** जिलव् (? جلو or جلب), f. in **—diñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू f.inf. tightly to squeeze a horse's flanks between the heels when riding him (K. 381). Cf. **jilb.**

**jalŏy** जल्वय्, see **jalwa.**

**jam** जम् । रोगविशेषः m. N. of a certain dangerous internal disease, said to be due to blood-disorder. It is either pneumonia or congestion of the lungs, both of which are called by the same name.

**jām** جام m. a goblet, bowl, cup (El.).

**jāma-khôs$^{u}$** जाम-खोसु m. a large bowl (El.).

**jama** जम or **jĕma** ज्यम, i.q. **jamā,** q.v. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to make a collection, to pile up, to heap up (Śiv. 1302). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 797).

**jamā** جمع **jĕmā** ज्यमा or (Rām. 142) **jamāh** जमाह् or (Rām. 690, 820, 1130) **jĕmāh** ज्यमाह् m. a collection, congregation; amount, sum total, whole, total (of a whole) (Gr.M.); capital, principal; collection, savings (Gr.M.); the land-tax, the Government demand, land revenue, **takrörī jamā** (تکراري جمع), an item of revenue charged against a village, but disputed by the villagers (L. 406, 449). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go together, to gather, to assemble, collect (Rām. 1130). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to collect, accumulate, amass (K.Pr. 246); to add up, add together; to save, store up, lay by (K.Pr. 255, W. 22); to add to a sum already there, to deposit (money in a bank, or the like) (Gr.M.); to credit, to carry to credit in an account. **—sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become assembled, to assemble (Rām. 142, 820). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु m.inf. to come together, to assemble (Rām. 363, 690, 1130).

**jāma** जाम جامه or **jyāma** ज्याम । वस्त्रविशेषः m. a garment, robe, gown, vest (YZ. 19, 233, 458, 536; Śiv. 58, 98, 179, 281, 344, 789, etc.; Rām. 39, 119, 156, etc.; K. 421; H. x, 9); a long gown (having from eleven to thirty breadths of cloth in the skirt, which at the upper part is folded into innumerable plaits. The body-part, being double-breasted, is tied in two places at each side). **-kan** -कन् جامکن । कोष्ठविशेषः m. N. of a room adorned with pictures, and the like, found in the houses of the rich. It is properly a room adjoining a bath in which people change their clothes. **-takta** -तक्त جامه تخته । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth; i.q. **jãwār,** q.v. Cf. **jāmawār.**

**jom$^{u}$** जंमु । देशविशेषः m. N. of the country of Jamū (Jummoo), lying to the south-east of the Kashmīr valley.

**jȧm$^{i}$-wāla** जंमि-वाल । जम्बूदेशभवः adj. c.g. born or produced in Jamū.

**jumā** جمعه m. Friday (amongst Musalmāns) (W. 106), i.q. **jumāh.**

**jambēl** जम्बेल् or **jamēl** जमेल् । चर्मस्यूतिः f. a leather-bag or wallet; a beggar's wallet (of cloth or any other material). **—ʦhunüñ$^{ü}$** —छनंञू । भिक्षणम् f.inf. to don the beggar's wallet, i.e. to go out begging, to go forth on a begging expedition. Cf. **jūl$^{i}$ ʦhunüñ$^{ü}$,** s.v. **jūl$^{i}$.**

**jāmbar** जाम्बर् । सामर्थ्यम् m. (in exchanging, bartering, conversation, etc.) adequacy, suitableness, fitness, being entitled to.

**jumbish** जुम्बिश् جنبش । अल्पमात्रा f. motion, movement; in Kāshmīrī, a small piece, a bit, of any inanimate object. Cf. **jimish.**

**jambāsi, jāmbāz** जांबाज़्, see **trēl.**

**jamāh** जमाह्, **jĕmāh** ज्यमाह्, see **jamā.**

**jumāh** जुमाह् جمعه । शुक्रवासरः m. 'the day of the congregation', Friday (on which day Musalmāns assemble to pray at the great mosque). Cf. **jumā.**

**jamjam** जम्जम् । ज्वालाज्वालि m. the flare or blazing up of burning straw, or the like. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु** । ज्वालात्मामिदाहोद्भवः m.inf. a sudden flare or blazing conflagration to take place. **-mālā -माला** । पङ्क्तिशो ज्वालाज्वालि f. a flaring line of fire. Cf. **jĕnjĕm.**

**jumka** जुम्क । कर्णभूषणम् m. the bell-shaped pendant of an earring; an earring with one or more of these pendants (K.Pr. 153). **-bölī -वांली** । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. an earring adorned with pendants. **-hor$^{u}$ -हंरु** । कर्णिकायुग्मम् m. a pair of earrings with pendants. **-kan -कन्** । एकमात्रं कर्णभूषणम् m. a single one of such earrings.

**jamakh** जमख् । कान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **jamaki** जमकि), radiance, lustre, sparkle, glitter, refulgence.

**jāma-kan** جامكن, see **jāma.**

**jamēl** जमेल् । स्रुतिविशेषः f. i.q. **jambēl,** q.v.

**jumla** جمله m. a sentence, a clause (Gr.M.).

**jumala** جمله m. the whole, aggregate, total. **—ālam** جمله عالم m. the whole world; He who is the (source of the) entire universe, God (H. i, 13).

**jamāl-gōṭh** जमाल्-गोठ् । औषधभेदः, जयपालः f. (sg. dat. **-gōṭi -गोटि**), a certain purgative nut (resembling the pistachio nut), *croton tiglium.* Cf. **jaipāl phal.**

**jama masjid** (= جامع مسجد) m. a congregational mosque; the main Musalmān Masjid in Śrīnagar (El.).

**jamunā** जमुना f. N. of a river, the river Yamunā (Jumna) in Hindōstān (Śiv. 213, 1057, 1151, 1386, 1489; K. 70 ff., 218, 229, 267, 305, 702, 864).

**jaman-pat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** जमन्-पतॖ्रू । पत्रिकाविशेषः f. a horoscope, an astrological record of nativity.

**jūmph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** जूंफ्रू, see **jũph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$.**

**jamāra** जमार m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.).

**jāmūs** (? spelling) m. a bull buffalo (L. 360). Cf. **mǖsh$^{i}$.**

**jimish** जिमिश् । अल्पमात्रा f. a small piece of anything; a small part of any action; a short space or moment of time. Cf. **jumbish.**

**jamsōza** जम्सोज़ । रागविशेषः m. lacquer or burnishing material used by jewellers.

**jamāth 1** (= جمعة) m. (sg. dat. **jamātas** जमातस्), Friday (El.).

**jamāth 2** जमाथ् جماعت । समूहः f. (sg. dat. **jamöts$^{ü}$** जमांछू), a company, body, society, band, party, troop, group, congregated or collective body, assembly, congregation (K.Pr. 86, 207); a meeting, gathering; class, order, rank; in Kāshmīrī, esp. a collection of men in rows, a regiment.

**jamōth** जमोथ् in **jamōth karun** जमोथ् करुन् । आह्वानविशेषविधानम् m.inf. (amongst Musalmāns) to utter the call or cry summoning the faithful to a solemn religious meeting.

**jāmawār** جاموار m. a kind of Kashmīr shawl in which the *jēgā*-design (see **jēgā**) is interlaced with strips of various colours covered with small flowers (L. 376, 377). Cf. **jãwār,** and **jāma-takta,** s.v. **jāma.**

**jan** जन् m. the sound of metallic vessels, etc., striking against each other, clang (El. *jhan*).

**jān 1** जान् جان (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । जीवः m. (this word is f. in Hindī, see W. 18), the breath of life, vitality; life, spirit, soul, mind (K.Pr. 50; YZ. 8, 22, 62, 140, 152, 212; Śiv. 130, 191, 226, 680; Rām. 67, 156, 310, etc.); animation, vigour, energy, force, stamina; the best part, the essence (of a thing); that which imparts life or beauty, etc. (to a thing); ornament, grace, beauty; a sweetheart, darling (voc. **jāna,** K.Pr. 86).

**jāna-mīr** जान-मीर् । अतिस्निग्धबालकः m. prince of (my) life-breath, a darling and worthy son; esp. of some great person (K.Pr. 48); a living being (Rām. 1126). **-marg -मर्ग्** । अल्पवयस्कः m. one who dies in childhood or before he has reached man's estate.

**jāni yār** جان یار (for یار جان) m. a soul-friend, a thorough friend (K.Pr. 5).

**jān 2** जान् (often written **jyān** ज्यान्) । शोभनः adj. c.g. good, excellent, first-rate (K.Pr. 71, 86, 255; Śiv. 54, 239, 431, 707, 1102, 1656, 1712; Rām. 796, 1069, 1262, 1278; K. 984; H. vii, 27); beautiful (YZ. 18, 207; Śiv. 469, 882; Rām. 589, 596, 624, 1330; K. 219); good, right, advisable, proper (K.Pr. 24, 51, 95; Rām. 503); much (in a good sense) (Śiv. 426); as adv., well (Rām. 191, 1227, 1622; H. xi, 17); as interj. **jān kyāh,** how well! how excellently! (L.V. 89); cf. **jwān. -buth$^{u}$ -बुथु** adj. (f. **-butsh$^{ü}$ -बुछू**), good-looking (El.). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to be advisable, proper (to do anything) (Rām. 191, 401); to be right, proper (H. xi, 18); to turn out well (for a person), to result happily (L.V. 85). **—pahān —पहान्** । किञ्चिच्छोभनः adj. c.g. moderately good, not altogether good. **—pöṭh$^{i}$ —पांठि** adv. well, excellently. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु** m.inf. (of rain) to fall fast (Gr.M.).

**jāni** जानि in **jāni-ādan** जानि-आदन् । ओषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain plant growing in the hills and described as possessing leaves that are red and blue on the face and green on the reverse, the *ṇīl-kanṭhī* of India, *Salvia sp.* used medicinally as a diuretic (L. 75).

**jin** जिन् جن । राक्षसः m. one of the Genii, a male fairy; an elf, spirit; a demon, an ogre (K.Pr. 84; Rām. 863, 892). **—aʦun** —अचुन् । राक्षसभूतावेशः m.inf. a demon to enter (a person), to be possessed by a demon. **—ʦānán$^{i}$** —चानंनि । भूतावेशः m.pl.inf. demons to be caused to enter; esp. of some very prosperous person, to become possessed by devils.

**jina-gāra** जिन-गार । राक्षसवल्लुब्धत्वम् f. 'demon longing', i.e. greediness or voracity like that of a demon. **-phrôt$^{u}$** -फ्रोतु । राक्षसवदाचारः m. a demon-boor, i.e. a fellow who conducts himself like a demon, a blackguard, a barbarian.

**jön$^{i}$** जांनि in **jön$^{i}$-jān** जांनि-जान् جآنِ جان । समग्रजीवात्मा m. the whole self, body, breath, and soul considered as an entirety.

**jönī** जांनी (often written **jyönī** ज्यांनी) । शोभनता f. goodness, excellence; welfare (Gr.M.).

**jānch** जांछ्, see **jā̃ch.**

**janda** जन्द । नक्तकः m. a garment made of rags sewn together, a patchwork coat, a patched coat, a poor man's ragged garment (K.Pr. 24, 86, 228; Rām. 345). **-s$^{a}$ʦ** -सच् । नक्तकसौचिकः m. a tailor who makes coats by sewing rags together; one who makes coats of good material in a similar fashion, a patchworker. **-s$^{a}$ʦan** -सचन् । नक्तकसूचिका f. (sg. dat. **s$^{a}$ʦūn$^{ü}$** सचंनू), the needle used in making patchwork.

**janḍa** जंड or **jĕnḍa** ज्यंड । केतनम् m. a flag, banner, standard, ensign. **-bardār** -बर्दार् । ध्वजधरः m. a banner-bearer, standard-bearer. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । अन्वेषणेन दृढीकरणम् m.inf. to plant the flag; met. after careful preparation to make oneself firm in any place, course of action, or the like. **—dith bĕhun** —दिथ् ब्यहुन् । स्थिरस्थितिविधानम् m.inf., id. **-khān** -खान् । असमर्थयोद्धा m. 'captain flag', a soldier whose contribution towards a fight is to wave the flag; hence, a cowardly warrior, a poltroon, a shirker. **—lāgun** —लागुन् m.inf. to set up a flag; met. to insist on a claim (H. v, 11).

**junḍa** जुंड । पिचण्डिलः m. one who has a big belly, a corpulent person with a big appetite. **-müʦ$^{ü}$** -मंचू । कुक्षिम्भरिः f. a corpulent and gluttonous woman, who greedily fills her belly at the expense of the other members of the household, a greedy slut.

**junḍ$^{u}$** जुंडु । उदरम् m. the belly, esp. a big belly.

**junḍal** जुंडल् । बृहत्कुक्षिः adj. c.g. big-bellied and greedy, voracious, gluttonous.

**jāndār** जान्दार् جاندار । सजीवः adj. c.g. having life, living, alive; having power or strength, active; lively, spirited (e.g. of a horse).

**jang** जंग् جنگ (often spelt **jĕng** ज्यंग्) । कलहः m. fighting; fight, battle, war, combat (K.Pr. 31, 86, 210; Śiv. 571; Rām. 481, 924, 1324, 1420, 1452). **—din$^{i}$** —दिनि । महाविरोधनम् m.pl.inf. to give combats, i.e. violently to oppose another with abuse as well as action. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to fight (W. 147).

**janga-jang** जंग-जंग् । अतिकलहः f. mutual combat, wordy warfare. Regarding gend. see Gr.Gr. 75.

**junga** जुंग । स्वार्थसमीही adj. c.g. impulsive, emotional, insisting on having one's own way, one who will have his own way.

**jungagī** जुंगगी । बलात्कारेण स्वार्थसाधनशीलता f. insistence on having one's own way, intolerance of others' wishes.

**jangál$^{i}$** जंगंलि । जाङ्गलः adj. c.g. of or pertaining to a forest or wood; born or produced in a forest or wood; uncultivated; wild, savage, uncivilized, barbarian, clownish, boorish. **—kiʦ$^{ü}$** —किचू f. *Edwardsia mollis* (El.).

**jangul** जंगुल् (often written **jĕngul** ज्यंगुल्) । जङ्गलस्थानम् m. (sg. dat. **jangalas** जंगलस्; pl. nom. **jangal** जंगल्), a jungle; forest; in Kāshmīr esp. a mountain forest (YZ. 284; Śiv. 206, 267, 273, 495, etc.; Rām. 201, 388).

**janjāl** जंजाल् or **jĕnjāl** ज्यंजाल् । आडम्बरः m. entanglements, embarrassments, troubles, cares or anxieties (of worldly concerns or engagements) (Śiv. 1695); a teasing, tiring, or troublesome person or business; a plague, pest, bore; in Kāshmīrī, esp. noisy behaviour, speaking loud, shouting out (Śiv. 278); bombast.

**janjöl$^{i}$** जंजांलि । कोलाहलशीलः adj. c.g. occasioning trouble, embarrassing, troublesome; a troublesome person, one who molests; in Kāshmīrī, esp. one who behaves noisily, one who is in the habit of speaking loudly or wrangling; bombastic.

**janjul$^{u}$** जंजुलु or **janjur$^{u}$** जंजुरु् । तिर्यङ्मुखम् m. a face twisted downwards by the habitual practice of anger, etc., a lowering countenance.

**jĕnjĕm** ज्यंज्यम् m. great brilliancy, blazing brightness (Śiv. 1843). Cf. **jamjam.**

**janjūr$^{i}$** जंजूरि or **jĕnjūr$^{i}$** ज्यंजूरि f. (sg. dat. **janjūrĕ** जंजूर्य, etc.), a chain (Śiv. 1017).

**janjur$^{u}$** जंजुरु्, see **janjul$^{u}$.**

For words not found under jĕ or jy, see under ja or j, respectively. See article j.

**janajāt** (? spelling and gender), the population of a village including agriculturists and menials (L. 462).

**janēl** **जनेल्** । **प्रहारदण्डविशेष:** m. a kind of iron-bound club used as a weapon by hill Gujurs and herdsmen.

**jānam** جانم, my life (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 153), see **jān 1.**

**janmāshṭamī** **जन्माष्टमी** f. the eighth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Bād$^{a}$rapĕth (August–September), on which Hindūs celebrate the festival of Kṛṣṇa's (Krishna's) birth (L. 266).

**jānāna** **जानान** (cf. جانان) । **अतिमनोहर:** adj. c.g. very charming, very excellent, of extreme merit.

**janūn** جنون m. demoniacal possession, loss of reason, insanity, madness (El.).

**jins** جنس m. genus, kind, sort; goods, articles (as a group; hence, in sg.) (Gr.M.); cf. **gair-jins,** p. 296*b*, l. 21. **ba-jinsan** **ब-जिन्सन्** adv. in kind, in detail, to all appearance (Rām. 346).

**janath, jĕnath** (= جنّت) m. (sg. dat. **janatas** **जनतस्**), paradise, heaven, the abode of the blessed dead (H. iii, 7; xii, 13, 20–4).

**jantrī** **जंत्री** f. an almanac, calendar (L. 459).

**jintyāna** **जिंत्यान** m. *Gentiana* (El.).

**janēw** **जनेव्** m. the sacred thread worn by Hindūs (L. 261).

**jānwar** جانور or (Rām. 1496) **jānawar** **जानवर्**, or **jānawara** **जानवर** m. i.q. **jānawār,** a bird, q.v. (El., YZ. 398, Rām. 1496).

**jānawār** **जानवार्** or **jānāwār** **जानावार्** । **तिर्यग्जीव:** m. (often spelt **jyān°** **ज्यान°**), a bird. (**jānawār,** YZ. 143; Śiv. 158, 502, 1607, 1752; Rām. 314–16, 412, 1198; **jānāwār,** Śiv. 1721; Rām. 527; H. viii, 1; ix, 1, 3, 5); an animal (**jānawār,** Rām. 370, 373, 404, 1288). The above is the Hindū spelling, Musalmāns say **jānwar, jānawar,** or **jānawara,** q.v. Cf. Gr.M.

**jināza** **जिनाज़** جنازه । **स्थूलदीर्घाकारमूढप्राय:** m. a bier with a corpse upon it; a bier; a corpse; (in Kāshmīrī) a long-limbed ablebodied fool.

**jñān** **ज्ञान्**, **jñōnī** **ज्ञॉनी**, learned spelling of **gyān, gyōnī,** respectively, qq.v.

**jāñĕr** **जाञर्** । **शोभनत्वम्** m. goodness, excellence.

**japh** **जफ्** । **बलादारोह:** f. (sg. dat. **japi** **जपि**), a sudden leap on to the back of a horse or similar riding animal. **—diñ$^{u}$** **—दिञ्** । **बलात्स्वाधरीकरणम्** f.inf. to do this, to leap on to a height.

**jȧph$^{i}$** **जॅफि** in **—tshunüñ$^{u}$** **—छुनंञ्** । **बलाद्विरोधाय हस्तक्षेप:** f.inf. to wave or brandish the arm as a threat or challenge to another.

**juph-kina-tākh** **जुफ्-किन-ताख्** । **द्यूतविशेष:** m. N. of a gambling game, in which one player holds a number of cowries or similar objects in his hand and the other bets whether the number is even (Pers. جفت) or odd (Pers. طاق).

**japhākār** **जफाकार्** جفاکار m. a tyrant, oppressor (El.).

**japhar** **जफर्** in **—tulun** **—तुलुन्** । **अतिप्रेरणया बाधनम्** m.inf. when someone is detailed to do some work, to worry him by excessive urging to perform it quickly.

**jāphur$^{u}$** **जाफुरु** (? = جعفري) । **पुष्पविशेष:** m. N. of a certain flower, ? the marigold, for which El. gives *japhiri* m. According to El. there are two varieties, *shĕsh-barg j.* (six-leaved m.) and *makhmal j.* (velvet m.) (Rām. 644).

**jūph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** **जूँफ्रू** । **कुट्टिका** f. a small hut or hovel.

**jaipāl phal** **जैपाल फल्** m. *Croton tiglium*, i.q. **jamāl-gōṭh,** q.v. (El.).

**jār** **जार्** । **चित्रदीपकविशेष:** m. a lustre, chandelier.

**jara** **जर** or **jĕra** **ज्यर** adv. in showers, in floods (of tears, etc.) (Śiv. 1588); hence, very much exceedingly (Śiv. 334). Cf. **jȧr$^{i}$ 1.**

**jāra** **जार** in **jāra dyun$^{u}$** **जार दिनु** । **स्त्रिया निष्कासनम्** m.inf. to drive away or divorce a wife for bad conduct.

**jȧr$^{i}$ 1** **जॅरि** । **धारासंपात:** f. continued rain, showers, usually —°.

**jȧr$^{i}$ 2** **जॅरि** । **मूलौषधि:** f. the root of any medicinal herb, a root used as a medicine, a medicinal root.

**jĕra** **ज्यर**, see **jara.**

**jēra** **जेर** । **उद्भ्रम:** m. wringing the hands in extreme agitation, perturbation, the being beside oneself with fear, sorrow, or the like. **—anun** **—अनुन्** । **ससंभ्रमखेदोत्पत्ति:** m.inf. to bring (i.e. commence) wringing the hands in extreme agitation, to be at one's wits' ends for fear, sorrow, or the like.

**jīris-pĕṭh pyon$^{u}$** **जीरिस्-प्यठ् प्यॅनु** । **सोद्वेगत्वरापत्ति:** m.inf. to fall on such agitation, to be filled with agitation and to have to act at once, to be agitated and to have no time to make up one's mind. Cf. **jöris-pĕṭh pyon$^{u}$,** s.v. **jôr$^{u}$.**

**jōr 1** **जोर्** । **पटयुगलकम्** m. a double shawl.

**jōr 2** **जोर्** in **jōr dyun$^{u}$** **जोर् दिनु** । **संकलनम्** m.inf. to count, add up. **—hyon$^{u}$** **—ह्यॅनु** । **परीक्षणम्** m.inf. to take the total, to test the number of any collection of articles, to check the total.

**jōra 1** **जोर** । **युग्मम्** m. a pair, couple (K. 538); one of a pair, a fellow, mate, match, counterpart. This word and **jūr$^{i}$** are generally, but not always, used with reference to animate objects, while **hor$^{u}$,** q.v. is generally used for a pair of inanimate objects.

For words not found under **jĕ** or **jy**, see under **ja** or **j**, respectively. See article **j**.

**Jōra** and **jūr$^{i}$** cannot be used interchangeably. **Jōra** is most used with numerals, as in **akh jōra** (but also **akh jūr$^{i}$**), one pair; **z$^{a}$h jōra,** two pairs, and so on; but **kōtar-jūr$^{i}$,** a pair of pigeons; **gur$^{i}$-jūr$^{i}$,** a pair of horses, and so on; both **atha-jōra** and **atha-jūr$^{i}$,** the two hands, with slightly different meanings; see p. 58*b*, l. 27. It is also looked upon as the singular of the plural **z$^{a}$h,** two. See Gr.Gr. 81, 82. Cf. **jūr$^{i}$.** With the suff. of the indef. art. we have **jōrāh,** see bel. **-bôj$^{u}$ -बोज़ु । सदृशद्वितीयः** m. (of a man or child) a mate, a fellow; one who is alike another in all particulars and actions. **-judöy$^{i}$ -जुदा॑यि** f. separation or disassociation of a pair, esp. the dissolution of the union between husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (K.Pr. 231). **-püṭ$^{ü}$ -पं॑टू । युग्मकैकतरप्रावरणम्** f. a double shawl; a shawl made up of two thicknesses or two widths joined together.

**jōrāh जोराह् । प्रायो द्वयम्** c.g., pl. any pair, some pair (Rām. 447); about two. This word is declined in the plur., c.g. pl. ag. **jōrāhau** (Gr.Gr. 81, 93). **-khanḍā खंडा** c.g. about two, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 81, 93).

**jōra 2 जोर** m. (really the same as **jōra 1** in a special sense), a suit (of clothes) (Gr.M.).

**jōrĕ जोर्य, jōri जोरि,** see **jūr$^{i}$.**

**jörī जा॑री** جاري or **jyörī ज्या॑री । प्रसारवान्** adj. c.g. running, flowing (Śiv. 205, 532, 1892, 1893; Rām. 722); proceeding, progressing; current, usual; continuing, continuous, permanent; issued and in force (of an order) (Gr.M.); opened and still open (of a school, or the like) (Gr.M.); as adv. in streams, continually, without cessation (Rām. 1735).

**jor$^{u}$ ज॑रु** adj. (f. **jür$^{ü}$ ज॑रू**), mounted (as jewels) (El.). Cf. **jarun.**

**jôr$^{u}$ जोरु** m. in:—**jöris pĕṭh pyon$^{u}$ जा॑रिस् प्यठ् प्यं॑नु । कार्यार्थे खेदापातः** m.inf. to fall into agitation on the non-success of some work, when no other means of carrying it out appears to be available. Cf. **jīris-pĕṭh pyon$^{u}$,** s.v. **jēra.**

**jūr$^{i}$ 1 जूरि । युग्मम्** f. (sg. dat. **jōrĕ जोर्य**), two things, a pair of any two similar things. This word is the same in meaning as **jōra 1,** but the two words are not interchangeable, one being preferred in some cases, and the other in others; see **jōra 1.** Thus we have **dãda-jūr$^{i}$,** a pair of bullocks (K.Pr. 187); **atha-jūr$^{i}$,** the two hands; **kōtar-jūr$^{i}$,** a pair of pigeons; **kår$^{i}$-jūr$^{i}$,** a pair of bracelets. We have both **akh jōra** and **akh jūr$^{i}$** meaning a pair; see p. 20*a*, l. 8. **jōrĕ jōrĕ जोर्य जोर्य** adv. in pairs (K. 1007). **—mārañĕ —मारञ । अत्युच्छृङ्खलीभवनम्** f.pl.inf. to become unbridled, uncurbed, unrestrained.

**jōri-judöy$^{i}$ जोरि-जुदा॑यि । दम्पत्योर्विरहीभावः** f. separation of a pair, esp. the separation of husband and wife, the sorrow caused to one by the death of the other (cf. **jōra-judöy$^{i}$,** K.Pr. 231), (YZ. 557); discord between a married couple (Rām. 1616). **-shāla -शाल** m. a double shawl (a grand and expensive garment) (Śiv. 281, 1687).

**jūr$^{i}$ 2 जूरि** f. a suit of clothes, i.q. **jōra 2** (Gr.M.).

**jŏrāba ज्वराब** (= جراب) **। पादत्राणः** m. a kind of stocking or sock reaching only to the ankles (El.). **-gor$^{u}$ -ग॑रु । पादत्राणकारः** m. a stocking-maker; a stocking-seller. **-salay -सलय् । पादत्राणतूलिका** f. a needle for making stockings, a knitting-needle. **-sāz -साज़्** m. a stocking weaver (El.).

**jôrūb जोरूब्** (= جاروب) m. a broom, a besom (Rām. 1511).

**jarōga जरोग । प्रासादः** m. a lattice, window, casement; an open summer-house or pavilion on the roof of a mansion (K. 716).

**jarāh जराह् । उट्टङ्कितं भूषणम्** adj. c.g. (of a trinket, etc.) bestudded, inlaid, enchased, mounted.

**jōrāh जोराह्,** see **jōra 1.**

**jarjar जर्जर् । वर्षाशब्दः** m. the sound of a heavy fall of rain.

**jarmāna** جرمانه m. a penalty, forfeit, fine (Gr.M.).

**jarun जरुन्** or **jĕrun ज्यरुन् । उट्टङ्कनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jor$^{u}$ ज॑रु**), to inlay or set (with jewels), fix or set (jewels), bestud, enchase, mount (with silver or gold) (Śiv. 169, 1726; Rām. 568).

**jor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ज॑रु-मं॑तु । उट्टङ्कितः** perf. part. (f. **jür$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ ज॑रू-मं॑चू**), jewelled, studded with jewels (Śiv. 1640; K. 555, 921, 984).

**jurun जुरुन् । अर्जनोद्भवः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **juryōv जुर्योव्**), to come to hand, to be got, be had, be obtained, procured, earned.

**jūrun जूरुन् । उपसेवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **jūr$^{u}$ जूरु,** 2 p.p. **jūryōv जूर्योव्.** This verb is used impersonally in tenses formed from the past participles) to work zealously and expertly. Cf. **jakhun.**

**jarnail जर्नैल्** m. a general (the English word) (Gr.M.).

**jarra जर्र** جره **। अतिवेगेन** adv. swiftly, quickly, speedily.

**jīris जीरिस्,** see **jēra.**

**jūrawun$^{u}$ जूरवुनु । उपसेवमाना** n.ag. (f. **jurawüñ$^{ü}$ जूरवं॑ञू**), an industrious worker.

**jasōdā जसोदा** f. N. of the foster-mother of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), in Sanskrit Yaśōdā. **-nand,** m. the darling of Yaśodā, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1423).

**jōsh** **जोश्** جوش । **संतप्त:** m. boiling ; effervescence ; heat (Śiv. 1031 ; Rām. 533, 1733) ; excitement (K.Pr. 103, YZ. 204) ; passion, emotion (Śiv. 844) ; lust ; fervour, ardour, zeal, vehemence (Rām. 713, 1387, 1392, 1459) ; enthusiasm ; frenzy ; anger, rage (Rām. 329, 689, 818, 1266). **—anun —अनुन् । उद्वेगोद्गम:** m.inf. excitement, emotion, etc., to come or take place. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । ज्वालापाकविधानम्** m.inf. (in cooking) to boil, to bring to a boil.

**jàsh$^{i}$na** **जंशिन** or **jĕsh$^{ĕ}$na** **ज्यश्न** (cf. جشن) । **नाट्यम्** m. a banquet, feast, feasting (K.Pr. 66) ; a kind of nautch, a kind of dance by professional dancers accompanied by songs and instrumental music (according to El., the dancers are males) (K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1705).

**jōshĕn** **जोशन्** m. armour (El. *joshan*).

**jish-tanga** **जिश्-तंग । कोलाहल:** m. an uproar, loud shouts made by a crowd against some unpopular measure.

**jism** جسم m. the body (with limbs and members) (Gr.M.).

**jisma** **जिस्म । बलम्** m. strength of body. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । बलिष्ठ:** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is able-bodied, strong.

**jas$^{a}$ra** **जसर । संघ:** m. a crowd of multitudes coming and going.

**jàst$^{i}$** **जंस्ति । त्रपुधातुविशेषनिर्मितम्** adj. c.g. made of zinc or pewter.

**jasth** **जस्थ** جست । **त्रपु** m. (sg. dat. **jastas जस्तस्**), zinc, spelter ; pewter.

**jastuv$^{u}$** **जस्तुवु । त्रपूद्भव:** adj. (f. **jastüv$^{ü}$ जस्तंवू**), made of zinc or pewter.

**jaṭa 1** **जट । जटा:** m.pl. the twisted and matted hair of a Hindū ascetic (Śiv. 1120, 1258, 1893 ; Rām. 112). In Śiv. 1560 the word is sg. and the abl. is **jaṭi** ; cf. **jaṭā**. **-döri -दांरी** m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1046, 1895). **-dārawun$^{u}$ -दारवुनु** n.ag. m., id. (Śiv. 1040). **-gaṅgā -गंगा** f. the Ganges, as it issues from the matted locks of Śiva (Śiv. 188) ; see **gang-jaṭa**, p. 291*b*, l. 43. **-gŏsôñ$^{u}$ -ग्वसोञु । जटी** m. an ascetic who wears such matted hair. **-mŏkuṭh -म्वकुठ्** or **-mukuṭh -मुकुठ्** m. (dat. sg. **-mŏkuṭas -म्वकुटस्** or **-mŏkaṭas -म्वकटस्**), a diadem composed of matted hair, a crown of the head covered with matted hair (Śiv. 188).

**jaṭa 2** **जट । लुण्ठनम्** f.pl. plundering, pillaging, or similar action done by a fortuitous crowd of people. **-jōsh -जोश् । लुण्ठनादिकोलाहल:** m. the uproar raised by such a crowd.

**jaṭā** **जटा** f., i.q. **jaṭa 1** (Śiv. 778, 892). **-dar -दर्** m. he who wears matted locks, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 235, 629, 934, 1173). **-dār -दार्** m., id. (Śiv. 153, 379, 770, 918, 1078, 1615). **-döri -दांरी** m., id. (Śiv. 197). **-mŏkuṭh -म्वकुठ्** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏkuṭas -म्वकटस्** or **-mŏkaṭas -म्वकटस्**), the crown of the head covered with matted hair. **jaṭa-mŏkaṭa-gaṅgā**, the Ganges (which issues) from the matted hair on the crown of Śiva's head (Śiv. 892). Cf. **ganga-jaṭa**, p. 291*b*, l. 43.

**joṭ$^{u}$** **जंटु । जटी** m. an ascetic wearing matted locks (see **jaṭa**) ; hence, a person under no vow of asceticism who parades himself like a mad ascetic with matted locks.

**jūt$^{i}$** **जूति । ज्योति:** f. light, esp. the illumination given forth by scented lamps in a Hindū temple, or the like, at the time of worship. Cf. **jōth** and **jūth.**

**jath** **जथ् । रोमसमूह:** f. (sg. dat. **jüts$^{ü}$ जंच़ू**), the hair or down of the body ; similar down on anything else ; fur (K.Pr. 82, 162) ; the hairs of fur (cf. **brör$^{i}$-jath,** p. 125*b*, l. 30). **—anüñ$^{ü}$ —अनंञू । तोदनम्** f.inf. having set a person a task, pitilessly to urge him to complete it. **—galüñ$^{ü}$ —गलंञू अतिखिन्नीभवनम्** f.inf. to be put to needless and great exertion. **—gālüñ$^{ü}$ —गालंञू । अत्यायासविधानम्** f.inf. to put another to needless and great exertion.

**jīth** **जीथ्** f. (sg. dat. **jīts$^{ü}$ जीच़ू**), victory (Gr.M., El. makes the word m.). **—prāwüñ$^{ü}$ —प्रावंञू** f.inf. to gain a victory, to conquer (him = **tas pĕṭh**) (Gr.M.).

**jŏtha** **ज्वथ । अवद्यवाक्** m. a great talker of nonsense, a babbler.

**jōth** **जोथ् । ज्योति:** f. (sg. dat. **jūts$^{ü}$ जूच़ू**), light (Śiv. 1881), esp. the smokeless light given forth by phosphorescent wood, or the like, phosphorescence. Cf. **jūt$^{i}$** and **jūth.**

**jūth** **जूथ् । ज्योति:** f. (sg. dat. **jūts$^{ü}$ जूच़ू**), the light given forth by a lamp, fire, or the like, glare, flare. Cf. **jūt$^{i}$** and **jōth.**

**juth$^{u}$** **जुथु । लक्ष्यग्रहणम्** m. (in a running race) touching the winning post, the winning of a race.

**jöṭhil** **जांठिल् । अवकर:** f. a pile of refuse, a rubbish heap (of waste straw, wood, etc.). Cf. **jēṭil.**

**jaṭh-paṭh** **जठ्-पठ् । अतिशीघ्रम्** adv. quickly, speedily, instantly, at once (K.Pr. 87, *jaṭ-paṭ*).

**jathur$^{u}$** **जथुरु । जीर्णावशिष्टवस्तु** m. worn out and abandoned (used esp. of books and the like).

**jaṭij$^{ü}$** **जटिजू**, see **jaṭyul$^{u}$.**

**jēṭil** **जेटिल् । अवकर:** f. a heap of straw and other rubbish, a rubbish heap ; spilling over of excess from a piled heap. Cf. **jöṭhil.**

**jital** जितल् । लवः f. a small section, fragment, piece, particle, bit; (of time) an instant.

**jaṭamāsī** जटमासी m. *Nardostachys jatamansi*, spikenard (El., on whose authority the gender is put as m.).

**jatan** जतन् m. a shift, stratagem (El.).

**jaṭiñ** जटिञ् । अल्पप्रायपादुका f. a little straw sandal or shoe, esp. one that is worn out. Cf. **khrāv.**

**jūtĕsh** जूत्यश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रम् m. Hindū astrology; astronomy.

**jūtish 1** जूतिश् or **jyūtish** ज्यूतिश् । ज्योतिःशास्त्रवित् m. a Hindū astrologer (L. 302, Śiv. 479).

**jūtish 2** जूतिश् m. astronomy (Gr.M.), i.q. **jūtĕsh,** q.v.

**jatũtũh** जतँूतँूह । क्रीडाविशेषः m. a game played by children in the early part of the night of the eighth lunar day of the light half of the Hindū month of Phāgun (February–March) after the ceremony of floating lights on a river. The children go in a crowd begging from house to house and from market to market.

**jaṭāyu** जटायु m. N. of a vulture who befriended the Hindū hero Rāma. He was mortally wounded in attempting to rescue Sītā when she was carried off by Rāvaṇa (Rām. 317, 405, 441, 526, 534).

**jaṭyul$^{u}$** जट्युलु । जटावान् m. (sg. dat. **jaṭilis** जटिलिस्; f. **jaṭij$^{ü}$** जटिजू), one who wears matted hair, see **jaṭa 1.**

**jüʦ$^{ü}$** जंच़ू, see **jath.**

**jaʦ$^{a}$l** जच़ल् । अतिरोमा adj. c.g. (of the body) covered with much down or short hair (Gr.Gr. 135); (of anything inanimate) covered with down like the down of the body. Cf. **jath.**

**jüʦ$^{ü}$lad** ज़ंच़ूलद् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **jüʦ$^{ü}$ladiñ** ज़ंच़ूलदिञ्), i.q. **jaʦ$^{a}$l.** Cf. **atha-j°**, p. 58*b*, l. 33.

**jwí,** see **jŏy.**

**jav** जव् । अत्यल्पम् m. the thickness of a barley corn (a measure of length); met. a very small amount of anything, a jot, a tittle (Śiv. 557).

**jāv** जाव् m. going, in **āv ta jāv,** coming and going (K.Pr. 18). Cf. **āv 1.**

**juv** जुव् or **jyuv** ज्युव् । प्रशस्तः m. a form of address, a term of respect, Sir, Master, used —° after a proper name, as **hē nārān-juv** ho, Sir, Nārān (Gr.Gr. 96); voc. **hata juwa,** hie, Sir (K.Pr. 80). Similarly, in Śiv. we have **brahmā-juv** (697, 848, sg. dat; 802, 1116, 1142); **krushna-juv** (853); **nārad-juv** (1336, sg. ag.); **rāma-juv** (1040, 1781); **vidura-juv** (1328, sg. gen.); **vishnu-juv** (581), all these being proper names. In Rām. we have **brahmā-j(y)uv** (597, sg. dat.; 704, 1745, ag.; 1086, 1177, gen.); **lȧkh$^{i}$man-jyuv** (380, 1172, sg. ag.); cf. **jiy.** This word should be distinguished from **zuv** ज़ुव्, which means ‘life’.

**jāvi** जावि in **jāvi laʦh$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** जावि लछ़्जू । शाखामार्जनीविशेषः f. a bundle of twigs used as a sweeping-brush, a broom.

**jawāb** जवाब् or **jĕwāb** ज्यवाब् جواب । प्रतिवाक्यम् m. answer, reply, response (to a letter, writing, saying, or question) (Śiv. 555; Rām. 804; H. iii, 4; xii, 17); a retort, rejoinder; anything answering to another, counterpart, double, pair; return, reward, compensation; discharge, dismissal, *congé*; refusal (of an offer of marriage, etc.).

**jawhar** जव्हर् جوهر m. a gem, a jewel (Rām. 568).

**jwān** ज्वान् । अतिशोभनः adj. c.g. very good, excellent. Cf. **jān 2.**

**jawān** जवान् or (Śiv. 22) **jŏwān** ज्ववान् or (Śiv. 326) **jĕwān** ज्यवान् جوان । युवा, युवतिः adj. c.g. young, youthful, in the prime of manhood or womanhood; vigorous; as subst. c.g. a young man or woman (K.Pr. 87; YZ. 211; W. 48; Śiv. 22, 326); a youth (YZ. 9, 207).

**jawönī** जवांनी جوآني often spelt **jĕwönī** ज्यवानी । यौवनम् f. youth, adolescence, puberty (Rām. 14, 99, 359, 1137, 1625); the season of youth.

**jāvĕnda** जाव्यन्द । औषधिविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, stated to be sweet smelling and employed as a stomachic (? = Hindī *ajwān*, *Ligusticum ajowan* or *Ptychotis ajowan*).

**jā̃wār** जाँवार् (= جامه وار) । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of embroidered or flowered woollen shawl or cloth, i.q. **jāma-takta,** p. 373*b*, l. 32; cf. **jāmawār.** **-nȧr$^{i}$wār** -नंरिवार् । पटविशेषकृतवस्त्रभुजः m. a kind of sleeve made of this cloth and worn by well-to-do women.

**jewar,** see **juwur.**

**juwur** जुवुर् । फलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **juwaras** जुवरस्), the edible seeds of a kind of water-lily, the *Euryale ferox* (El. *jewar*, so L. 72, 345; Śiv. 1808).

**juwar-gōjĕ** जुवर्-गोज्य । फलविशेषसारः f.pl. the kernels of this seed.

**juvür$^{ü}$** जुवंरू f., see **cila-juvür$^{ü}$**, p. 171*a*, l. 12.

**jyā** ज्या, see **jā.**

**jay** जय् m. victory (Śiv. 111, 658), i.q. **jai.**

**jayĕ** जय interj. mayst thou have victory! (Śiv. 1256). This word is really a Sanskrit imperative.

**-jayĕ-kār** -जय-कार्, i.q. **jai-jai-kār,** q.v., s.v. **jai.**

**jāy** जाय् جائي । स्थानम् f. (El. *jái*) a place (K.Pr. 87, 165; YZ. 14, 383; Śiv. 180, 519, 1087, 1232, 1330, 1488, 1743; Rām. 202, 8, etc.; K. 956; H. i, 3, 4, etc.); place, room, ground (Śiv. 90, 1716); room, space (K.Pr. 78); position (L.V. 50); the place or proper place for anything (K.Pr. 50, 217; Śiv. 767); a proper place, an opportune moment for doing anything (Rām. 844); a place in which one dwells, a dwelling place (Śiv. 1236; Rām. 57, 72). **-shāy** **-शाय्** ( = جائي شي) । **गृहादिकम्** f. a house with its appurtenances, such as garden, grounds, etc.

**jāyĕ** **जाय** sg. dat. commonly used for **jāyĕ-manz,** in a place (Śiv. 106, 169, 473, 969, 1071, 1136, 1190, 1468, 1618; Rām. 880, 1652, etc.), as in **akis jāyĕ,** in a certain place; **prath jāyĕ,** in every place (Śiv. 1534; Rām. 34, 105, 108, 472, 1715, 1716; K. 862); **yith jāyĕ,** in this place, here; similarly in the plur. dat. **sārĕn$^{ü}$y jāyĕn,** in all places, everywhere (Gr.M.). **—jayĕ** **—जाय** । **प्रतिप्रदेशम्** adv. in each place, in every place, here and there (Śiv. 719, 885, 1242, 1480). **-phyur$^{u}$** **-फिरु** । **स्थानपरिवर्तनम्** m. to change one's place; esp. (of a sick person) to go away for change of air. **-pĕṭh anun** **-प्यठ् अनुन्** m.inf. to bring to the place (of execution), to execute (El. *jái pĕṭh anun*). **-yimdād** **-यिमदाद्** جائيء امداد f. a place of help, a circumstance in which help is required, need of assistance (Rām. 381).

**jiy** **जिय्** m. a form of address, used —°, i.q. **jī** and **juv,** qq.v.; as in **brahmā-jiy** (Śiv. 485; sg. ag. 679; dat. 717, 718). **nārad-jiy** (Śiv. 807; sg. ag. 796, 802, 879, 911). **shiwa-jiy** (Śiv. 679, 683, 811, 845, 1184; sg. dat. 992).

**jŏy** **ज्वय्** or **jōy** **जोय्** جوئي । **अल्पकुल्या** f. a rivulet, stream (El. *jwi*; Śiv. 506, Rām. 1501); a water-channel (Gr.M.).

**jōyĕ-jōyĕ** **जोय-जोय** adv. in floods (Rām. 1483).

**jyāda** **ज्याद** ( = زياده) adj. more, additional (Gr.M.); superfluous, redundant; too much, excessive; with emph. *y*, **kam yā jyāday,** less or more (H. ii, 12). Cf. **kam 1.**

**jyādō** **ज्यादो**, etc., see **jādū.**

**jyôdāh** **ज्योदाह्**, see **jôd.**

**jyāh** **ज्याह्**, see **jā.**

**jyāma** **ज्याम**, i.q. **jāma,** q.v.

**jyān** **ज्यान्**, i.q. **jān 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**jyönī** **ज्यांनी**, i.q. **jönī,** q.v.

**jyānawār** **ज्यानवार्**, **jyānāwār** **ज्यानावार्**, i.q. **jānawār,** q.v.

**jyörī** **ज्यांरी**, i.q. **jörī,** q.v.

**jyōti** **ज्योति** or **jyōtī** **ज्योती** f. light; esp. bright light, brilliance, glory (L.V. 76). **-rūph** **-रूफ्** m. he whose form is all glorious light, an epithet of Śiva (Śiv. 104, 305, 512, 981, etc.). **-sŏrūph** **-स्वरूफ्** m., id. (Śiv. 346).

**jyūtish** **ज्यूतिश्**, i.q. **jūtish 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**jyuv** **ज्युव्**, i.q. **juv,** q.v.

**jyāy** **ज्याय्** i.q. **jāy,** q.v.

**jāyyun$^{u}$** **जायिनु** । **बृहत्सद्म** m. a large three- or four-storied house, a mansion.

**juz-rasī** جزرسي f. frugality, economy (Gr.M.).

**juz$^{a}$wa** **जुज़्व**, i.q. **juj$^{a}$wa,** q.v.

# K क् ک, KH ख् ک.

**k** क् ک. The ninth consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Rōman character, the first when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character, and the twenty-eighth when written in the Perso-Arabic character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **kōv ka** कोव् क. It is sounded like an English *k*, but without any trace of the aspiration which is often heard in English when that letter is uttered. It is also used to represent the sound of the Arabic *q* ق (*qāf*), which, in Kāshmīrī, occurs only in words borrowed directly or indirectly from that language. In such cases the *q* ق is usually pronounced as *k* in speaking Kāshmīrī. Some writers, however, represent it by *kh*.

The aspirate of **k** is **kh** ख् ک, which is the second consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet when written in the Śāradā or the Nāgarī character. Its Kāshmīrī name is **khŏn**$^{i}$ **kha** खुंनि ख. This aspirate *kh* is also used to represent the Arabic and Persian *k͟h* خ, which occurs only in words borrowed from those languages. In such cases, the *k͟h* خ is pronounced as the ordinary aspirated **kh** in speaking Kāshmīrī. Except in a few isolated words, such as **tsọk**$^{u}$, sour, when **k** is followed by **ü-mātrā,** by **y,** or by **ĕ,** it is changed to **c.** Thus, **batuk**$^{u}$, a duck, fem. **bat**$^{ü}$**c**$^{ü}$; √**thak-,** be weary, 2 p.p. **thacyōv**; **nyuk**$^{u}$, thin, **nicĕr,** thinness (Gr.Gr. 30; Gr.M., p. 23). Similarly, except in the case of a few isolated words, such as **khũkh**$^{u}$, speaking nasally, **kh,** when followed by any of these letters, becomes **ch.** Thus, **họkh**$^{u}$, dry, fem. **hŏch**$^{ü}$; √**likh-,** write, 2 p.p. **lichyōv**; **tryukh**$^{u}$, clever, **tricher,** cleverness (ib.).

**kai** in **kai zag** (L. 463), see **kĕv**$^{i}$**-zag,** s.v. **kyov**$^{u}$.

**kāo,** see **kāv.**

**kĕ** क्य, see **kyāh 1.**

**kī** की (? spelling) m. the cord bending (? binding) the spokes of the large wheel together in the spinning wheel (El.).

**kŏ** क्ब or **ku** कु, a prefix implying deterioration, depreciation, deficiency, want, littleness, hindrance, reproach, contempt, guilt, or the like. It is a Sanskrit prefix, but in Kāshmīrī it appears not only prefixed to borrowed Sanskrit words, but also to pure Kāshmīrī ones. Words to which this prefix is added will be found below in their proper alphabetical order.

**koi** in **koi kok** (? spelling and gender), a turnip-rooted Umbellifer (L. 71, eaten in times of famine). ? Cf. **kyov**$^{u}$.

**kŏ-aḍij**$^{ü}$ क्ब-अडिजू । कुत्सितमस्थि f. a bad bone; met. the bone of some wretched fellow fit only to be beaten, or of some low fellow fit only to carry burdens, or the like, as in **amis chuh kŏ-aḍij**$^{ü}$, he has a bad bone, i.e. he is not worth anything but a beating or to put to bearing burdens.

**kaba** कब । बाहुद्वयम् f.pl. the two forearms, from the elbows to the fingers. **—mēnañĕ** —मेनञ । बाहुयुद्धम् f. pl. inf. 'to measure the forearms'; hence, to struggle with the forearms against the forearms, to wrestle at arm's length.

**kabā 1** कबा قبا ? f. N. of a garment worn by men, a long gown with flaps in the skirt. The skirt and breast are open, and sometimes has slits in the armpits. It resembles the **alkhōlikh,** q.v., but is fastened with strings instead of buttons (Rām. 976).

**kabā 2** कबा in **kabā-kūṭ**$^{u}$ कबा-कूटु । मारण(शूल)स्तम्भः m. an impalement post, the post on which a criminal condemned to death is impaled.

**kōb** कोब । वशीकरणावसरः m. a long-prepared opportunity for bringing another under subjection, the successful climax of such a preparation.

**kō̃b** कोँब् (? spelling) f. a sheath, scabbard (El. *kómb*), i.q. **kȧmb**$^{i}$, q.v.

**kọ̆b**$^{u}$ **1** क्बबु । कुब्जता m. a hump on the back, hump-backedness (K. 428).

**kọ̆b**$^{u}$ **2** क्बबु । कुब्जः adj. (f. **kŏb**$^{ü}$ क्बबू), hump-backed (K. 427); a hunchback, esp. one born so (K.Pr. 116); crooked (El. *kŏb*); cf. **kŏbur**$^{u}$. **—kul**$^{u}$ —कुलु । कुब्जो वृक्षः m. a hunchback tree, a tree with a crooked trunk. Such tree is easily climbed and is the rendezvous for this purpose of all the children of the neighbourhood; hence, met. an under-servant, who is the fag and drudge of all the upper servants, and who never has a moment's peace (see K.Pr. 116 for the origin of the metaphor).

**kabāba** **कबाब** ( = کباب) । **शूलाकृतमांसम्** m. roasted meat, collops, or slices, or small pieces of meat roasted on a skewer or spit, and then treated with grease (K.Pr. 200). Cf. **lĕjĕ-kabāba,** s.v. **lĕj**$^{ü}$.

**kaböb**$^{i}$ **कबांवि** ( = کبابی) । **दुर्व्यसनी** adj. c.g. one who makes or sells roast meat; met. an evilly conducted person, who is of an angry and miserly disposition, and who is at the same time addicted to other vices.

**kubba** **कुब्ब** قبه m. a dome, cupola (YZ. 8).

**kabbal** (? spelling and gend.), a kind of grass, the *dub* grass of India (L. 71).

**kābal** **काँवल्** । **रोगविशेषः** f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1,** q.v.

**kabīla** **कबील** قبیله m. a family (El.); a man's wife; a woman's husband (Rām. 265); the members of a family (Rām. 276, 1425). **-krôn**$^{u}$ **-क्रोनु**, family and relations (Rām. 1780).

**kābul** **कावुल्**, i.q. **kôbul**$^{u}$, q.v.

**kabūl** **कबूल्** قبول m. acceptance; consent, assent; recognition, sanction; admission, acknowledgment; choice (El.); that to which God has consented, one's fate (K.Pr. 25). **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to accept (El.); to choose (El.).

**kābulī** **कावुली**, i.q. **kôbulī,** q.v.

**köbil** **कांविल्** قابل adj. capable, able, clever, skilful, competent; a fit or competent person, an able man, etc. (Rām. 1302).

**kō̃bil** **काँविल्** । **काम्पिल्यः** (**औषधविशेषः**) m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a cure for herpes.

**kôbulī** **कोवुली** adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān. **—phrasth** **—फ्रस्थ्** m. a kind of poplar (L. 81).

**kôbul**$^{u}$ **कोवुलु** m. (sg. dat. **kôbulas** **कोवुलस्**), the city of Kābul, the capital of Afghānistān; the country of Afghānistān, which in K. is treated as equivalent to the Kāmbōja of Sanskrit literature (K. 578, 582, 586, 619 ff.).

**kabūliyĕth** **कबूलियथ्** قبولیت f. (sg. dat. **kabūliyüts**$^{ü}$ **कबूलियंचू**), acceptance; a receipt (El.); a written agreement.

**kŏbun** **क्बुन्** । **कुब्जीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kŏbyōv** **क्ब्योव्**), to become hunchbacked (from disease, accident, old age, or the like).

**kabr, kabar** قبر, i.q. **kŏb**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$, q.v.

**kibar** **किबर्** کبر m. greatness, grandeur; nobility, eminence; pride, haughtiness (El., K.Pr. 112, Śiv. 324).

**kŏbĕr** **क्ब्यर्** । **कुब्जता** m. hunchbackedness, the condition of being humpbacked.

**kŏbur**$^{u}$ **क्बुरु** । **कुब्जः** adj. (f. **kŏb**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ **क्बंरू**), one who has become hunchbacked (by disease, or the like, and who was not born so). Cf. **kọ̆b**$^{u}$ **2.**

**kŏb**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ **क्बंरू** قبر or (H. iv, 7) **kabar** **कबर्** । **प्रेतभूखातम्** f. a grave, a tomb, esp. a Musalmān's tomb (as in K.Pr. 22) (K.Pr. 138 *kabri*). **-wŏb**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ **-ब्वंरू** f., id. (El. *kabar-wabar*).

**kŏb**$^{a}$**rĕ wālun** **क्बर्य वालुन्** m.inf. to cause to descend into a tomb, to inter (H. iv, 7, *kabari*).

**kō̃bür**$^{ü}$ **काँवंरू** । **समयविशेषः, कामारिपचोप्तानि सस्यानि** N. of a certain astronomical period in the month of Öshid (Skr. Āśvina = Septr.–Oct.) during which the sun is in Virgo (it corresponds to the Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*, for which, see bel.); hence, the spring crops (wheat, barley, etc.) usually sown in this period.

**kō̃bari-kāh** **काँवरि-काह्** । **कामारिपचोद्भूता वृष्टिः** m. the timely rain (**kāh 2**) that falls during this period, and after which the spring crops are sown (L. 328, *kámbar ká*). **-pach** **-पच्** । **कामारिपचः** m. N. of this period, in Sanskrit *Kāmāri-pakṣa*. It is the dark half of the luni-solar month of Öshid (see ab.). During it, not only are the spring crops sown, but also offerings are made by Hindūs to their deceased ancestors (L. 266, *Kambar pach*). **-shrād** **-श्राद्** । **कामारिपचश्राद्धम्** m. the oblation (Sanskrit *śrāddha*) offered by Hindūs to deceased ancestors during this period.

**kọ̆b**$^{a}$**rāwun** **क्बरावुन्** । **कुब्जीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kọ̆b**$^{a}$**rôw**$^{u}$ **क्बरोवु**), to make hunchbacked (by a blow, or the like); to make an inanimate object humped (e.g. to make the trunk of a tree crooked).

**kabaṭh** **कबठ्** । **क्रीडाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kabaṭi** **कबटि**), a boy's game, the *kabaḍḍi* of India proper. It is a kind of prisoner's base. A boy enters the territory of the rival party and runs through it. He must cry '*kabaṭh*' the whole time, and as long as he does so without taking breath he cannot be made a prisoner.

**kŏ-buth**$^{u}$ **क्व-बुथु** । **कुमुखः** m. ugly-faced, ugly-mouthed; foul-mouthed, scurrilous.

**kŏ-bĕts**$^{ü}$ **क्व-ब्यंचू** । **कुत्सितक्रियायाम्** adv. in an evil work, in bad conduct, u.w. vbs. signifying expenditure, or the like.

**kā̃bay 1** **काँबय्** । **कामला** f. jaundice, i.q. **kāmal 1** and **kā̃bal.**

**kā̃bay 2** **काँबय्** । **काचमाची** f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an antiperiodic (L. 71, *kámbe*; 76, *kambai*; El. *kámbei*); i.q. **kāmal 2.**

**kā̃bayĕ-byôl**$^{u}$ **काँबय-ब्योलु** । **काचमाचीबीजानि** m. its seed, used as medicine. **-pan** **-पन्** । **काचमाचीपत्रम्** m. its leaf. **-ras** **-रस्** । **काचमाचीरसः** m. its juice. **-waṭh**$^{a}$**r** **-वंथर्** । **काचमाचीपत्रम्** m. its leaf.

**kŏ-byôl**$^{u}$ **क्व-ब्योलु । कुत्सितं बीजम्** m. bad seed, that which (in the case of a plant) produces inferior seedlings, or which (in the case of a man) produces evil offspring.

**kŏbyālyuk**$^{u}$ **क्वब्यालिकु । कुबीजोत्पन्नः** adj. (f. **kŏbyālic**$^{ü}$ **क्वब्यालिचू**), born of a bad seed.

**kabz कब्ज़्** قبض in **kabz-bandī कब्ज़्-बंदी** قبضبندي f. constipation, costiveness (El.).

**kabza कब्ज़** قبضه m. a grasp, clutch (of the hand); possession, occupancy; the handle or hilt (of a sword); a hinge; a sheath (El.).

**kubzā कुब्ज़ा** N. of a poor humpbacked girl (in Sanskrit *Kubjā*), who showed devotion to Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) on his way to fight the demon Kaṁsa. In recognition of her devotion Kṛṣṇa embraced her, and stayed a short time in her house (Śiv. 702, 1470; K. 425 ff., 520 ff.).

**kŏ-bāzun क्व-बाज़ुन् । कुपात्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **-bāzanas -बाज़नस्**), a worthless vessel or utensil; met. a totally unworthy person.

**kacĕ कच्य**, see **koc**$^{u}$ and **küṭ**$^{ü}$ 1 and 2.

**kaci कचि** in **kaci-pūt**$^{u}$ **कचि-पूतु । अजपोतकः** m. a young he-goat, a male kid. Cf. **kacyul**$^{u}$ **2.**

**kōca कोच** کوچه (often spelt **kōcĕ 1 कोच्य**, see art. **C**) **। गृहमार्गविशेषः** m. a lane, an alley, a narrow road between houses (YZ. 40, 253; Śiv. 1466, 1625, 1849; Rām. 44), a shopless street (El. *kóchih*); an alley leading to a house (L. 462). **-phyur**$^{u}$ **-फिरु । मार्गादिभ्रमः** m. alley-wandering; hence, losing one's way in the lanes of a town; met. losing one's way in some complicated business, losing the thread of an argument, or the like.

**kŏcĕ क्वच्य**, see **kŏṭ**$^{ü}$.

**kōcĕ 2 कोच्य**, see **kūṭ**$^{ü}$, for 1, see **kōca.**

**koc**$^{u}$ **कंचु । आमः, अपक्वः, अर्धपाकः** adj. (f. **küc**$^{ü}$ **कंचू**), unripe, raw, green; (of food) raw, uncooked, insufficiently cooked; immature, crude; unfinished, imperfect, incomplete; rude, rough, sketchy; built of unbaked bricks, built of mud.

**kach कछ्**, spelt **kachy कछ्य्** in Śiv. 500 **। कचः** m. (sg. dat. **kachas कछस्**), the short grass of the field, green grass (esp. the kind that grows in damp soil) (K.Pr. 43, L. 463, W. 144, Śiv. 500), met. a trifle (K.Pr. 181). **-nĕnd -न्यन्द्** f. the first of the four *khushābas* or weedings by hand of a rice field, i.q. **arīʦar** (L. 463; cf. 327).

**kacha-dȭn**$^{ü}$ **कछ-दांनू । कच्छगुच्छः** f. (for **kacha-dāñĕ**, 'kacha-paddy'), a kind of grass that grows plentifully in the Valley of Kashmīr. Its pods are eaten by children and by persons reduced to poverty. See RT.Tr. i, 211 ff. (I, 36 ff.) for an instance of its use. Cf. K.Pr. 43.

**kāch काछ्** m. (sg. dat. **kācas काचस्**), a carrot, *Daucus carota* (El.).

**kā̃ch काँछ्** or (K. 605) **kā̃kshā काँचा** f. wish, desire, longing (K. 605, 623, 798, 1114, 1127, 1134).

**kāchĕ काछ्य**, see **köṭh**$^{ü}$.

**kȧch**$^{i}$ **कछि**, in **lȧch**$^{i}$ **āradith kȧch**$^{i}$ **ʦaṭun**, a jingle of **lȧch**$^{i}$, and meaning 'by a thing of small moment' as opposed to **lȧch**$^{i}$, 'by a hundred thousand (efforts).' Perhaps based on **kach.**

**kŏch क्वछ् । उत्संगः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏchi क्वछि**, often written **kŏchĕ क्वछ्य**), the lap, the lower part of the bosom (where babies are carried or dandled) (K.Pr. 174, 227; YZ. 141; Śiv. 1549; K. 94, 158, 341, 469; L.V. 70).

**kŏchi** (or **kŏchĕ**) **hyon**$^{u}$ **क्वछि** (or **क्वछ्य**) **ह्यंनु** m.inf. to take or carry in the bosom or lap (Śiv. 377, 1381, 1401). **-kĕth -क्यथ्** adv. in the bosom (e.g. with verbs of carrying or embracing) (Śiv. 1357, 1542; Rām. 665, 928, 1522; K. 161). **-pĕṭhuk**$^{u}$ **-प्यठुकु । उत्संगस्थः** adj. (f. **-pĕṭhüc**$^{ü}$ **-प्यंठचू**), of on the lap, (of a child much fondled) a mother's darling.

**kōch कोछ्** m. the belly (Gr.Gr. 133).

**kuch कुछ्** f. (sg. dat. **kuci कुचि**), the female breast, bosom (El.).

**kūch 1 कूछ्** کوچ m. (sg. dat. **kūcas कूचस्**), marching, march; journey; departure (El.).

**kūch 2 कूछ् । द्वारयन्त्रादिशब्दानुकृतिः** m. onomat. the creak (of a door, a machine, or the like).

**kū̃ch कूँछ्** (? spelling) f. (sg. dat. **kū̃ci कूँचि**), a corner (El. *kúnch*).

**kuchĕ कुछ्य**, see **kuṭh**$^{ü}$.

**kuchu** (L. 381), see **khoc**$^{u}$ and cf. **kochuw**$^{u}$.

**kucĕh (kuchĕh)** (K.Pr. 116), **kucih (kuchih)** (K.Pr. 5), incorr. for **kuchĕ, kuchi**, see **kuṭh**$^{ü}$. **kūcih (kūchih)** (K.Pr. 239), incorr. for **kōcĕ**, see **kūṭ**$^{ü}$.

**kōchal कोछल् । विस्तारवान्** adj. e.g. big-bellied, corpulent, large-bodied, full-bodied (only with reference to animate beings). Cf. **kōch** (Gr.Gr. 133).

**kā̃chun काँछुन् । काङ्क्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kō̃ch**$^{u}$ **कोँछु**), to wish, want, desire, long for (K.Pr. 69; Śiv. 319, 1107; Rām. 1213). **kō̃ch**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **कोँछु-मंतु । काङ्क्षितः** perf. part. (f. **kō̃ch**$^{ü}$**-müʦ**$^{ü}$ **कोँछू-मंचू**), wished for, desired.

**kacharī कच्हरी** or **kachīrī कचहीरी** f. a court of justice. These are the words as spelt by El. In India the word is *kacahrī*.

**kācher काछ्यर्** । **काठिन्यम्** m. hardness, toughness (of the woody condition reached by vegetables, radishes, or the like, allowed to grow old before they are plucked).

**kāchur$^{u}$ काछुरु**, see **aḍ-kāchur$^{u}$**, s.v. **aḍ**.

**kochuw$^{u}$ कंछुवु** । **नक्र:** m. a tortoise. (The Sanskrit translation, however, means 'crocodile'. This word is perhaps the same as the *kuchu* of L. 381, see **kuchu**).

**kuchay कुछ्य्** । **कोष्ठागारजीवी** m. a grain-merchant, one who buys unhushed grain from cultivators, stores it, husks it, and then sells it. Cf. **kọth$^{u}$**.

**kacil 1 कचिल्** । **अल्पज्ञता** f. want of experience (in anything), ignorance due to want of practice (K.Pr. 76, *kachal*).

**kacil 2** (? spelling and gender), the Himalayan spruce, *Picea morinda*, i.q. **röyil**, q.v. (L. 79, 80, *kachil*).

**kīcam कीचम्** m. twisting, see **laci-kīcam**, s.v. **lüṭ$^{ü}$**.

**kŏ-cāl क्व-चाल्** । **कुत्सितव्यवहार:** m. an evilly behaved person, one of bad conduct, one of evil or corrupt life, one who is immoral.

**kica-mama किच-मम** । **वचौषधगर्भस्थाङ्कुरभेद:** m. the aromatic rhizome or root-stock of the *Acorus calamus*, or sweet-flag. It is used in medicine as an anti-phlegmatic.

**kacĕn कच्यन्**, see **küṭ$^{ü}$ 1** and **2**.

**kacer कच्यर्** । **आमता**, **अर्धपाकवत्ता** m. rawness, greenness; (of food) rawness, uncookedness; immaturity; incompleteness.

**kacūr कचूर्** m. zedoary, *Zinziber zerumbet* (El.).

**kŏ-cō̃ṭ$^{u}$ क्व-चौँटु** or **kŏ-cō̃ṭh$^{u}$ क्व-चौँठु** । **कद्वद:** adj. (f. **-cō̃ṭ$^{ü}$ -चाँटू** or **-cō̃ṭh$^{ü}$ -चाँठू**), foul-lipped, foul-mouthed; one who habitually uses foul abuse; as subst. a foul, dirty lip. Cf. **cō̃ṭ$^{u}$**.

**kacyul$^{u}$ 1 कच्युलु** । **मुखम्** m. the face (a rare word).

**kacyul$^{u}$ 2 कच्युलु** । **अज:** m. a goat; met. a foolish fellow with a long scanty beard. Cf. **kaci-pūt$^{u}$**, s.v. **kaci**.

**kō̃cyōv कौँच्योव्**, see **kō̃ṭun**.

**kad कद्** or **kadd** قد m. size, stature, height (El., Gr.M., YZ. 12, 229).

**kād काद्** । **कर्मकर:** m. a representative (Gr.Gr. 10), a paid representative engaged on behalf of someone to supervise a particular work, e.g. sowing or reaping a certain area, a work-overseer. Cf. **kād$^{a}$r**.

**kāḍ 1 काड्** । **नदीपात्रम्** m. the bed of a river, a river channel, the section of a river bed from bank to bank, the width of a river (Gr.Gr. 10).

**kāḍ 2 काड्** । **पौरुषम्** m. a man's length, the stature of a man (as a measure of length) (Rām. 632, **zangan kaḍun kāḍ**, to stretch oneself the whole length of one's body. So K. 119).

**kāḍ 3 काड्**, see **kā̃ḍ 1**.

**kā̃ḍ 1 काँड्** । **काण्ड:** m. the stalk or stem of a reed, grass, or the like, straw. In the compound with **dan 5** (p. 221*a*, l. 13) the word is spelt **kāḍ**.

**kā̃ḍa-bôr$^{u}$ काँड-बोरु** । **काण्डभार:** m. a load or bundle of straw, reed-stems, etc.

**kā̃ḍ 2 काँड्** m. a section, part in general; a cluster, bundle, multitude (Śiv. 32).

**kaid**, see **köd**.

**kōd कोद्** । **कर्पासवस्त्रसीमांश:** m. the collar of the long cotton coat (*phĕran*) worn by Kāshmīrīs. It is a separate piece of stuff cut to shape the neck and sewn on to the body of the garment.

**kōḍ कोड्** m. a kernel (El.).

**köd कांद्** or **kaid कैद्** قید m. imprisonment; a prison; hence, as adj. imprisoned (Gr.M.). **-khān -खान्** (H.) or **-khāna -खान** قید خانہ m. a prison (Gr.M.; Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to imprison (H. v, 7, 9; x, 5, 12). **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. to become imprisoned (H. v, 8; vi, 11).

**kō̃da कौँद** । **कुलालादिकन्दु:** f. a kiln; a potter's kiln (Rām. 1446; H. xi, 11); a brick-kiln (Śiv. 1033); a lime-kiln. **-bal -बल्** । **कुलालादिकन्दुस्थानम्** m. the place where a kiln is erected, a brick or potter's kiln (Gr.Gr. 165). **—khasüñ$^{ü}$ —खसंञ्** । **कुलालादिकन्दुयथावद्भाव:** f.inf. a kiln to arise; met. to become like such a kiln (which contains no imperfectly baked articles, but only well-made perfectly baked ones), hence, a collection of good ('pucka') articles or qualities to exist. Cf. Śiv. 1033, where the causal form of the verb is used.

**köḍ$^{i}$ 1 कांडि** । **गोर्दम्** f. (for **2**, **3**, see **kôḍ$^{u}$ 1, 2**), the brain; cf. **kôḍ$^{u}$ 1**. **—tārüñ$^{ü}$ — तारंञ्** । **मस्तिष्कनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to extract the brain, to knock out a person's brains (in a fight, or as a capital punishment, etc.).

**kôḍ$^{u}$ 1 कोडु** । **गोर्दम्** m. the brain. Cf. **köḍ$^{i}$**.

**köḍ$^{i}$-al कांडि-अल्** । **कूष्माण्ड:** f. N. of a kind of pumpkin.

**kôḍ$^{u}$ 2 कोडु** । **कर्पासशोधक:** m. one who cleans seeds from raw cotton, a cotton-cleaner; a cotton carder (El. *káḍhi*) (L.V. 102).

**köḍ$^{i}$-bāy कांडि-वाय्** । **कर्पासीयन्त्रजीविपत्नी** f. a cotton-cleaner's wife; a woman who lives by cleaning cotton. **-yĕnd$^{a}$r -यंद्र्** । **कर्पासीयन्त्रम्** m. the machine used for extracting seeds from raw cotton.

**köida** قآعده **कांइद**, see **köyida**.

**kūd$^{i}$ कूदि** قيدي or (vill.) **köd$^{i}$ कांदि** m. a captive, a prisoner (Gr.M.; H. v, 7, 8, 9; vi, 11; x, 5, 12; K. 998, n.pl. **kūd$^{i}$**).

**kūḍī कूँडी** f. a mortar (for pounding) (El. *kúnḍi*).

**kūḍ$^{ü}$ कूडू**, i.q. **kūr$^{ü}$ कूरू**, q.v. This is the form used towards Bāramulā (El.).

**kadd** قد, see **kad.**

**kuddu sari,** see **kudusēri.**

**kuddūs** قدوس adj. c.g. pure, holy, blessed; an epithet of the Deity (Gr.M.).

**kŏ-dēh क्कदेह** m. an evil body, a vile body, (this) vile body (in self-depreciation) (L.V. 7).

**kŏ-dŏh क्क-द्दह । कुदिनम्** m. an evil day, an unlucky day, an inauspicious day (W. 110).

**ködakh कांदख् । वन्धनविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **ködakas कांदकस**), a wrapper of paper, or the like, for containing loose leaves, such as those of a weakly-bound book, or the like.

**kadköy$^{i}$ कद्कांयि । अलसः** adj. c.g. lazy, one who dawdles at work.

**kaḍ$^{a}$l कंद्ल्**, also written **kadal कदल् । सेतुः** m. a bridge (Śiv. 1830). See El. s.v. for a full account of the mode in which bridges are made in Kashmīr. The principle is that of a cantilever. **-on$^{u}$ -अंनु । सेतुस्थो ऽन्धः** m. a blind man who sits on a bridge to beg from passers by (who for his selfish ends blocks the traffic, and who gets out of the way only when he hears approaching footsteps); met. any selfish person who in every way pursues his own object without consideration for others. **—ʦaṭun —च़टुन्** m.inf. to cut a bridge; met. (of a mischievous and extravagant wife) altogether to hinder her husband from crossing over to the other side (where prosperity and peace are to be had) (K.Pr. 70).

**kaḍ$^{a}$la-bal कंद्ल-बल् । सेतूपकण्ठतीर्थम्** m. the bathing place on the bank of a river and close by a bridge. **-kānul -कानुल् । सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं वृहत्काष्ठम्** m. the main beams that support the floor of the wooden cantilever bridges used in Kashmīr; cf. **kānul.** **-kūṭ$^{u}$ -कूटु । सेतुस्तम्भः** m. the beams (in general) of a bridge. **-ṭhoṭh$^{u}$ -ठंठु । सेतुमध्याधारः** m. the central pier supporting a long Kashmīr bridge. It is usually built of stone or brick.

**kõḍal कौँडल्** (? spelling) m. the tail feathers of the **nīlyuj$^{u}$** (q.v.) bird. They are worn by Persian and Hindōstānī women (El. *konḍal*; cf. also El. s.v. *nilúj*).

**kŏ-ḍōl क्क-डोल् । विषमाकारः** adj. c.g. ill-formed, misshapen, ungainly, ugly.

**kadam कदम्** قدم m. the foot; a footstep, step, pace (El.); (of a horse) his paces, mode of going (K.Pr. 71); a footprint, the mark of a foot (Śiv. 1666). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** m.inf. to set forth (H. x, 11, 12). **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise the footstep; walk vigorously, step out (K.Pr. 46; Rām. 1648; L.V. 99). **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** m.inf. to put down the foot, to walk, to step forward (Śiv. 496, 1088; cf. 1849; H. iv, 5).

**kaḍun कडुन्**, also (vill.) **karun करुन् । निष्कासनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koḍ$^{u}$ कंडु**, pl.f. **kajĕ कज्य**; 2 p.p. **kajyōv कज्योव्**), to pull out, drag out, pluck out, root up (K.Pr. 33, 175; YZ. 569; Śiv. 124, 1111, 1462; Rām. 849; H. x, 13; K. 432); to take out, extract, bring out (K.Pr. 64, 94; YZ. 104, 454; Śiv. 1693; Rām. 1523; H. viii, 4, 11, 12); to take out (from a receptacle) (H. viii, 7, 10; xii, 17); to take out, withdraw (e.g. money from a bank) (K.Pr. 26); to bring forth, bring out, lead forth (H. iii, 4, 8; xii, 1); to draw out, entice out (of a place) (Rām. 375); to tear out, or off, dislocate (H. viii, 7); to tear off, pull off, strip (cf. **dāla**) (Śiv. 1329, Rām. 1233); to take off, detach (something fastened to another) (H. viii, 10); to take off (clothes) (H. v, 9; xii, 6, 7); to draw (a sword) (Rām. 411; H. viii, 13; x, 7; K. 33); to pull, drag (Śiv. 830; cf. **broḍ$^{u}$**); to drive out, turn out, cast out, expel, banish; (Śiv. 706; Rām. 1167; H. iv, 2; viii, 11); to release, let go (Śiv. 1285); to deduct (cf. p. 155*a*, l. 29); to extract (e.g. venom from a wound) (Gr.M.); to drive away (weariness, etc.) (Śiv. 1752, 1867); to dig out; to accomplish, complete, effect; to pluck (fruit, vegetables, etc.) (K.Pr. 10, 80; Rām. 1283); to find out, bring to light, invent, discover; to strike (a balance); to bring out (a person's qualities), to train, bring up (a person, horse, etc.) (cf. p. 122*b*, l. 3); to bring out, produce, display (Śiv. 1299; H. x, 2, 12; xii, 15); to let out, give utterance to, utter (Śiv. 1907); to extract (a passage), to quote (Gr.M.); to experience (trouble, adversity, etc.) (Rām. 419); (of a period of time) to pass (it) somehow or other, to manage to spend (it), to while (it) away (K.Pr. 117, Rām. 1740); (generally) to pass (time) (H. viii, 3, 11; x, 11; xii, 4, 5, 11). This verb occurs very frequently in idiomatic expressions, of which the following are only a few examples. Many others will be found elsewhere in this Dictionary :—

**āh kaḍun आह् कडुन्**, to sigh (YZ. 494); **armān— अर्मान्—**, to drive out longing, to achieve one's long-desired object (Śiv. 706, 1655, 1830); **atha—** अथ—, to pull the hand (Śiv. 1462, YZ. 439); **dŏh—** द्दह—, to pass the day somehow or other, to while it away (K.Pr. 117); **dēwôl$^{u}$—** देवोलु—, to become bankrupt (Gr.M.); **kāḍ—** काड्—, to stretch one's whole length, to extend the limbs (Rām. 632, K. 119); **kruh kaḍăn$^{i}$** क्रुह् कडनि, to be at the point of death; **kash—** कश्—, to pull a bow, draw a bow, prepare to discharge an arrow (Rām. 117, 123, 1271); to serve (a person) to his complete satisfaction; **mūla—** मूल—, to pull up by the roots (Gr.M.; Rām. 929, 1375, 1626); **tāna tāna—** तान तान—, to pull off limb after limb, to tear limb from limb (Rām. 698, 1405); **ṭās—** टास्—, to make the sound of a slap; to smack the lips (?) (K.Pr. 138); to spend to the last farthing; **tsop$^{u}$—** च़ुपु—, to take a bite out of something (K.Pr. 238); **tsŏrith—** चॊरिथ्—, to quote (from a book) (Gr.M.); **wani—** वनि—, to recognize (a person or thing) as (so-and-so or such-and-such) (Śiv. 910).

**galatī kaḍūñ$^{u}$** गलती कडंञू, to pick out mistakes, criticize (Gr.M.); **wŏṭh—** व्वठ्—, to leap (Śiv. 998); **zĕv—** ज्यव्—, to thrust out the tongue, to put it into position for immediate speech (K. 508).

**koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** कंडु-मंतु । निन्दितः perf. part. (f. **küḍ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** कंडू-मंचू), pulled out; expelled, banished, and so on with all the meanings of **kaḍun**. **küḍ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ kath,** an extract (from a letter) (Gr.M.).

**kaḍith hāwun** कडिथ् हावुन् m.inf. to produce and show (Rām. 670, 1466). **—nyun$^{u}$** —निनु m.inf. to take out and carry away, to carry out, to carry away (K. 57, 69, 191, 254). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् m.inf. to cast out altogether, to expel, drive out (W. 85; Rām. 148, 257, 1391, 1608, 1695); to take off, doff (clothes) (H. x, 9).

**kaḍañĕ** कडञ । धिक्कारः f.pl. (Gr.Gr. 118), scolding, blaming, finding fault with (a servant, a child, or the like). The f.pl. of **kaḍun** also takes the form of this word. **kaḍañĕ-pōs$^{a}$rañĕ** कडञ-पांसरञ । धिक्कारानादरादिकरणम् f. pl. inf. to scold, to blame, as ab.

**kad$^{a}$r** कद्र् قدر or (Rām. 18) **kadür$^{ü}$** कदूरू m. greatness, dignity, honour (Śiv. 497); rank (El.); doing honour, honouring (Rām. 18); (in estimating) the value or worth (e.g. of a precious stone) (K.Pr. 123).

**kād$^{a}$r** काद्र् । कर्मकरापेक्षकः m. one who wants work-people for any special work, an employer of workmen or workwomen, such as a large farmer who wants people for reaping, or the like. Cf. **kād**.

**kā̃d$^{a}$r** काँद्र्, also spelt **kā̃dur$^{u}$ 1** काँदुरु । कान्दविकः m. (f. **kā̃d$^{a}$rĕñ** काँद्र्यञ्, q.v.), a baker (of bread or of other articles; cf. p. 140*b*, l. 28) (Gr.Gr. 148; K.Pr. 20, sg. dat. **kā̃d$^{a}$ris**; W. 18, 114).

**kā̃dur 1** काँदुर् । कंदुः m. an oven (rare).

**kā̃dur 2** काँदुर्, **kā̃dur$^{u}$ 2** काँदुरु, or **kā̃d$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** काँदूरू । तृणकुसूलः m. a large kind of jar, wrapped round with grass or twigs, and often plastered with mud, used for storing grain or as a receptacle for articles in frequent use. Cf. pp. 109*b*, l. 30 and 230*a*, l. 2.

**kŏḍur** क्वडुर्, also spelt **kuḍur** कुडुर्, **kŏḍur$^{u}$** क्वडुरु, or **kuḍur$^{u}$ 1** कुडुरु । दृढबीजं द्राक्षादेः m. (sg. dat. **kŏḍaras** क्वडरस्), the small hard seed of a grape or similar fruit.

**kŏḍar** क्वडर् । धृष्टत्वादिगुणाः m.pl. of the ab., met. audacity, hard-heartedness, and other blameworthy qualities of soul (as distinct from external defects).

**kōdir** कादिर् قادر adj. potent, powerful, mighty; a common Musalmān N.P. **kōdir-i-mutlakh** قادر مطلق m. the Omnipotent, the Almighty, N. of God (Musalmān) (Gr.M.).

**kudur$^{u}$** कुदुरु । कोद्रवः m. N. of a certain inferior grain eaten by the poorer villagers, the *kōdō* of India, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*.

**kuḍur$^{u}$ 2** कुडुरु । कठोरः adj. (f. **kuḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** कुडूरू), hard, difficult (of a road, mountain pass, or the like); coarse (El.); passionate, wrathful, hard to get on with, unbearable (K.Pr. 117).

**kā̃d$^{a}$rĕñ** काँद्र्यञ्, also spelt **kā̃durĕñ** काँदुर्यञ् । कान्दविकस्त्री f. a baker's wife; a female baker. Cf. **kā̃d$^{a}$r** (Gr.Gr. 39).

**kŏdrath** क्वद्रथ् قدرت f. (sg. dat. **kŏdrüts$^{ü}$** क्वद्रूचू), power, ability, authority; esp. God's power, omnipotence (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 602).

**kuduseri** (? spelling and gender), N. of a kind of small good apple (see El., s.v. *tsúnt*). L. 349 spells the word *kuddu sari*, and says it is in shape long, and is juicy and rather acid, ripening early and not keeping.

**kāḍay** काडय् f. pulling out; hence, using up, expending, used —° as in **dŏha-°** (see **dŏh**), **dana-°** (see **dana 1**), **dyāra-°** (see **dyār**), qq.v.

**kā̃gol$^{u}$ 1** काँगलु । रसस्नेहवान् adj. (f. **kā̃güj$^{ü}$** काँगजू), full of tarry sap (e.g. soft fir-wood), and hence easily inflammable.

**kā̃gol$^{u}$ 2** काँगलु । धान्यादिशूकविशेषः m. the awn of grain.

**kā̃galun$^{u}$** काँगलुनु । रसस्नेहवत्त्वम् m. resinousness, the condition of possessing resinous sap (cf. **kā̃gol$^{u}$ 1**); cf. L. 80 *kanglan*, the white resin of the blue pine, used as an application for wounds.

**kāg$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ काँग्रू** or **kāgür$^{ü}$ काँगरू** or **kāg$^{a}$r काँग्र्** । हसन्तिका f. (sg. dat. **kāgrĕ काँग्र्य** or **kāgarĕ काँगर्य**, abl. **kāgri काँग्रि**), the portable brazier, or *kāngrī*, much used in Kashmīr (K.Pr. *kángár*, 129, 131, 178; *kángri*, 50, 128, 129). For particulars see El. s.v. *kángri*; L. 70, 250, *kangar*; and K.Pr. 129. The word is a fem. dim. of **kang,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 37).

**kāgri-khŏph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ काँग्रि-ख़ुफ्रू** । भग्ना काष्ठाङ्गारिका f. a worn-out brazier. **-khôr$^{u}$ -खोरु** । काष्ठाङ्गारिकार्धभागः m. the outer half (made of woven twigs) of a brazier, remaining after the inner earthenware bowl has been broken or removed; see **khôr$^{u}$. -kŏnḍol$^{u}$ -क्वंडलु** । हसन्तिकापात्रम् m. the circular earthenware bowl of a brazier, which contains the burning fuel. **-kön$^{ü}$ -कांन्‌ू** । हसन्तिकालता f. the covering of woven twigs outside the earthenware bowl of a brazier; see **kön$^{ü}$ 2.**

**kāgaz कागज़्**, incorr. for **kākaz,** q.v.

**kāgazī कागज़ी**, incorr. for **kākazī,** q.v.

**kh 1 ख्** pron. suff. of the sing. nom. of the second person as in **poku-kh,** thou wentest; **kor$^{u}$m-akh,** thou wast made by me (Gr.Gr. 184). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*. Thus **karān chu-kh,** thou makest, **karān chu-h-a-s,** thou makest for him (Gr.Gr. 181). With this word may be compared the Armenian *kho*, thy, in which Indo-European *tu̯-* has become *kh-*.

**kh 2 ख्** pron. suff. of any case of the plur. of the third person, as in **karān chu-kh,** he makes them or he makes for them; **koru-kh,** he was made by them (Gr.Gr. 186). If this suff. is followed by another pron. suff. it becomes *h*, as in **kor$^{u}$-h-a-s,** I was made by them (Gr.Gr. 181).

**kha ख** m. the sky, the firmament; (in Saiva philosophy) i.q. **ākāsh,** the principle of absolute vacuity, the wide and limitless expanse of empty space; **-sŏrūph -स्वरूफ्** m. he whose nature consists in the principle of absolute void, the Supreme Deity of the Śaivas (L.V. 15).

**khai, khāī,** see **khay 1.**

**khāo,** see **khāv.**

**khĕ ख्य**, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khō 1 खो** خو m. (El.), temper, disposition (cf. **khōy** f.) (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôw$^{u}$**; YZ. 5).

**khō 2** (? spelling) m. *Oreoseris lanuginosa* (El. *khó*, i.e. **khôw$^{u}$**).

**khoe,** see **khōy.**

**khū̃ ख़ूँ**, i.q. **khūn,** q.v.

**kah 1 कह्** । स्वर्णमूल्यवर्णादिपरीक्षणम् f. (sg. dat. **küsh$^{ü}$ कंशू**), the testing of gold by its colour (ascertained by rubbing on a touchstone). Cf. **kah-wüṭ$^{ü}$.**

**kah 2 कह्**, see **kāh 1.**

**kāh कँह्**, for **kā̃h काँह्**, see **kēh.**

**kāh 1 काह्** or **kah कह्** । एकादश card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kāhan काहन्**, Śiv. 522, L.V. 95), eleven (Gr.Gr. 76); **kāh,** Rām. 1740; **kah,** K.Pr. 91, 95, 153; YZ. 82; **kahai,** only eleven (K.Pr. 97, W. 124). As a rule **kah** is used in the Musalmān dialect and **kāh** in the Hindū dialect. **—shĕth —शथ्** । एकादश शतम् card. c.g. eleven hundred. With **kāh, hath** becomes **shĕth** (Gr.Gr. 84, Rām. 740–1).

**kāha-nēth$^{a}$r काह-नेथ्र्** । जातकर्मनामकरणे m. N. of a certain Hindū birth-ceremony. On the eleventh day after birth (if all goes well) the mother ceases to be impure. The **kāh-nēth$^{a}$r** ceremony is then performed. A Brāhmaṇ priest is summoned, and the mother drinks the five products of a cow. The seven birth-room vessels (see **hur$^{i}$-lĕj$^{ü}$,** p. 346*b*, l. 41) are filled with food of which relatives and friends partake. A tree is traced in chalk upon the wall, and the family astrologers cast the child's horoscope (see L. 259, *kah netar*). **-nôw$^{u}$ -नोवु** । एकादशनामवान् m. he who possesses eleven names; esp. the Hindū God Rudra (a form of Śiva) who appears under eleven forms, each of which again is a Rudra. The usual list of the names of these eleven Rudras is, in Sanskrit, Ajaikapad, Ahirbudhnya, Hara, Nirṛta, Īśvara, Bhuvana, Aṅgāraka, Ardha-kētu, Mṛtyu, Sarpa, and Kapālin. **-röth$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -रांथ्रू** । दानविशेषद्रव्यम् f. N. of a present sent by a Hindū to his daughter's father-in-law and other relations on the eleventh day after the death of his father or other senior relation. It is on this day that the *śrāddha* ceremony for the deceased is performed.

**kāh 2 काह्** । आसेचनम् m. watering of fields, whether sown or not, by sprinkling (either from rain, or from reservoirs). Cf. **kōbari-kāh,** p. 382*b*, l. 13.

**kāh 3 काह्** । एकादशी तिथिः f. (sg. dat. **kösh$^{ü}$ कांशू**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (according to the Hindū almanac) (Gr.Gr. 69; cf. **gāḍ,** p. 276*a*, l. 37).

**kāh 4 काह्** । चर्मतन्तुः f. a lace made of leather, a strip of leather used as a thread for sewing together the component parts of leather articles (such as shoes, bellows, or the like) (H. xi, 14).

**kāha tārañĕ काह तारञ** । भस्त्राचर्मादिस्यूतिः f. pl. inf. 'to pass the laces over', i.e. to sew leather goods with this leather lace.

**kā̃h काँह्**, see **kēh.**

**kȧh$^{i}$ 1** **कहि । कथम्** adv. how ?, in what manner ? (poet.) (Śiv. 1624). **-tām -ताम् । कथमपि** adv. somehow or other (poet.) (K. 1119). **-tāmath -तामथ् । कथमपि** adv., id. **-tāñ -ताञ् । कथंचन** adv., id. (K. 366, 740). **-tāñĕth -ताञथ् । कथंचन** adv., id.

**kȧh$^{i}$ 2 कहि । केन मूल्येन** adv. at what price ? As in **kȧh$^{i}$ chĕh dā̆-khār,** at what price is a *khār* of paddy ? like our 'how much is wheat a bushel ?' (K.Pr. 109).

**kahū 1 कहू । कृपणः** adj. c.g. miserly, a miser (obs.).

**kahū 2 कहू,** m. *Lactuca sativa* (El.) ; cf. **hand.** **-khor$^{u}$** m. N. of a certain edible fungus, *Hydnum coralloides.* It grows in rotten wood, and in the burnt-out hollows of *Picea Morinda* (L. 73 *káho khur*).

**kĕ̃h क्यँह्,** see **kē̃h.**

**kē̃h कँह् । किंचित्** pron. indef. used either as a subst. or as an adj.

[It has in the singular two sets of forms, one animate, the other inanimate. In the nominative singular animate it has a set of forms which are confined to the masculine, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **u,** and another set of forms which are of common gender, and of which the distinguishing vowel is **a.** In the other cases of the singular it is of common gender.

The inanimate forms of the singular are all of common gender.

In the plural there is no distinction between animate and inanimate, and all forms are of common gender.

The simplest forms of the sg. nom. are **kū̃h** (an. m.), **kā̃h** (an. c.g.), and **kē̃h** (inan. c.g.). To these **ts** is added as an indefinite suffix, so that we get some such form as **kū̃hts, kā̃hts,** or **kē̃hts** respectively, but such forms are now obsolete, although grammarians give a form **kē̃ts** or **kēnts,** which is now not used except in the nom. plur. (cf. Gr.Gr. 67, 91). In Rām. 150 there is, however, the form **kē̃htsh-āh,** and this is the only instance yet noted of the preservation of the **h** before the **ts.**

This form **kē̃htshāh** leads us to the second set of nominative forms used at the present day. Under the rule of Kāshmīrī phonetics that a final surd must be aspirated, **kū̃hts, kā̃hts,** and **kē̃hts** regularly become **kū̃htsh, kā̃htsh,** and **kē̃htsh** respectively. These have been contracted to **kū̃tsh** (L.V. 60), **kā̃tsh,** and **kē̃tsh,** to which the suffix **āh** of the indefinite article is added, so that we finally arrive at the forms **kū̃tshāh, kā̃tshāh,** and **kē̃tshāh,** which are now in everyday use, as optional forms of **kū̃h, kā̃h,** and **kē̃h** respectively.

The suffix **ts** is not used in the oblique cases of the singular, which have special forms, but reappears in the plural, where it is used throughout.

For the singular oblique cases, the animate form is **kaĩsi** and the inanimate form is **kuni.**

For the plural, the nominative is **kē̃h, kē̃ts** or **kēnts,** or **kē̃tshāh,** and the base of the oblique cases is **kē̃ts.**

The above remarks primarily refer to the use of this pronoun as a subst. Its use as an adjective is very similar, but is more lax and will be dealt with later on.

The following are therefore the forms occurring in declension :—

Singular, nominative ; animate ; masculine, **kū̃h** कूँह् (K. 578, 795), **kū̃tshāh** कूँछ़ाह् (Gr.M.) ; common gender, **kā̃h** काँह् (El. *kahn*) (L.V. 107 ; Śiv. 79, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189 ; Rām. 139, 164, 504, 720, 729, 770, etc. ; H. i, 2 ; vi, 10 ; xii, 2), **kā̃tshāh** काँछ़ाह् (Śiv. 356–7, Rām. 884).

Inanimate, common gender, **kē̃h** कँह् (El. *kihn*) (Śiv. 309, 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 984, etc. ; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, etc. ; L.V. 9, 11, 19, etc.) ; **kē̃tshāh** कँछ़ाह् (Śiv. 117, 974, 1529 ; Rām. 162, 587, 653, 1081) (**kē̃htshāh** कँह्छ़ाह, Rām. 150). In old Kāshmīrī we have also **kū̃h** कुँह् (L.V. 2), and **kū̃tsh** (L.V. 60).

All oblique cases except gen., an. **kaĩsi** कँसि (Śiv. 1216, 1228, 1460 ; Rām. 133, 139, 215–6, 543, 1093, 1220, 1230, 1597, 1621, 1780 ; H. ii, 8 ; iii, 3 ; L.V. 35) or **kō̃si** कँासि (K.Pr. 171, 208 ; H. v, 9) ; inan. **kuni** कुनि (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757 ; Rām. 780).

Gen. an. **kaĩsi-hond$^{u}$** कँसि-हंन्दु (Rām. 381, 754, 881, 1228) ; inan. **kunyuk$^{u}$** कुन्युकु (see bel.).

Plural, an. and inan., c.g. nom. **kē̃h** कँह् (Śiv. 123 ; Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6, 1379 ; L.V. 32) ; **kē̃ts** कँच़् or **kēnts** केञ़् (Gr.Gr. 67, 91) or **kē̃tshāh** कँछ़ाह् (Gr.M.) ; dat. **kē̃tsan** कँच़न् (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102) ; gen. **kē̃tsan-hond$^{u}$** कँच़न्-हंन्दु (Gr.M.) ; ag., abl. **kē̃tsau** कँच़ौ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 102).

It will have been observed that in all the above forms, except **kaĩsi,** the stem vowel is long and is nasalized, thus, **ū̃, ā̃, ē̃.** In writing in the Nāgarī or Śāradā character the nasalization is often represented by an **n** before **ts,** thus, **kūntshāh** कून्छ़ाह्, **kāntshāh** कान्छ़ाह्, **kēntshāh** केन्छ़ाह्, **kēnts** केञ़्, **kĕntsan** केञ़न्, **kēntsau** केञ़ौ. This perhaps indicates a real variation of pronunciation, but, so far as the present writer's experience goes, there is no true *n*-sound, but only a nasalization of the vowel except in the nom. pl. **kẽnts,** in which the **n** is generally distinctly audible. The vowel is also very commonly written and pronounced short throughout, thus, **ŭ̃, ẵ, ĕ̃.** This is particularly common in the Musalmān dialect (e.g. in H.), but also occurs in Hindū poetry, so that we get **kũh** कुँह् كُنہ (El. *kuhn*) (Śiv. 311 ; Rām. 715, 1076, 1762 ; L.V. 2, 35, 60) ; **kũtshāh** कुँछाह् كُنچھاہ ; **kăh** कँह् كنہ (El. *kahn*) ; **kẵtshāh** कँछाह् كَنچھاہ ; **kĕ̃h** क्यँह् كِنہ (El. *kihn*) (H. i, 6 ; ii, 5 ; iv, 4, 6 ; v, 8 ; viii, 2 ; ix, 6 ; xi, 15 ; xii, 6, 7, 15) ; **kĕ̃tshāh** क्यँछाह् كِنچھاہ (H. vii, 26 ; x, 3 ; xii, 4, 5, etc.) or even **kĕntsāh** क्यञ़ाह् كِنچاہ (H. vii, 20) ; **kĕnts** क्यञ़्, كِنچ ; **kĕ̃tsan** क्यँच़न् كِنچن ; **kĕ̃tsau** क्यँच़ौ كِنچو.

The final **h** of **kũtshāh, kā̃tshāh, kẽtshāh** is also sometimes omitted, so that we get **kũtshā** कूँछा, **kā̃tshā** काँछा, **kẽtshā** कॆँछा. In the Persian character, moreover, the final **āh** of these three words is often written **ah,** so that we get **kũtshah** كونچھہ, **kā̃tshah** کانچھہ, **kẽtshah** کینچھہ, etc. There are other minor variations of spelling, which it is unnecessary to note here.

When used as an adjective, all the forms given above for the use of this pronoun as a substantive may be employed, number for number, case for case, an. masc. for an. masc., an. c.g. for an. c.g., and inan. for inan. Moreover **kũh (kŭ̃h), kā̃h (kẵh), kẽh (kĕ̃h),** or **kẽtshāh (kĕ̃tshāh),** etc., may be used without change to agree with any inan. noun in any case of either number. The following examples of adjectival use occur in the literature at present available :—An. m. sg. nom. **kŭ̃h** कुँह् (Rām. 373) ; **kũh** कूँह् (K. 419) ; **kā̃h** काँह् (Śiv. 35 ; Rām. 1425, 1498 ; H. v, 8).

Inan. sg. nom. **kĕ̃h** क्यँह् (H. v, 10 ; vi, 16 ; viii, 1, 2 ; x, 1, 7 ; xii, 5) ; **kẽh** कॆँह् (Śiv. 23, 375, 429, 518, 644, 750, etc. ; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 533, etc.) ; **kā̃h** काँह् (Śiv. 255, 477, 771, 1757 ; Rām. 417, 617, 836, 967, 1649) ; **kẵh** कँह् (K.Pr. 201) ; **kā̃tsh** काँछ् (L.V. 41) ; **kẽtsh** कॆँछ् (L.V. 59) ; **kẽtshāh** कॆँछाह् (Rām. 300, 699) ; **kĕntshāh** क्यन्छाह् (H. xii, 4, 19) ; **kŭ̃h** कुँह् (Rām. 231, 836) ; and the irregular **kū̃̄h** कूँह् (Rām. 689, see bel.). L.V. 77 has an inanimate fem. **kõh** कॉँह् (in **kõh-ti**).

Obl. **kuni** कुनि (K. 949 ; Rām. 762, 1023, 1037).

Pl. nom. **kẽh** कॆँह् (Rām. 775, 786, 852, 1343). In H. xi, 7, **kĕ̃h** क्यँह् is used as an. fem. pl. nom. The only available example of this form as m. is the irregular **kĕ̃h**ⁱ क्यँहि of H. vi, 11.]

As subst. an. anyone (Śiv. 77, 81, 85, 214, 423, 985, 997, 1189, 1228 ; Rām. 133, 139, 215, 381, 504, 720, 770, 884, 915, 1379, etc. ; H. i, 2 ; ii, 8 ; iii, 3 ; vi, 10 ; xii, 22 ; L.V. 35, 60) ; someone (Rām. 944, 1179).

As subst. inan. anything (Śiv. 329, 589, 594, 636, 647, 728, 984, 1434, 1451, 1749, 1858 ; Rām. 149, 360, 520, 559, 758, 1158, 1287, 1342, 1399, 1658, 1661, 1670 ; H. i, 6 ; ii, 5 ; iv, 4, 6 ; v, 8 ; viii, 2 ; ix, 6 ; xi, 15 ; xii, 6, 7, 15 ; K.Pr. 201) ; something (Śiv. 309, 974 ; Rām. 786 ; H. vii, 20, 26 ; x, 3 ; xii, 18).

As adj. an. any (Śiv. 35 ; Rām. 1425, 1498 ; H. v, 8) ; some, a certain (H. vi, 11 ; xi, 7).

As adj. inan. any (Śiv. 23, 255, 375, 429, 477, 644, 750, 763, 771, 777, 843, 844, 873, 1072, 1757 ; Rām. 188, 219, 298, 302, 409, 471, 617, 654, 817, 836, 1343 ; H. vi, 16 ; viii, 1 ; x, 1, 7 ; xii, 5, 19) ; some, a certain (Rām. 300, 599, 786, 1150, 1388, 1743 ; H. v, 10 ; viii, 2 ; xii, 4, 19).

As adv. at all, in any respect (with neg. not at all, in no respect) (Rām. 283, 331, 347, 754).

**kũh** compounded with an interrogative pronoun becomes still more indefinite, as in **kũh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715) ; **kŭ̃h kyāh,** some . . . or other, of some kind or other (adj. inan.) (Rām. 231, 373), so **kŭ̃h kami sāta,** at some time or other (Rām. 836) ; **kẽh na-ta kyāh,** nothing at all (L.V. 19). In **kū̃̄h kath jāyĕ,** in any place whatever, the vowel of **kŭ̃h** has been changed (Rām. 689). Cf. **kõh-kūtⁱ** (p. 390*b*, l. 30).

**biyĕ kũh** बिय कूँह् (m.) **biyĕ kā̃h** बिय काँह् (c.g.) (Rām. 729, 1246), etc., anyone else ; someone else ; someone more ; as adj. an., any other. **biyĕ kā̃h-ti** बिय काँह्-ति anyone else at all (Rām. 164). **biyĕ kẽh** बिय कॆँह्, etc., anything else (H. xii, 8) ; something else, something more (H. iii, 8).

**na kũh** न कूँह् (m.) (K. 582), **na kā̃h** न काँह् (c.g.) (Rām. 139, 1076), etc. (or the **na** may follow), no one. As adj. an., not any, no. **na kẽh** न कॆँह्, etc., not anything, nothing (L.V. 9, 11, 90). As adj. inan., not any, no (Śiv. 518 ; Rām. 26, 104, 208, 275–6, 912, 1002, 1270, 1710, 1730 ; L.V. 41, 77). As adv., not at all (H. ii, 5 ; v, 5 ; xii, 2). El. *kihnnah.* It often takes the form **kĕh-na** क्यह्-न्, with short vowel and no nasal.

**prath kũh** प्रथ् कूँह् (m.), etc., each one, every one (Śiv. 357, 1216, 1460). **prath kẽh** प्रथ् कॆँह्, etc., each thing, everything (Śiv. 306, 1281, 1757).

**sôruy kā̃h सोरुय् काँह्**, etc., everyone. **sôruy kē̃h सोरुय् कैँह्**, etc., everything (Siv. 1758).

**yus kā̃h युस् काँह्**, etc., whoever (Śiv. 356, **yus kā̃tshāh**); **yih kē̃h यिह् कैँह्**, etc., whatever (Rām. 45, 256, 470, 790, 1745; **yih kē̃tshāh,** Śiv. 117, 695, 1184, 1529; Rām. 162, 587, 653; H. iii, 1, 8; v, 8); **yih kē̃h . . . ti kē̃h,** whatever . . . that (correl.) (Rām. 1660).

**kā̃h akhāh काँह् अखाह्**, etc. । **कश्चिदेकः** c.g. a certain man (or woman), a certain person, equivalent to the Latin *quidam*.

**kā̃h-ti काँह्-ति**, etc., anyone even, anyone at all (Rām. 1497; H. vii, 23; **kū̃h-ti,** Śiv. 311, Rām. 1762). As adj. any even, any at all (H. i, 5). **kē̃h-ti कैँह्-ति**, etc., anything even, anything at all (Śiv. 1476; Rām. 710, 1295, 1492); as adj. any at all (H. viii, 9).

**kĕh-na क्यह्-न**, see **na kē̃h** under **na kū̃h,** ab.

**kē̃h kē̃h कैँह् कैँह्** pl. several of various kinds (Rām. 775). **kē̃h kē̃h कैँह् कैँह्** (pl.) . . . **kē̃h kē̃h कैँह् कैँह्** (pl.) some . . . others (Śiv. 125). **kē̃h कैँह्** (pl.) . . . **kē̃h कैँह्** (pl.) some . . . others (Rām. 778, 861–3, 1071–6; K.Pr. 102; L.V. 32). Similarly (sg. inan.) **kē̃h कैँह् . . . kē̃tshāh कैँछाह् . . . kē̃h कैँह्** some . . . some . . . some, part . . . part . . . part (Rām. 1081).

**kē̃h-kyuth$^{u}$ क्यँह्-क्युथु** or **kē̃h-kyuth$^{u}$ कैँह्-क्युथु** । **आकस्मिकभयादिकशङ्का** adj. (f. **-kitsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कित्छू**), 'like something or other,' hence, used as a euphemism for something terrible or harmful, which it is ill-omened or inadvisable to mention.

**kū̃h akhāh कुँह् अखाह्** । **काश्चिदेकः** m. a certain man, i.q. **kā̃h akhāh,** ab., but only masc.

**kuni-kin$^{i}$ कुनि-किनि** (Rām. 780) or **kuni pöṭh$^{i}$ कुनि पांठि**, adv. in some way, in some way or other (K. 375, 448); in any way (K. 616).

**kunyuk$^{u}$ कुन्युकु** adj. (gen. of **kē̃h**) (f. **kunic$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुनिचू**), of anything (Śiv. 475, 491, 728, 819, 1546; Rām. 1742).

**kaĩsi phiri कैँसि फिरि**, adv. sometimes, now and then; several times, frequently (El. *kensih phiri, kentsi phiri*).

**kē̃tshāh karun कैँछाह् करुन्** m.inf. to do something; esp. (in a bad sense) to do something malicious (to a person) (H. xii, 5, 10, 13, 19). **-mē̃tshāh -मैँछाह्** । **किमपि वस्तु** m. something or other.

**kē̃h$^{i}$ क्यँहि** (H. vi, 11), see **kē̃h.**

**kĕhō 1 क्यहो**, see **kyāh.**

**kĕhō 2 क्यहो**, adv. why? (K.Pr. 49, *kiho*). Cf. **kahyū.**

**kĕhō 3 क्यहो**, conj. or; **yut$^{u}$ kĕhō tot$^{u}$**, here or there, at some place or other (K.Pr. 102).

**kih किह्** or **kīh कीह्** । **संहतकेशसमूहः** f. a lump of matted hair pulled out in combing, hair pulled out in combing, the loose hair found in the hand or comb when dressing the hair (El., H. v, 4). The ordinary hair of the head is **kīsh,** m., q.v.

**kīhi-h$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ कीहि-हूंरू** । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालगुच्छः** f. a quantity or mass of hair pulled out at one time by a comb, a lump of combings. **-raz -रज़्** । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालरज्जुः** f. a rope made of hair combings, a 'switch'. **-wāl -वाल्** । **प्रसाधननिर्गतवालः** m. a single hair pulled out in combing.

**kih$^{u}$ किहु**, etc., see **kyuh$^{u}$.**

**kŏh क्वह्** (= کوہ) । **पर्वतः** m. a mountain (Śiv. 63, 202, 206, 252, 422, 1392; Rām. 96, 205, 400, 443–4, etc.); a range of mountains (El. *koh*, i.e. **kōh**).

**kŏha-dāmān क्वह-दामान्** (= دامان کوہ) । **उपत्यका** m. the foot or declivity of a mountain. **-kŏhai -क्वहै**, adv. on every mountain, from mountain to mountain (H. ix, 2). **-lüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -लंटू** । **अल्पपर्वतः** f. 'the tail of a mountain', a hill at the foot of a mountain range; any small hill.

**kōh कोह्** کوہ । **पर्वतः** m. a mountain, i.q. **kŏh,** q.v. (Gr.M., K.Pr. 78, 114, 161, 262; W. 156; YZ. 89; Rām. 375, 439, 746, 1337), with Persian *iẓāfat*, **kōh-i** (Śiv. 648, 823; Rām. 937). **kōh-i-tōra,** Mount Sinai (H. iv, 5).

**kō̃h कोँह्**, a form of **kū̃h कूँह्**, see **kē̃h,** used in the comp. **kō̃h-kūt$^{i}$ कोँह्-कूंति**, how many? or how many! (Rām. 690). Cf. **kū̃h kus,** etc., s.v. **kē̃h.**

**köh$^{i}$ कांहि** card. the form which **kāh 1,** eleven, takes in the arithmetical process of multiplication, as in **bāh köh$^{i}$ akh hath ta dŏyĕtr$^{a}$h,** twelve elevens (are) a hundred and thirty-two. This word can only be used with numerals above ten (Gr.Gr. 86).

**kũh कुँह्, kū̃h कूँह्, kǖ̃h कूँह्**, see **kē̃h.**

**khāb खाब्** خواب m. a dream (H. vi, 12, 14). **—ḍēshun —डेशुन्** (H. vi, 11, 12, 14, 15) or **—wuchun —वुछुन्** m.inf. to see a dream, to have a dream vision.

**khöbi खांबि**, adv. in a dream (YZ. 9, 14, 250, 531).

**khābuk$^{u}$ töbīr खाबुकु तांबीर्** m. the interpretation of a dream (H. vi, 14).

**khābas andar खाबस् अन्दर्**, adv. i.q. **khöbi** (YZ. 80). Cf. **khwāb.**

**khǫ̆b$^{u}$ ख्वबु** । **शिरोवेष्टनविशेषः** m. a kind of padded or quilted cap worn in the cold weather. Cf. pp. 138*b*, l. 14; 299*b*, l. 8; 316*b*, l. 2.

**khūb** **खूब्** خوب, adv. well, excellently, thoroughly (H. vi, 10).

**khŏbānī, khŏbönī** خوبانی an apricot (the fruit) (El.).

**khabar** **खबर्** خبر f. (El. wrongly makes the word m.) knowledge, acquaintance, information (regarding anything) (Rām. 132, 298, 733, 1248, 1349, 1652; H. iii, 3); information, belief, impression, surmise (that so-and-so is the case) (H. xii, 2); memory, remembrance (Rām. 1209–15); notice, care, heed, precaution (K.Pr. 105); information, a piece of information (Śiv. 844, 1280–1; Rām. 435, 560, 907, 1543); news, tidings, a piece of news (YZ. 38, 229; Śiv. 725, 729; Rām. 90, 209, 405, 508, 695, 750, 777, 798–9, etc.; H. ii, 1, 6; iii, 1; x, 7, 8, 14; xi, 20; xii, 23, 24; K. 36); report, rumour (Rām. 1308, 1757). **tsĕ chĕyĕ khabar,** is there information to thee? do you know? (Gr.M.; similarly, Śiv. 761, 763, 769, 1292; Rām. 145, 272, 351, 493, 664, 761, 970, 1318–9, 1353, 1524; H. v, 7; xii, 20); **panani pānüc$^{ü}$ khabar,** consciousness of one's own existence (Śiv. 492). **—kar —कर्**, when was the news? who knows when (such-and-such occurred) (H. ii, 4); when did one ever hear that? i.e. never at any time (Rām. 848, 1372). **—karanwôl$^{u}$ —करन्वोलु** n.ag. (f. **—karanwājĕñ —करन्वाज्यञ्**), an informer (El.). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to inform, tell (Gr.M.; W. 143; Śiv. 719; Rām. 91, 121, 840). **—thawüñ$^{ü}$ —थवंञू** f.inf. to take care, be careful (Gr.M.).

**khabari-rost$^{u}$ खबरि-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), thoughtless (El.).

**khabarāh खबराह्** f. a piece of news (H. ii, 6).

**khūbrūī** خوبروی adj. c.g. fair, comely, pretty (El.).

**khabardār खबर्दार्** خبردار adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khabardārĕñ खबर्दार्यञ्**), informed, certified (Śiv. 918, Rām. 405); aware; conscious (El.); careful, cautious (Rām. 870); attentive, heedful (Rām. 1743); ware of, careful against (K.Pr. 137, Rām. 799). As subst., a newsman, informer (H. ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23); as interj. take care! beware! (Gr.M., W. 101).

**khabardörī खबर्दांरी** خبرداری f. informing, getting information; taking care, carefulness (Rām. 868); care, charge, custody, guardianship.

**khōbsūrath खोब्सूरथ्** or **khūbsūrath खूबसूरथ्** خوب صورت adj. c.g. beautiful, handsome (Gr.M.; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 15, 19).

**khaca खच** in **khaca-gur$^{u}$ खच-गुरु । छिन्नपुच्छवालधिरश्वः** m. a horse whose mane and tail-hair have been cut short.

**khacĕ 1 खच्य** in **khacĕ-ryūṭ$^{u}$ खच्य-र्यूटु । पामरः** m. a low mean fellow, human only in form, but an animal in character, a low brute of a fellow. Cf. **rēṭun.**

**khacĕ 2 खच्य** in **khacĕ-zag खच्य-ज़ग् । शालिविशेषः** a kind of paddy, producing a red coloured rice.

**khācĕ खाँच्य**, see **khōṭ$^{u}$.**

**khŏcĕ खॗच्य**, see **khọṭ$^{u}$.**

**khoc$^{u}$ खोचु । नौकाविशेषः** m. a kind of heavy, clumsy, boat, without any roof, used for the transport of stone, bricks, and rough goods that are not injured by rain (L. 381, *kuchu*, El. *khúch*).

**khich māwas** (L. 266), incorr. for **khĕtsi-māwas,** see **khĕtsür$^{ü}$.**

**khēcal खेँचल् । विघ्नः** m. an impediment, stumbling block, hindrance put by another to any work.

**khēcun खेँचुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūc$^{u}$ ख्यूँचु**, pl. **khīc$^{i}$ खीँचि**; f. **khīc$^{ü}$ खीँचू**, pl. **khēcĕ खेँच्य**), to pull, draw (Gr.M., K. 87, 542); to draw (a line) (Gr.M.).

**khŏcĕr खॗच्यर् । अमृष्टता** m. (of a precious metal, or the like), the condition of being unrefined, foulness (Śiv. 766); (of a coin, etc.), baseness, adulteration, alloy (K.Pr. *khuchar*, 153). Cf. **khọṭ$^{u}$.**

**khŏcūr$^{i}$ खॗचूरि । गोणीविशेषः** f. a kind of bag or purse used for carrying money or valuables on a journey, usually made of woollen material.

**khicis खिचिस्**, see **khyuc$^{u}$.**

**khacyōv खच्योव्**, see **khaṭun.**

**khad खद् । निःशेषत्वम्** f. (sg. dat. **khüz$^{ü}$ खंज़ू**), the complete and sudden carrying off or disappearance of something collected or piled up (such as a heap of food, grain, or the like). **—tulüñ$^{ü}$ —तुलंञू । निःशेषीकरणम्** f.inf. to carry off or to destroy at once and completing something gradually collected; to consume entirely (a pile of food, or the like). **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$ —वॖथंञू । निःशेषीभवनम्** f.inf. total disappearance or consumption to occur (e.g. of a pile of cooked or uncooked food by eating; or of something gradually collected to be suddenly destroyed by the act of God).

**khaḍ 1 खड्** m. an ass, i.q. **khar 1.** This is the form that the word takes towards Islāmābād (El.).

**khaḍ 2 खड्** (cf. **khaḍa, khoḍ$^{u}$,** and **khüḍ$^{ü}$**), in **khaḍ-cōd खड्-चोद् । बन्धकी** f. a woman, previously chaste and modest, who has taken to harlotry. Principally used in obsc. abuse. **-kus$^{ü}$ -कुसू । बन्धकी** f., id.

**khāda खाद् । काष्ठभेदः** m. a beam of wood (L. 458); a kind of forest wood useful for making beams. **-kūṭ$^{u}$ -कूटु । काष्ठभेदः** m., id.

**khaḍa** खड । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation. Cf. **khaḍ** and **khoḍ$^{u}$**.

**khīd** खीद् । खेदः m. affliction, trouble, pain, distress (e.g. from disease, poverty, homesickness, or the like) (L.V. 18 ; Rām. 101 ; K. 87, 541–2, 754). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । बाधनम् m.inf. to give pain, to afflict, to cause distress (to).

**khīdas gōmot$^{u}$** खीदस् गोम॑तु । खेदं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—gömüts$^{ü}$** —गा॑म॑च़ू), gone to affliction, afflicted, troubled, harassed, distressed.

**khŏd** or **khud** ख्वद् خود pron. self. **-pasandī** -पसंदी خود پسندي f. self-complacency, self-conceit (Rām. 817). See **bē-khŏd** (e.g. YZ. 32, Rām. 483).

**khŏḍ** or (El.) **khwŏḍ** ख्वड् । गर्तः m. (sg. abl. **khŏḍa 1** ख्वड), a pit, a hole dug in the ground (H. x, 13) ; a ditch (Gr.M.) ; esp. a hole dug in the ground in which money or other treasure is buried for safety, a pit-hoard ; a cavity (El.), a rent (El.). **—khanun** —खनुन् । विघातः m. to dig a pit (Śiv. 590, 746, 1215) ; met. to dig a pit (for a person), to lay a trap for his destruction (e.g. by calumniating him to his superiors). Cf. **khŏna-waṭh,** s.v. **khŏn.**

**khŏḍa-on$^{u}$** ख्वड-अ॑नु । अन्धभेदः adj. (f. **-üñ$^{ü}$** -अ॑ञू), a blind man whose eyeballs are sunken in as if at the bottom of a pit (an appearance presented by persons blind from smallpox, or sometimes by persons born blind). **-bal** -वल् । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a site in Śrīnagar, where, according to legend, King Pravarsēna II first reached firm land in seeking for a place on which to build the city of Pravarapura, the modern Śrīnagar. The ancient name of the site was Kṣurikābala. See RT.Tr. iii, 347 and note on 339–49. **-buzy** -वुज्य् । गर्तभोज्यः m. dependent on a pit ; hence, wasted away to nothing like a thing long buried in a pit. The expression is used in curses or in angry abuse, as in ‘ may you become wasted away, as ab.’ (Gr.Gr. 161). **-gupun** -गुपुन् । गूढमनस्कः adj. (m. sg. dat. **-gupanas** -गुपनस् ; f. sg. nom. **-gupüñ$^{ü}$** -गु॑पञू), a man who conceals his own opinions, one who keeps his opinions to himself (like a foolish animal in a pit). **-han** -हन् or **-hanā** -हना । अल्पो गर्तः m. (we should expect the word to be f.), a small pit. **-khar$^{a}$c** -खर्च् । गर्तव्ययः m. expenditure on a multitude of works (necessitating frequent withdrawals from a pit-hoard) ; met. any continual secret expenditure. **-kôn$^{u}$** -कोनु । काणभेदः adj. (f. **-köñ$^{ü}$** -का॑ञू), a one-eyed man, whose blind eye is sunken ; cf. **-on$^{u}$**, ab. **-kyom$^{u}$** -क्य॑मु । क्रिमिभेदः m. a kind of worm or maggot that always lives in a hole in the ground. **-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$** -म्व॑ण्डु । वृक्षमूलभागः m. the root left in the ground when a tree is cut down. **-pachin** -पछिन् । गर्तपक्षी, समृद्धो ऽपि कृपणः m. any bird that, out of fear of danger, lives in a pit, one that is full of cunning devices for concealment ; met. a rich man who is a miser (i.e. who unnecessarily puts on an appearance of poverty, like a bird who can fly away perfectly well, and yet prefers to hide in holes). **-phĕṭ$^{ü}$** -फ्य॑टू । छलम् f. (sg. dat. **-phĕcĕ** -फ्यच्य), ‘ false scandal from a pit,’ i.e. cheating by privately retailing false scandal. **-tsūr** -च़ूर् । गर्तचौरः m. a pit-thief, one who steals money, etc., deposited or hidden in a hole in the ground. **-tsūr$^{ü}$** -च़ूरू । गर्तचौर्यम् f. theft such as the ab. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । गर्तवत् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), (of ground, etc.), covered with holes, full of holes. **-wôñ$^{u}$ 1** -वोञु । गर्तजलम् m. water that has collected in a pit, etc. **-wôñ$^{u}$ 2** -वोञु । गर्तवणिक् m. a low shopkeeper who does not sell in the market, but who sells in a hidden place (as though in a pit), a hole and corner merchant. **-wör$^{ü}$** -वा॑रू । गर्तवाटिका f. a little very-low-lying garden in the midst of other vegetable gardens (principally seen in the villages).

**khŏḍa 2** ख्वड । म्लेच्छजातिभेदः m. an abusive name for Shī‘a Musalmāns.

**khŏdā** ख्वदा خدا or **khŏdāy** ख्वदाय् خدائی m. (sg. dat. **khŏdāyĕs** ख्वदायस्, K.Pr. 89 ; H. vii, 4 ; x, 5 ; so, H. xii, 7, gen. ; xii, 15, ag.), God (Musalmān and Christian) (K.Pr. 121, 168 ; YZ. 101 ; H. vi, 5, 6, 7, 10 ; x, 7, 8), voc. **khŏdāyā** (YZ. 15 ; **khŏdāyĕ,** W. 101 ; H. iv, 1 ; v, 7) ; **khŏdāyō** (K.Pr. 74, W. 101, YZ. 98), O God ! **bar khŏdāyō,** O great God (H. v, 7). **bā khŏdā,** one who believes in God, a true believer (H. xii, 20). **hak-i-khŏdāy,** a husband (sacred to the wife as God) (H. xii, 15). **hawālath khŏdā,** adieu (L. 458). **wāda-y-khŏdā,** an oath by God (H. xii, 7, 15). **-söb** -सा॑ब् m. God the Master, the Lord God (H. iii, 8 ; x, 5). **khŏdāyĕ-sond$^{u}$ chuy kasam** ख्वदाय-सं॑न्दु छुय् कसम्, interj. I adjure thee by God (H. xii, 7).

**khoḍ$^{u}$** ख॑डु । योनिः m. the vulva, the female organ of generation (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **khaḍ** and **khaḍa.**

**khaḍ$^{i}$-dinal** ख॑डि-दिनल् । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman. **-dāwal** -दावल्। कुलटा f., id. **-düz$^{ü}$** -द॑ज़ू । कुलटा f., id.

**khŏḍ$^{ü}$** ख्व॑डू । बिलमात्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khŏjĕ 2** ख्वज्य ; for **1,** see s.v.), a small pit, a small hollow place or hole ; esp. one of a series of holes in the ground used in a boys’ game. The boys are blindfolded and try to drop little balls into the holes.

**khŏjĕ** खॖज्य or **khŏjĕ-andar** खॖज्य-अन्दर्। अल्पगर्तमध्ये adv. in the hole, the expression used in the ab. game when a pellet falls into a hole. **-han 2** -हन् or **-hanā 2** -हना । अल्पगर्तमात्रम् f. (for **1**, see s.v. **khŏjĕ 1**), a single one of these holes in the ab. game. **-manz** -मज़् । अल्पगर्तमध्ये adv., i.q. **khŏjĕ,** ab.

**khudā** خدا, **khudāy** خداي, i.q. **khŏdā,** q.v.

**khūd$^{i}$** खूदि (= خود) । शिरस्त्रम् f. a helmet (Rām. 979).

**khüḍ$^{ü}$** खंडू । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman (cf. **khaḍ, khaḍa,** and **khoḍ$^{u}$**).

**khŏḍadār** खॖडदार् । गर्तयुतम् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khŏḍadārĕñ** खॖडदार्यञ्), pitted, holed, possessing a hole (e.g. a stone, with a small pit in it, or a rock with a cave).

**khaḍakh** खडख् m. (sg. dat. **khaḍakás** खडकस्), a sword (El.).

**khaḍil** खडिल् । कुलटा f. an unchaste woman, i.q. **khüḍ$^{ü}$,** and principally used in low, obscene, abuse.

**khŏḍal** खॖडल्। गर्तभरितः adj. c.g. full of pits or hollows (of anything inanimate).

**khödim** خادم m. a servant; esp. a servant in charge of a mosque or shrine (L. 289).

**khaḍ$^{a}$math** खंड्मथ्, **khidmath** खिद्मथ् خدمت, **khüd$^{ü}$math** खंदूमथ् or (qq.v.) **khazmath** खज़्मथ् or खिज़्मथ् । सेवा f. (sg. dat. **khaḍ$^{a}$müts$^{ü}$** खंड्मंचू, etc.), service, attendance, ministry (El. *khidmat*, m.) (**khaḍ$^{a}$math,** Rām. 791, 1531, 1638; **khidmath,** K.Pr. 22, 36, 94, 107; **khizmath,** K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3); **gurĕn-hünz$^{ü}$ kházmath,** service of horses, groom's work (H. xii, 3).

**khaḍ$^{a}$mathgār** खंड्मथ्गार् (Śiv. 435), **khidmathgār** खिद्मथ्गार् خدمتگار, (Śiv. 341) or **khüd$^{ü}$mathgār** खंदूमथ्गार् (Śiv. 970, 1793) m. a serving man, a servant (Śiv., as ab.); a table-servant, a butler (K.Pr. 25, **khid°**).

**khādan-yār** खादन्-यार् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a site about four miles from Varāhamūla on the right bank of the Vitastā (Vĕth or Jehlam). Its Sanskrit name was *Khādanāhāra.* See RT.Tr. iii, 14 *n.* It is the lower limit of navigation on the Vĕth or Jehlam, the upper limit being Khanabal (see **khan**) (K.Pr. 103).

**khā̃dar** खाँदर् or **khāndar** खान्दर् । विवाहः m. a marriage, the marriage ceremony (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 126; L. 461; Śiv. 53, 412, 631, 638, 741, 838; Rām. 364; K. 665, 950). **-bôg$^{u}$** -बोगु । विवाहभागधेयः m. the marriage-share, i.e. the present which has to be sent to the house of the husband of any previously married sister of the bride or bridegroom. **—karun** —करुन् । विवाहसंपादनम् m.inf. to carry out a marriage of a son or daughter (Rām. 136). **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । विवाहसंपादकः m. the person who carries out a marriage, i.e. the father or guardian of a bride or bridegroom. **-wŏtshav** -व्वछ्व् । विवाहोत्सवः m. a marriage festival; met. any household festival on the scale of or resembling a marriage festival.

**khā̃dara-bāpath** खाँदर-बापथ् । विवाहार्थम् adv. for the purpose of a marriage, on account of a marriage (e.g. a wedding present). **-brōṭh** -ब्रोँठ् । विवाहात्प्राक् adv. before (in point of time) the marriage ceremony. **-khā̃dar** -खाँदर् । बहवो विवाहाः m. marriage upon marriage, many marriages; (a time in which) there are marriages upon marriages; the marriage season, the season which Hindūs consider to be propitious for marriages, and in which many marriages occur. **-pata** -पत । विवाहमनु adv. after (in point of time) the marriage.

**khā̃daras-kyut$^{u}$** खाँदरस्-कितु । विवाहस्यार्थे, विवाहकाले adv., i.q. **khā̃dara bāpath,** ab.; at the time of the marriage.

**khaḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** खंड्रू। आसन्नप्रसवास्तन्यम् f. the first milk given forth by a woman when a child is born; similarly (of a cow) beestings milk.

**khud$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** खुद्रू । और्णशाटकविशेषः f. a kind of coarse woollen blanket.

**khŏdrang, khudrang** खॖद्रंग خودرنگ adj. c.g. self-coloured; as subst. m. N. of a kind of blanket having the natural colour of the wool (L. 370).

**khōdas** खोँदस् । प्रत्युत conj. but, but on the other hand.

**khūdashih** (= خدشه) m. danger (El.).

**khōḍatsar** (El. p. 155) or **khoḍatsur** (El. p. 5) ? spelling, m. the back of the head (El.).

**khŏdāwandī** खॖदावन्दी خداوندی । अतिदुर्लभः f. ownership, lordship, sovereignty; divinity, providence; the property or quality of a beneficent lord or master, favour; (in Kāshmīrī), adj. c.g. extremely rare, difficult to obtain.

**khŏdāy** खॖदाय् خدائي, see **khŏdā.**

**khafa** خفه, i.q. **khapa,** q.v.

**khōf** خوف (El.), see **khōph.**

**khuft** خفت, see **khuphtan.**

**khög$^{i}$** खांगि । शृङ्गाटकार्षिकः m. a man who collects water-chestnuts (see **gôr$^{u}$**) in the Kāshmīr lakes. Cf. **ḍal 1,** p. 209*b*, l. 47, where the meaning is extended to indicate the gardeners of the floating islands on the Ḍal lake.

**khāgür$^{ü}$** खागंरू । वञ्चना f. cheating, swindling (by lying tales, or the like).

**khāgari-pŏlāv** खागरि-प्वलाव् । वञ्चनामयं मिष्टभोजनम् m. a swindling ragout, swindling by fair promises (as if one promised a delicious ragout).

**khōgar** खोगर् خوگر । धृष्टः m. accustomed, habituated, inured; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is familiar, saucy, pert, 'cheeky'; one who, without respect to his elders and betters, shows off his cleverness before them. **—gōmot$^{u}$** —गोमंतु । धृष्टत्वं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **-gömüʦ$^{ü}$** -गांमंच़ू), become pert, etc. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । धृष्टत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become pert, etc.

**kh$^{a}$h** ख्ह् । व्रणः m. a scratch or superficial tear of the skin. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । व्रणभेददानम् m.inf. to cause a scratch, to scratch a person's skin so as to leave a mark. **—lagun** —लगुन् । व्रणभेदोद्भवः m.inf. a scratch on the skin to occur.

**khāh 1** खाह् । कृषिभूः m. a cultivated field, esp. a seed bed for paddy, or the like (K.Pr. 121 *khuāh*, as if for *khwāh*).

**khāha milawan** खाह मिलवन् । क्षेत्रमिश्रीभावः m. intermingling of cultivated fields, i.e. when the lands of two adjacent villages are close together on the common border, and are to a certain extent locally intermingled. **-püṭ$^{ü}$** -पंटू । क्षेत्रमिता भूमिः f. a cultivated field which has been measured, and of which the area is known. **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु । धान्यक्षेत्रजलम् m. the water brought by irrigation into rice-land.

**khāhas-manz** खाहस्-मज़् । क्षेत्रस्य मध्ये adv. in, or into, a field (commonly used with regard to agricultural operations, or the like). **-pĕṭh** -प्यठ् । क्षेत्रं प्रति adv. to the field (the postposition **pĕṭh** being here, as in the case of certain other words, used after verbs of motion).

**khāh 2** खाह् । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Sanskrit *Khaśa*) tribe, i.q. **khokh$^{u}$ 2**, q.v.

**khāh 3** خواه adj. c.g. wishing, desiring. Cf. **dilkhāh.**

**khĕh** ख्यह्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khŏh** ख्वह् in **khŏh-pāy** ख्वह्-पाय् । दुर्गममार्गः m. a difficult path on a mountain or in a forest obstructed by thorns, venomous insects, etc. Cf. **kŏh, kōh.**

**khoh$^{u}$** खंहु in **khȧh$^{i}$-wath** खंहि-वथ् । क्षेत्रोद्भवमार्गः f. (sg. dat. **-wati** -वति), a new path across the paddy fields made by the coming and going of cultivators, after the flood-water has dried off in the autumn (the former tracks having, of course, been obliterated by the rainy season floods and irrigation). Cf. **khāh 1.**

**khuāh** (K.Pr. 121), see **khāh 1.**

**khuh$^{u}$** खुहु m. the Persian well (El. *khuh*).

**khahād** खहाद् m. a place where wine is made and deposited (El.).

**khĕhökh** ख्यहांख्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**kh$^{a}$halad** ख्हलद् । चर्मव्रणितः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **kh$^{a}$haladiñ** ख्हलदिञ्), having the skin scratched, suffering from a scratch or scratches. Cf. **kh$^{a}$h.**

**khahun** खहुन् । चित्रीकरणम्, आघातावेक्षा conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoh$^{u}$** खंहु, 2 p.p. **khahyōv** खह्योव्), to ornament with a pattern; habitually to gaze at a person with intent to do him an injury, to watch him with evil intent.

**khahan-wôl$^{u}$** खहन्-वोलु । पिशुनः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who makes patterns; one who habitually gazes, as ab.; met. one who is outwardly friendly to another, but is really watching for an opportunity to injure him.

**khĕhön** ख्यहांन्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khaharan 1** खहरन् । शाणः f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñ$^{ü}$ 1** खहरंञू), a whetstone, a grindstone. **—diñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू । उत्तेजनम् f.inf. to apply the whetstone, to whet; met. to confirm, promote, add fuel to a person's anger. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ 1** —लगंञू । शाणलगनम् f.inf. the whetstone to be applied, whetting to be going on (with regard to any cutting weapon or tool).

**khaharüñ$^{ü}$-gor$^{u}$** खहरंञू-गरु । शाणशिल्पी m. a man whose profession it is to apply the whetstone, a knife-grinder, a sword-grinder, etc. **—khasun 1** —खसुन् । शाणारोहणम् m.inf. to mount on to a whetstone or grindstone, to be put to the grindstone (of a cutting weapon or tool). **—khot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1** —खंतु-मंतु । शाणारूढः perf. part. (f. **—khüʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —खंच़ू-मंच़ू), mounted on to the whetstone or grindstone.

**khaharan 2** खहरन् । अति हठासक्तत्वम् f. (sg. dat. **khaharüñ$^{ü}$ 2** खहरंञू), extreme obstinacy in one's opinion or purpose (of a stupid, foolish, person, who has no real reason for his obstinacy), pig-headedness. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ 2** —लगंञू । हठतत्परताशीलवत्त्वम् f.inf. such obstinacy to be practised (by such a person).

**khaharüñ$^{ü}$ khasun 2** खहरंञू खसुन् m.inf. to mount on to obstinacy, to be obstinate, as ab. **— khot$^{u}$ - mot$^{u}$ 2** — खंतु-मंतु perf. part. (f. **—khüʦ$^{ü}$ - müʦ$^{ü}$** —खंच़ू - मंच़ू), obstinate, as ab., pig-headed.

**khȧj$^{i}$** खंजि or **khüj$^{ü}$** खंजू । तिलकल्कः f. oilcake, the cake left after oil has been pressed out from walnuts, oilseeds, or the like. Cf. **khal 3** (L. 462, *kaj*). **khȧj$^{i}$-lŏkhur$^{u}$** खंजि-ल्वखुरु । पिण्याकगोलकः m. a lump or ball of oilcake.

**khĕj$^{i}$** ख्यंजि or **khĕj$^{ü}$** ख्यंजू । यूथम् f. of **khyol$^{u}$**, q.v., a small flock, herd, or troop of animals. Cf. **gupan-khĕj$^{i}$** (p. 294*b*, l. 36) and **gur$^{i}$-kh°** (p. 298*b*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 152).

**khĕji-wadal** ख्यजि-वद्ल् । समुदायपीडा f. pain, worry, etc., given to a herd or flock (by some outside influence); met. worry, oppression exercised against a crowd of people by one daring person, a brave attack by one upon a multitude.

**khĕjau-khĕjau** ख्यजौ-ख्यजौ । यूथशः adv. in flocks, in herds, in troops (as in 'going about in troops').

**khōja** खोज (= خواجه) m. a man of distinction; a title of honour (El., K.Pr. 5). The word is a variant of **khŏjĕ 1.** **—kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** —काँग्रू, f. the finely worked, highly coloured, portable brazier used by the wealthier classes, as distinct from the **grīst$^{i}$ kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$,** or ordinary peasant's brazier (K.Pr. 129).

**khŏjĕ 1** ख़्वज्य (= خواجه) । वणिक् m. (for **2,** see **khŏ̆ḍ$^{ü}$**), a Khoja, a Musalmān merchant (K.Pr. 107); cf. **khōja.** **-bāy** -बाय् । वणिग्भार्या f. his wife. **-han 1** -हन् or **-hanā 1** -हना । वणिगेकः m. (for **2,** see **khŏ̆ḍ$^{ü}$**), a single Khoja. **-ṭhūl** -ठूल् । नीचो वणिक् m. a low, disreputable looking Musalmān merchant.

**khöj$^{ü}$** खांजू, see **khālun.**

**khūj$^{i}$** खूजि or **khūj$^{ü}$** खूजू, see **khūl$^{u}$.**

**khüj$^{ü}$ 1** खंजू, see **khàj$^{i}$.**

**khüj$^{ü}$ 2** खंजू, see **khol$^{u}$.**

**kŏhij$^{ü}$** क़्वहिजू । उपायनम् f. a gift, or present (offered or received, when a person visits or pays his respects to a prince or other person of high rank), a *nazrāna.*

**khajil** खजिल् خجل adj. c.g. ashamed, abashed; bashful, modest (El. *khajal*). **—karun** —करुन् । खलीकारः m.inf. to humiliate, abash; esp. to humiliate a person by directing abusive language at him.

**khajālath** खजालथ् خجالت । नीचता f. (sg. dat. **khajālüts$^{ü}$** खजालच़ू), bashfulness, shame, sense of shame (K.Pr. 4); a sense of humiliation, lowliness.

**khūj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** खूजू-मंच़ू, see **khōlun.**

**khajĕr** खज्यर् । विस्तृतत्वम् m. openness, (of a receptacle) ability to receive more than its actual contents; width, extension, wideness (El., Rām. 796); a finger's breadth (El.). Cf. **khol$^{u}$** and Gr.Gr. 141.

**khōjĕr** खोज्यर् । अनच्छता m. muddiness (of water, or the like). Cf. **khūl$^{u}$.**

**khạj$^{a}$rāwun** खंज्रावुन्, i.q. **khạl$^{a}$rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 174).

**khājyōv** खाज्योव्, see **khālun.**

**khōjyōv** खोज्योव्, see **khōlun.**

**khāka** खाक خاکه । अङ्कनम् m. a plan, sketch, outline, tracing, delineation; (in Kāshmīrī) the marks or remains on paper after writing or drawing has been rubbed or wiped out. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । मूर्त्यङ्कनम् m.inf. to make the first drawing or outline (as a guide to the painter) of a picture or design that is to be coloured; to mark the lines of a drawing or pattern on a substance to be engraved (as a guide for the engraver).

**khökī** खांकी خاکی adj. c.g. of the dust, dusty; composed of, or coloured like, ashes or dust (K.Pr. 18).

**khākh** खाख् خاک m. (sg. dat. **khākas** खाकस्), dust, earth, ashes (YZ. 19; Śiv. 828; Rām. 156, 444, 874, 1537). With *iẓāfat,* **khāk-i-gam,** the ashes of grief (Rām. 441).

**khakha** खख, see **khokh$^{u}$ 1.**

**khĕkh** ख्यख्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khokh$^{u}$ 1** खंखु । खार्खोदः m. a bugaboo, bogeyman, bugbear, hobgoblin, ogre (a term used in frightening children).

**khakha-bôṭ$^{u}$** खख-बोटु or **khŏkha-bôṭ$^{u}$** ख़्वखबोटु । खार्खोदः m., id. (K.Pr. 61 has *khukarbāṭi*). **-mot$^{u}$** -मंतु । खार्खोदः m., id.

**khokh$^{u}$ 2** खंखु । खशः m. a man of the Khas (Skr. *Khaśa*) tribe. This word is generally used in the plural, a man of the tribe, in the singular, is **khāh 2,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 8).

**khū̆̃kha** खूँख in **khū̆̃kha-paṭôr$^{u}$** खूँख-पटोरु or **-pŏṭôr$^{u}$** -प्वटोरु । अतिविकृतनासिकः adj. (f. **-paṭör$^{ü}$** -पटांरू), a flat-nosed person, who habitually speaks through his nose.

**khū̃kh$^{u}$** खूँखु । नतनासिकायुतः, नासावाक् adj. (f. **khū̃kh$^{ü}$ 1** खूँखू Gr.Gr. 36 or **khū̆̃kh$^{ü}$ 1** खूँखू), having a deformed or flat nose, and hence habitually speaking through the nose (W. 11 *khoṇkh*). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । नतनासिकत्वाप्तिः m.inf. to become subject to such a condition (from disease or naturally), to become flat-nosed, etc.

**khūkh$^{ü}$** खूखू or **khū̆̃kh$^{ü}$ 2** खूँखू । अभिमानः f. self-conceit arising from undeserved praise, or the like. **—khasüñ$^{ü}$** —खसंञू । अभिमानारोहणम् f.inf. such self-conceit to mount (i.e. to be felt).

**khŏkhabôṭ$^{u}$** ख़्वखबोटु । विभीषिका m. i.q. **khakha-bôṭ$^{u}$,** s.v. **khokh$^{u}$ 1.**

**khŏkhüc$^{ü}$** ख़्वखंचू (K. 146) or **khŏkh$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** ख़्वख्जू । रिंखनम् f. the crawling of children. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू । रिङ्गणकर्म f.inf. (of a child) to crawl. **—yiñ$^{ü}$** —यिञू । रिङ्गणागमः f.inf. crawling to come, (of a child) beginning to crawl to happen, crawling to be commenced.

**khŏkhja-khŏkhja** ख़्वख्ज-ख़्वख्ज । रिङ्गित्वा रिङ्गित्वा adv. at a crawl, crawlingly, as ab.

**khŏkhalun** ख़्वखलुन् । जलावगाहभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkhalyōv** ख़्वखल्योव) (of clothes, or the like) to be rinsed in water (by being dipped in water and shaken about therein, so as to cleanse them).

**khŏkhalāwun** खुखलावुन् । जलेऽवगाहनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khŏkhalôw**$^{u}$ खुखलोवु), to cleanse (a dirty garment) by dipping it into water, and shaking it about therein.

**khakhamot**$^{u}$ खखमंतु, see **khokh**$^{u}$ **1.**

**khō̃khun**$^{u}$ खोँखुनु । नासाग्रभागः m. the snout of a lower animal (including the end of the nose and the mouth).

**khạkh**$^{a}$**r** खंख्र् or **khakhür**$^{ü}$ खखंरू । ऊरुजङ्घाद्याकृष्टिः f. a kind of torture inflicted as a punishment on a criminal (by throwing him on the ground and dragging him a long way by his legs) (K. 450); dragging in this way done by children in play. —° used met. (cf. **buth**$^{i}$**-°**, p. 142*a*, l. 48).

**khakhari-thāl** खखरि-थाल् । स्थालविशेषः m. a kind of large caldron (so heavy that it cannot be lifted, and is dragged about only with difficulty).

**khakhari-zāl** खखरि-ज़ाल् । आनायविशेषः m. a drag net, a kind of fishing net dragged along the bed of a river (not thrown in and lifted out).

**khā̃khur** खाँखुर् or **khỗkhur** खोँखुर् or खाँखुर् । शिलादिरन्ध्रम्, करङ्कः m. (sg. dat. **khā̃kharas** खाँखरस्), the interstices or hollow under or between a number of great rocks piled together; —° a bone of the body devoid of flesh, etc. Cf. **ȧch**$^{i}$**-khỗkhur** (p. 8*a*, l. 28), **aḍiji-°** (p. 14*a*, l. 38), and **khā̃kur.**

**khikhur** खिखुर् । कण्डोलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khikharas** खिखरस्), a kind of wicker or straw basket, in which small charcoal is brought into the towns for sale.

**khŏkhor**$^{u}$ खुखंरु or **khŏkhur**$^{u}$ खुखुरु । अन्तःसुषिरः, अन्तस्तुच्छः adj. (f. **khŏkhür**$^{ü}$ खुखंरू), hollow, apparently solid, but hollow within [e.g. a bamboo, or (K.Pr. 229), a blind walnut]; met. (of speech, or the like) fine words signifying nothing; (of anything) solid-looking, but worthless; **danda khŏkhor**$^{u}$, a toothless man (K.Pr. 48). Cf. **khūkhor**$^{u}$.

**khỗkhur** खोँखुर् or खाँखुर्, see **khā̃khur.**

**khū̃khĕr** खूँख्यर् । विकृतनासिकत्वम् m. the condition of possessing a flat nose; flat-nosedness; the nasality of speech consequent upon this condition (Gr.Gr. 140).

**khū̃khĕra-sān** खूँख्यर-सान् । नतनासिकतया adv. in a nasal tone, u.w. vbs. of speaking, or the like.

**khūkhor**$^{u}$ खूखंरु । रिक्तकः m. hollow, empty, lacking a kernel (of a fruit of the nut kind, such as an almond or a walnut). Cf. **khŏkhor**$^{u}$.

**khū̃khĕradār** खूँख्यरदार् । नतनासिकत्ववान् adj. c.g. (as subst. **khū̃khĕradārĕñ** खूँख्यरदार्यञ्), flat-nosed; hence, one who speaks through the nose, one whose voice is nasal.

**khŏkharun** खुखरुन् । सुषिरीभवनम conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khŏkharyōv** खुखर्योव्), to become hollow (of something originally solid, such as a tree).

**khŏkharĕr** खुखर्यर् । अन्तस्तुच्छत्वम् m. hollowness, emptiness (of a nut, or the like, apparently good, but possessing no kernel).

**khŏkharĕra-sān** खुखर्यर-सान् । अन्तस्तुच्छत्वयुतः adv. accompanied by such hollowness; hence, empty, hollow, as ab.

**khakharāray** खखरारय् । चर्मध्वनिः f. onomat. the rustling or crackling sound made by dried skins, sheets of bark, or the like, when they are moved (K.Pr. 26 *khakarāy*).

**khōkhos**$^{u}$ खोखंसु । चाञ्चल्यम् m. the perpetual mischievous restlessness of a naughty child. **—āsun** —आसुन् । चाञ्चल्यसद्भावः m.inf. such restlessness to exist. **—d**$^{a}$**nun** —द्नुन् । चाञ्चल्यकम्पः m.inf. shaking of the ground or of things to occur through this restlessness, as we say 'the whole house is being shaken down' by a naughty child's goings on. **—karun** —करुन् । चाञ्चल्यसंपादनम् m.inf. to create such restlessness in a naughty child.

**khōkhás**$^{i}$**-dĕv** खोखंसि-द्यव् । चाञ्चल्यदूषकः a restlessness-devil; a little devil of a child, who is not only restless himself, but makes other children restless too.

**khōkhás**$^{i}$**dār** खोखंसिदार् । चाञ्चल्यवान् adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhás**$^{i}$**dārĕñ** खोखंसिदार्यञ्) (of a child) one who is always mischievously restless. See **khōkhos**$^{u}$.

**khōkhás**$^{i}$**lad** खोखंसिलद् । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōkhás**$^{i}$**ladiñ** खोखंसिलदिञ्), i.q. **khōkhás**$^{i}$**dār,** q.v.

**khŏkhuth** खुखुथ् । गर्भागारम् m. (sg. dat. **khŏkhatas** खुखतस्), a small dark closet in the interior of a house.

**khā̃kij**$^{ü}$ खाँकिजू, see **khā̃kyul**$^{u}$.

**khā̃kur** खाँकुर् (? spelling) m. the osseous rim of the orbital cavity (El.). Cf. **khā̃khur.**

**khukarbāṭi,** see **khakha-bôṭ**$^{u}$, s.v. **khokh**$^{u}$ **1.**

**khakarāy,** see **khakharāray.**

**khākshī** خاکشي m. a certain small seed used as an eyesalve; *Sisymbrium irio* (El.), London-rocket.

**khā̃kyul**$^{u}$ खाँकिलु । वत्सलप्रायः adj. (f. **khā̃kij**$^{ü}$ खाँकिजू), somewhat beloved (u.w. reference to a child whom one loves, but whom one is scolding).

**khal 1** खल् । खलः m. (sg. abl. **khala 1** खल), a threshing-floor (K.Pr. 29; Śiv. 1212, 1476, 1748; H. ix, 9); met. a harvest, crop (El.); a granary (El.). **-andar** -अंदर् । खलान्तः adv. in or on the threshing-floor. **—gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् । खलवन्धनम् m.inf. the fastening of a threshing-floor, i.e. the hedge or wall surrounding it. **-pahör**$^{ü}$ -पहांरू । खलमठिका f. the hut on a threshing-floor in which the guardian stays. **-pȧlⁱyār** -पंलियार् । खलवृतिः f. the hedge round a threshing-floor. **-rôchᵘ** -रोछु । खलरक्षकः m. the guardian of a threshing-floor. **-sörᵘ̈** -सांरू । खले संचयः f. the collection or piling up of crops on a threshing-floor; the carrying away of crops or grain from a threshing-floor and accumulating it elsewhere. **-zāg** -ज़ाग् । खलरक्षाजागरणम् f. the night-watching of a threshing-floor.

**khala-bāgay** खल-बागय् । खलविभागः f. the division on the threshing-floor, esp. the separation of the Government share and that of the village servants before the grain is taken away. **-bonᵘ** -बंनु । खलराशिः m. the pile of crops or of grain on a threshing-floor. **-borᵘ** -बंरु । खलाल्पद्वारम् m. the little gate giving admission to a threshing-floor. **-baran** -बरन् । खलद्वारम् m. the large gate of a threshing-floor, for the entrance and exit of cultivators, etc. **-ḍuvyunᵘ** -डुविनु । खलावकरः m. the sweepings of a threshing-floor, the refuse left there after the grain is removed. **-nĕbar** -न्यबर् । खलाद्बहिः adv. outside the threshing-floor. **-zāgay** -ज़ागय् । खल-जागरणम् f. the night-watching of threshing-floor.

**khalas-manz** खलस्-मज़् । खलस्य मध्ये adv. in the threshing-floor. **—ʦānun** —च़ानुन् । खलप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause to enter into the threshing-floor, to commence carrying crops into it.

**khal 2** खल् । चर्म f. dried skin, leather; the skin of a living being (K.Pr. 156, **māz vĕʦĕs na khali,** his flesh will not fit into his skin, i.e. he will not be able to contain himself for joy); cf. **udᵘ̈rᵘ̈-khal,** p. 15*a*, l. 40. **-khish** -खिश् f. 'slaughtering of hides'; hence, the skin of a sheep, together with all the edible parts, when it is slaughtered, as opp. to the offal (K.Pr. 237, where the compound is freely translated 'slaughter of beasts'). **-würᵘ̈** -वंरू । पाचितं चर्म f. skin-cake, a kind of stew made of chopped sheep- or goat-skin boiled till it is tender and served with spices. This word is generally used in the plural (**-warĕ** -वर्ये).

**khal 3** खल् f. oil-cake, i.q. **khȧjⁱ**. Cf. **ȧlⁱshi-khal,** p. 25*b*, l. 5.

**khal 4,** see **khāl 1.**

**khāl 1** خال m. a mole; an artificial spot painted on the face to increase beauty, a beauty-spot (El., who gives both *khal* and *khál*; YZ. 10, 11, 67, 68).

**khāl 2** खाल् خال m. a maternal uncle, a mother's brother. Sg. voc. **khāla** (K.Pr. 260, W. 156).

**khāl 3** खाल् f. skin. **khāla-dar** खाल-दर् m. the chess-board square of skin; hence, the position inside the skin, the womb, being born, human life (Śiv. 1644).

**khāl 4** खाल् । कदाचित् adv. at some time or other, sometimes. **-kā̃ʦhāh** -काँछ़ाह् । कश्चिदेकः c.g. an. someone or other.

**khāl 5** खाल् (for خالي) । केवलम् adv. only, merely. Cf. **khölⁱ.**

**khala 2** खल । युगपत् adv. (for 1, see **khal 1**), together, as a whole, wholesale (of a number of articles sold together at an inclusive price); cf. **khili. -khanjĕ** -खंज्य । संघट्टतया adv. all together, good and bad together, all sorts together without distinction.

**khali 1** खलि (for 2, see **kholᵘ**) in **khali karun** खलि करुन् । सङ्घातीकरणम् m.inf. to mix up bad and good together (of grain, or the like, of which the good grains have been originally separated from the bad).

**khĕl 1** ख्यल् । पद्मपत्रम् m. a kind of lotus-leaf, lotus-grass.

**khĕla-bạrᵃg** ख्यल-बंरग् । पद्मपत्रम् m. i.q. **khĕl. -wạthᵃr** -वंथर् । पद्मपत्रम् m., id. (Gr.Gr. 74, Śiv. 1842).

**khĕlas-andar** ख्यलस्-अन्दर् । पद्मपत्रान्तः adv. in a lotus-leaf (e.g. used as a wrapper). **-kĕth** -क्यथ् । पद्मपत्रे adv., id. **-manz** -मज़् । पद्मपत्रमध्ये adv., id. **-manz-bāg** -मज़्-बाग् । पद्मपत्रमध्यभागे adv., id.

**khĕl 2** ख्यल् ( = خيل) f. in **khĕl-khāna** ख्यल्-खान ( = خيل خانه) । कुटुम्बबन्धुभृत्यादयः m. a family, an entire household, an assembled group of all one's household and relations (e.g. on a pilgrimage to some holy place). Cf. **khēl.**

**khēl** खेल् خيل f. a troop, body, company, i.q. **khyolᵘ.** Cf. **hȧsⁱ-khēl,** p. 354*b*, l. 29, and **khĕl 2.**. With suff. of indef. art. **khēlāh** खेलाह् (K. 224).

**khēla** खेल । खेला f. (sg. dat. **khĕli** खेलि, K. 277), sport, play, fun, frolic, esp. the frolics of children with their elders (Śiv. 1383; K. 364, 511, 858, 863, 941, 960). **-bôjᵘ** -बोज़ु (K. 197), **khēli-bôjᵘ** खेलि-बोज़ु (K. 304), or **khēlan-bôjᵘ** खेलन्-बोज़ु (K. 504), m. a play-fellow. **—karañe** —करञ । खेलाकरणम् f. pl. inf. to frolic, as ab. (K. 145, 200, 218, 250, 293, 297, 388, 742, 863–4).

**khĕlⁱ** ख्यंलि, **khĕli** ख्यलि, see **khyolᵘ.**

**khili** खिलि in **khili-mili** खिलि-मिलि । साङ्कर्यम् adv. intimately mixed up (of a number of different things). Cf. **khali,** s.v. **khala 2.**

**khōla 1** खोल । उदरकीटाः f. pl. intestinal worms, ascarides (El. *khólah*, m.sg.).

**khōla 2 खोल** f. pl. burning of pepper, etc., or other pungent article. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ ।** **तिक्ततादाहः** f. pl. inf. burning to fall, the mouth to be burnt by a pungent taste. **—wasañĕ —वसञ । मुखे तैक्ष्ण्यपीडा** f. pl. inf., id.

**khöl$^{i}$ खांलि** or **khölī** خالي **। शून्यम्** adj. c.g. (for **2**, see **khôl$^{u}$**), empty, vacant, void (K.Pr. 55); hollow, having nothing in it (El. *khâli*; Rām. 1456); as adv. only, merely (Gr.M., Rām. 766); as postpos. governing the abl., deprived of, free from, devoid of, as in **gaṭa-pacha-nishĕ khöliy,** (the moon) deprived of its dark fortnight (Śiv. 166). **jāy khölī karüñ$^{ü}$,** to make a place empty; to devastate a place (cf. Rām. 915); met. to leave a place empty, to disappear, to die (Rām. 809). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to go void; (of a bullet, or the like) to miss the mark (Gr.M.); (of the brain) to become empty, to lose one's senses, become idiotic (K.Pr. 166). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** m.inf. to come empty; to return unsuccessful (from an expedition, or the like) (Rām. 489).

**khol$^{u}$ खंलु । विस्तीर्णः** adj. (f. **khüj$^{ü}$ 2 खंजू,** for **1,** see **khȧj$^{i}$**), open, spread out, spread wide; broad, wide (Gr.M.); clear (El.); (of a hollow, or receptacle) able to receive something in addition to its actual contents; (of a garment) loose, flowing; cf. **khula, khalun,** and **khaḷ$^{a}$ran.**

**khali 2 खलि । विस्तीर्णेन** adv. (for **1,** see **khala 2**) with something spread out (e.g. wearing flowing garments).

**khôl$^{u}$ खोलु । अष्टिसारः** m. (pl. nom. **khöl$^{i}$ 2 खांलि,** for **1,** see s.v.), the kernel of a fruit stone or of a nut, etc. (El. *khol*, a seed). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । अष्टिसारनिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to extract a kernel. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । अष्टिसारभक्षणम्** m.inf. to eat a kernel.

**khöl$^{i}$-māl खांलि-माल् । स्वर्णमालाविशेषः** f. a necklace made up of golden beads shaped like kernels.

**khula खुल । सविकासः** adj. c.g. wide, widely extended, i.q. **khol$^{u}$,** q.v.; released, independent, free (Śiv. 1835); open, clear, cloudless (of the sky) (Rām. 678, *khulō*, m.c.). **-khula -खुल । सर्वतः सविकासः** adj. c.g. wide, expanded, having plenty of room (e.g. a place already containing people, but with room for more); (of handwriting) open, wide, wide apart.

**khūl$^{u}$ 1 खूलु । आविलः** adj. (f. **khūj$^{i}$ खूजि** or **khūj$^{ü}$ खूजू**), muddy (of water, or the like).

**khūl$^{u}$ 2 खूलु,** see **khōlun.**

**kŏ-höl$^{ü}$ क्व-हांलू । कुत्सिताभ्यासः** f. habitual practice of any vile or repulsive occupation. Cf. **hāl 6.**

**khalbāl$^{i}$ खल्बंलि । इतस्ततः प्रक्षेपः** f. scattering (articles) hither and thither; confusion, commotion, hurry (El.), bustle, hubbub, rushing about and making a stir (K.Pr. 78). Cf. **khalbür$^{ü}$.**

**khalbür$^{ü}$ खल्बंरू । हस्तक्षेपाद्याहतिः** f. (in some work being done by someone else) thrusting in the hands and throwing it into confusion. Cf. **khalbāl$^{i}$.**

**khĕladār ख्यलदार् । पद्मपत्रवान्** adj. c.g. (of a lake, or the like) possessing many *khĕl* lotus-leaves. See **khĕl 1.**

**khilāfath** خلافت, see **khilāphath.**

**khilahor$^{u}$ खिलहंरु । चर्मतन्तुकृता पादूः** m. a pair **(hor$^{u}$)** of leather sandals, the upper portion consisting of leather straps, and the sole of solid leather, the *caplī* or *cappal* of India.

**khal$^{a}$kh खल्ख्** or **khal$^{u}$kh खलूख्** خلق **। लोकसमूहः** m. (sg. dat. **khalkhas खल्खस्**), creation; mankind; people; the people or population of a country (Rām. 207, 1130).

**khalkath खल्कथ्** خلقت m. (sg. dat. **khalkatas खल्कतस्**), a created being, a creature (El.); creation, the world, universe (Gr.M.).

**khalal** خلل m. being marred by fault or negligence, disturbance; slight injury, trouble, inconvenience (Rām. 735). In Kāshmīrī with suff. of indef. art. **khalalā खललाह्** خللا m. interference (El.). Cf. **khilāl 2.**

**khilāl 1 खिलाल्** خلال m. a pin; a skewer; a tooth-pick (cf. **danda-kh°,** p. 224*b*, l. 17).

**khilāl 2 खिलाल्** خلال m. disorder, ruin, damage (Gr.M.); disorder, interruption, i.q. **khalal.**

**khalan खलन् । परिघट्टनम्** f. the act of stirring (with a ladle, etc., in cooking) (K.Pr. 208, sg. abl. *khalani*). Cf. **khŏluw$^{u}$.**

**khalun खलुन्** or (El.) **khulun । विस्तृतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khalyōv खल्योव्**), to be or become spread out or spread about, to be or become wide. The caus. (or tr.) form of this verb is **khaḷ$^{a}$rāwun** or **khaḍ$^{a}$rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **khalyō-mot$^{u}$ खल्यो-मंतु । विस्तृतीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **khalē-müts$^{ü}$ खले-मंछू**), opened, spread out, spread about.

**khālun खालुन्** conj. 1, another form of **khārun,** q.v. (1 p.p. **khôl$^{u}$ खोलु,** f. **khöj$^{ü}$ खांजू,** H. vii, 19; 2 p.p. **khājyōv खाज्योव**), to cause to mount, to cause to ascend; to take upstairs (H. x, 7); to fix (upon a machine) (H. vii, 19); **zima khālun,** to cause responsibility to mount (upon so-and-so), to prove (so-and-so) responsible (H. x, 12); and so on in all the meanings of **khārun.**

**khēlun** खेलुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyūl$^{u}$** ख्यूलु), to play (trans.) as in **rās khēlun,** to play the *rās*-sport (Śiv. 737, 1054, 1353, 1376, 1390, 1429, 1493; K. 293); to dandle, fondle, play with (a child) (K. 184); conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēlyōv** खेल्योव्), to play, sport (intrans.) (Rām. 1554; K. 157, 183, 211, 226, etc.); to play (with), to contest (with) (Rām. 1435); to sport (sexually) (K. 810).

**khōlun** खोलुन् । उद्घाटनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khūl$^{u}$ 2** खूलु, for **1,** see s.v.; 2 p.p. **khōjyōv** खोज्योव्), to open (e.g. a box); to open, untie (a knot, etc); to open (a tied-up parcel, etc.); to open, loosen (clothes) (Śiv. 1219); to release, set free (a prisoner in bonds). **khūl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** खूलु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः perf. part. (f. **khūj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** खूजू-मंचू), opened, etc., as ab.

**khulun** (El.), i.q. **khalun,** q.v.

**khēlanāwun** खेलनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khēlanôw$^{u}$** खेलनोवु), to cause to play, to cause to sport (Śiv. 1876; K. 324, 946).

**khŏlpha** खूल्फ خلفه । वीजविशेषः m. purslane-seed, used as a medicine.

**khilāphath** खिलाफथ् خلافت f. (sg. dat. **khilāphüʦ$^{ü}$** खिलाफंचू), the office or dignity of a Caliph; imperial dignity, monarchy; (in Kāshmīrī) the condition of being one who is the monarch of a lover's heart, the condition of being an object of adoration (K.Pr. 132).

**khalar** (? spelling and gender) N. of a certain medicinal herb, *Senecio Jacquemontiana* (L. 75).

**khalur** खलुर् । उलूखलभेदः m. (sg. dat. **khalaras** खलरस्), a kind of small stone mortar, used for pounding medicines, etc.

**khalur$^{u}$** खलुरु । चर्मैव, अतिजीर्णः subst. m. a dried skin; the skin of animals (El.); as adj. (f. **khal$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1** खलंरू) met. withered and shrunk, very old and withered.

**khal$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2** खलंरू । क्षुद्रं चर्म f. a small piece of dried crumpled up skin (cf. **basta-kh°,** p. 135*a*, l. 45) (K.Pr. 84, *khalari*).

**khaḷ$^{a}$ran** खंलरन् । विस्तरणम् f. (sg. dat. **khaḷ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** खंलरंञू), the act of widening out, opening out (e.g. a narrow hole); spreading out (a garment, or the like). Cf. **khol$^{u}$** and **khalun.**

**khaḷ$^{a}$rāwun** खंलरावुन् । विस्तृतीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khaḷ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** खंलरोवु), to widen (e.g. a narrow hole); to spread out, loosen (e.g. a garment). This verb is the caus. of **khalun,** another form being **khaj̣$^{a}$rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

**khālsa** خالصه m. lands under management of government, crown or government land (L. 426).

**khalās** خلاص m. liberation, release, deliverance; in Kāshmīrī, adj. c.g. free (El.). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन । प्रसवः m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 462); (of a woman in labour) to be delivered (of the child); met. to become free of worldly troubles, to die (H. iii, 4). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to set at liberty, release (El.). **—sapanun** —सपनुन् m.inf. to become free, be set at liberty (YZ. 136). **-wôr$^{u}$** -वोरु । विक्रयपत्रम् m. a deed of sale (of a horse, cow, or the like), a deed of release.

**khalösī** खलांसी خلاصی f. freedom (El. *khalási*). **—diñ$^{ü}$** —दिञू f.inf. to release.

**khĕlis** ख्यलिस्, see **khyol$^{u}$.**

**khulāsa** खुलास् خلاصه । मनोहरः adj. c.g. forming the purest and best part or substance of anything; (in Kāshmīrī) beautiful and excellent in its own kind; as subst. m. the substance, gist, pith of anything (Gr.M.).

**khalish** खलिश् خلش । विक्षतिशेषः f. pricking, pain; care, solicitude, anxiety (Rām. 714); apprehension, misgiving; a cause of anxiety, cause of trouble, impediment (Rām. 110); (in Kāshmīrī) the hidden relics of a disease that remain after an apparent cure.

**khalath** खलथ् ( = خلعت) । वरयोग्यवस्त्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khal$^{a}$tas** खल्तस्), a robe; a robe of honour with which princes or those in authority confer dignity on subjects (K.Pr. 245); the complete set of dresses worn by a bridegroom, a bridegroom's outfit of clothes.

**khal$^{a}$ta-bāha** खल्त-वाह । वरवस्त्रमूल्यम् m. (at a marriage) the present of gold, etc., ornaments given by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, as a contribution towards the cost of his wedding outfit.

**khal$^{a}$t-ĕ-shöhī** खल्ति शांही خلعت شاهی m. a royal robe, a magnificent robe of honour (H. x, 4).

**khŏluw$^{u}$** खूलुवु । आलोडनम् m. the stirring up of clear water, so as to make it muddy (K. 233). Cf. **khalan.**

**khēlawun$^{u}$** खेलवुनु n.ag. (f. **khēlawüñ$^{ü}$** खेलवंञू), one who plays (trans.), one who habitually plays (cf. **khēlun**) (Śiv. 949, 1325, 1432 ff.); one who plays, one who sports (intrans.).

**khalwath** खल्वथ् خلوت m. (sg. dat. **khalwatas** खल्वतस्), retirement, solitude, privacy (El.); a private place, a secret place, a closet, a place of retirement (Rām. 1744).

**kham 1** खम् خم । वक्रत्वम् m. a bend, curl, crook; crookedness, curvature (YZ. 51, 53); bending, flexure; being bent into a fork. **—aʦun** —अछुन् । वक्रीभवनम् m.inf. bending to enter, flexure or curvature to occur, esp. when the subsequent straightening would be difficult. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to bend, crooken; to bend, to twirl (a rosary in prayer) (K.Pr. 212).

**kham 2** खम ( = خم ) m. the sky, heaven (El.).

**khām 1** खाम् خام । अपक्वः, अनवधानः m. unripe, green, crude, immature (K.Pr. 119; Śiv. 1112; Rām. 1030; H. vi, 15); imperfect, bad, inferior, worthless, of small value (K.Pr. 64; Rām. 298, 383); inexpert, inexperienced; untaught and stupid (K.Pr. 11); not solid or substantial, not made of masonry; rough, approximate (as an estimate); lower, smaller (weight or measure, opp. to **pŏkhta,** the larger of two standard weights, etc.). **-gĕv** -ग्यव् । अपक्वं घृतम् m. uncooked *ghī* (clarified butter). **—gaz** —गज़् । मानदण्डभेदः m. the smaller yard measure in Kashmīr, being $\frac{15}{16}$ths of the *pŏkhta* yard. It is used for measuring cloth, etc. **—paĩsa** —पैँस or **—pō̃sa** —पौँस । काश्मीरिकस्ताम्रपणः m. the copper pice formerly current in Kashmīr, now being superseded by the British pice worth about a farthing (cf. **hath**). Its value varied from time to time (H. vii, 25–6). **—rŏpay** —रूपय् । काश्मीरिकी रजतमुद्रा m. the old local Kāshmīrī rupee, now being superseded by the British rupee, and about half its value (L. 242). **—sīr**$^{ü}$ —सीरू । अपक्वेष्टका f. an unbaked brick, a mud brick. **—tab** —तब् । आमज्वरः m. a kind of fever, low fever; the start of fever when the temperature is low and the pulse is going up, fever with a temperature over 102° is called **pok**$^{u}$ **tab.** **-tamā** -तमा خام طماع । अतिलुब्धः adj. c.g. entertaining vain desires; hence, (in Kāshmīrī) very covetous, avaricious (K.Pr. 103). **—tīl** —तील् । अपक्वं तैलम् m. raw oil, unboiled oil.

**khāmi-khām** खामि-खाम् خام خام । अपक्वमेव adj. c.g. absolutely raw, not in the least cooked (and so on, in all the uses of **khām**).

**khām 2** खाम् । आर्द्रं चर्म m. uncured skin, undried and fresh from the animal. **—marun** —मरुन् । आर्द्रचर्मस्थापनम् m.inf. to apply or fix damp skin, as in making the top of a drum; to fix damp skin on the face as a disguise or kind of mask, as was the custom in Kashmīr in former times.

**khama** खम । कासश्वासरोगः f. cough and stridor due to obstruction of the larynx, common in Kashmīr owing to specific disease and leprosy. It is rare in England. Cf. **khamun.**

**khaima** or **khöma** खैम خیمه । पटगृहम् m. a tent, pavilion (El. *khema*). **—dyun**$^{u}$ —दिनु m.inf. to pitch a tent, to encamp (El.).

**khĕm** ख्यम् in **khĕma-khĕm** ख्यम-ख्यम् । समचदर्शनम् m. (of two persons) mutual repeated fixed staring at each other.

**khĕma** ख्यम, see **khyon**$^{u}$.

**khĕmā** ख्यमा کیما, see **kshĕmā.**

**khum** खुम् خم m. a large vessel or jar; a dyer's vat (K.Pr. 177).

**köhim**$^{ü}$ कोहिमू, see **köhyum**$^{u}$.

**khamb**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ खंबरू । धान्यराशिगर्तः f. the hollow left in a heap of grain, when a portion of grain is removed from it.

**khambür**$^{ü}$ खंबरू । साग्रा शिला f. a sharp-pointed stone or potsherd (Rām. 1250); a large piece of ice from the heavens. These pieces of ice are said to be so large as to kill people (El. *khambirri*; cf. **kham 2**).

**khambarĕ pĕñĕ** खंवर्य प्यञ । अतिवृष्टिपातः f. pl. inf. a very violent storm of rain or ice, as ab. (compared to a shower of pointed flints), to fall.

**khambyul**$^{u}$ खम्ब्युलु, **khamij**$^{ü}$ खमिजू or **khamyul**$^{u}$ खम्युलु, in **danda-khambyul**$^{u}$, etc., p. 224*b*, ll. 19 ff.

**khamadār** खमदार् । वक्रतायुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khamadārĕñ** खमदार्यञ्), become crooked, crookened (of a stick, or the like).

**khĕmahö** ख्यमहो, **khĕmahöv** ख्यमहोव्, see **khyon**$^{u}$.

**khamij**$^{ü}$ खमिजू, see **khambyul**$^{u}$.

**khā-ma-khā** खा-म-खा خواه مخواه । अवश्यमेव adv. willingly or unwillingly, nolens volens, perforce; certainly, positively, inevitably, at all events.

**khamal** खमल् । कासश्वासरोगी adj. c.g. suffering from cough, etc.; see **khama.**

**khömil** खोमिल् । निर्बुद्धिता f. ignorance, want of experience in any work.

**khamun** खमुन् । कासश्वसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khom**$^{u}$ खोमु. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles. Thus **khomun,** it was coughed by him, he coughed), to be subject to attacks of coughing accompanied by stridor due to obstruction of the larynx; to be breathless (El., Rām. 483). Cf. **khama.**

**khamīr** खमीर् خمیر, ? m. leaven, ferment (L. 82).

**khumār** खुमार् خمار m. intoxication; languishing appearance of the eyes (the effect of drinking, or of drowsiness, or of love, etc.), a languishing look, languishment. **pur-khumār** (YZ. 269) or **pūr**$^{u}$**-khumār** (H. v, 2), (of a loved one) full of languishment.

**khāmōsh** खामोश् خاموش adj. c.g. silent (Rām. 689).

**khēmatis** खेमतिस्, **khĕmav** ख्यमव्, see **khyon**$^{u}$.

**khamyul**$^{u}$ खम्युलु, see **khambyul**$^{u}$.

**khan** खन् । गर्तविशेषः, नालिकाभेदः m. a hole, a pit; esp. a hollow in a pile of grain, caused by taking some of the grain out of it (cf. **khamb**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ and **atha-khan,** p. 58*b*, l. 43); the hollow or depression between two mountain peaks; a breach or channel cut in the bank of a flooded river for drawing off superfluous water;

a breach cut by the water in the bank of a flooded river (cf. Gr.Gr. 123). —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । नालिकानिष्कासनम् m.inf. to make such an artificial cut in the bank of a flooded river. —**gandun** —गंडुन् । नलिकावन्धनम् m.inf. to block up such a cut or breach in the bank of a river so as to stop the flow of water through it. —**gatshán$^{i}$** —गछ़्नि । गर्तप्रादुर्भाव: m. pl. inf. such breaches in the bank of a river to occur; met. pits to occur (in the belly), extreme hunger to occur (cf. **bata-khan,** p. 136*b*, l. 44).

**khana-bal** खन-वल् । नालिकास्थानम् m.inf. the place where such a cut or breach occurs in the bank of the main river; N. of a place at the head waters of the river Vĕth (Jehlam) in Anatnāg Pargana, where three rivers meet and together form the Vĕth. See RT.Tr. II, 412, 414 n. It is the upper limit of navigation in Kashmīr, as **khādan-yār** (q.v.) is the lower limit (K.Pr. 103). **-rôch$^{u}$** -रोछु । नालिकावन्धरक्षक: m. the watchman of such a cut or breach. He guards the embankment and directs the course of boats, etc.

**khān 1** खान् خان । खानजातिक: m. lord, prince; a title of Musalmān nobles; common adjunct to Paṭhān names (H. ii, 1, 12).

**khāna-bāy** खान-वाय् । खानजातिकपत्नी f. the wife of a Khān.

**khān 2** खान् خان m. a table (not used by Hindūs) (El., K.Pr. 103, YZ. 29).

**khān 3** खान् । खनि: f. (sg. dat. **khȫn$^{\ddot{u}}$** खांन्यू), a mine, a place whence minerals are dug (Gr.M.).

**khāna** खान خانه । रन्ध्रम् m. a house, dwelling (K.Pr. 4, 37; Rām. 131, 305; H. vi, 4); a receptacle, drawer, compartment; a pigeon-hole (in a desk); a socket; a square (of a chessboard) (Gr.M.); a window-pane (Gr.M.) Often —° as in **dīwān-khāna,** a hall of audience (Śiv. 968), **köd-khāna,** a prison (Rām. 587, 684; H. v, 7, 8; vi, 10), **kutub-kh.,** a library, **mahala-kh.,** a palace, etc., qq.v. **-dāmād** -दामाद् خانه داماد m. a son-in-law in the house; a son-in-law who lives in his father-in-law's house (as Jacob did in Laban's), and who has to work as a drudge until the marriage, i.e. usually for a period of seven years (L. 267). —**dāmödī** —दामांदी خانه دامادی f. the system under which such a son-in-law is taken into a house (L. 267). **-möj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मांजू । सुलालिता कन्या f. a house-mother; hence, a darling and much loved girl member of a family (W. 17). **-mājĕr** -माज्यर् । सुलालितकन्यकात्वम् m. the condition of such a loved girl. **-môl$^{u}$** -मोलु । सुलालित: पुत्र: m. a house-father; hence, a darling and much loved boy member of a family (K.Pr. 104, W. 17); a young gentleman (El.).

**khani** (K.Pr. 205), see **khüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1.**

**khĕn 1** ख्यन्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khĕn 2** ख्यन् । आहार: m. (sg. abl. **khĕna 1** ख्यन), food (Gr.Gr. 120; L.V. 71; K.Pr. 106; L. 460; Śiv. 759, 1042; H. xii, 16–7); eating (W. 111); cf. **khyon$^{u}$.** **-cĕn** -च्यन् । भोजनपाने m. food and drink (K. 203, 209); eating and drinking at the same time; cf. **khĕna-cĕn,** bel. —**dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । भोजनदानम् m.inf. to give food, to give to eat, to feed. —**raṭun** —रटुन् । अशनवन्ध: m.inf. to stop food (e.g. a doctor stopping a patient's food, or disease taking away appetite). Cf. **khyon$^{u}$ raṭun,** s.v. **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khĕna-bọ̆ch$^{u}$** ख्यन-वुंछु । अशनबुभुक्षु: adj. (f. **-bŏch$^{\ddot{u}}$** -वुंछू), hungry for food; one who is always hungering, e.g. one who at meal-time is always ready to eat up everything before him, or who wants to eat every time he sees food. **-bŏhadur** -वुहदुर् । अशनवीर: m. a hero at eating, one who is able to eat large quantities, and who is ready to do so even at the cost of indigestion. **-bulbul** -बुल्बुल् । अशनभरद्वाज: m. a nightingale at eating, one who habitually has a small appetite. **-bāna** -वान । अशनपात्रम्, अशनार्हशक्तिमत्ता m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (W. 111); ability to eat much, or to digest much food. **-bôn$^{u}$** -वोनु । खादनपात्रम् m. a food-dish, a dinner-plate (usually cont.). **-bāpath** -वापथ् । अशनार्थम् adv. for food, for eating (not for any other purpose). **-bāpathạy** -वापथ्य् or **-bāpath$^{\ddot{u}}$y** -वापथूय् । अशनार्थमेव adv. intended only for eating (though capable of being used for something else). **-brör$^{\ddot{u}}$** -व्रांरू । अशनविडाली f. a cat at eating, a woman who like a cat wants to get hold of everything edible she sees, one who is always hankering after dainties. **-bits$^{\ddot{u}}$** -बिच़ू । मिताहारशीला f. a weakling at eating, a woman who eats slowly and in moderation. **-bāv** -वाव् । खाद्यं वस्तु m. a thing which is useful only for food, and not for any other purpose. **-cĕn** -च्यन् । अशनपाने m., i.q. **khĕn-cĕn,** ab. **-cō̃ṭ$^{u}$** -चोँटु । अशनार्हता m. lit. 'a mouth for eating'; met. worthiness to receive food, deservingness to be given food (on account of modesty, or the like, when food is offered). **-ḍul$^{u}$** -डुलु । अशनपात्रं मृण्मयम् m. an earthenware eating vessel, an earthenware dinner-plate (such are chiefly used by Musalmāns). **-dor$^{u}$** -दंरु । अशने दृढ: adj. (f. **-dür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -दंरू), hard in eating, tough, stringy. **-gāra** -गार । भक्षणासक्तता f.

continual longing for food, insatiability. **-gor**$^{u}$ -ग॑रु । भक्षक: m. an eater, one who is always eating and on the look out for food. **-gŏtsur**$^{u}$ -ग्वचुरु । भक्षक: m. 'an eating-bag', id.; cf. **gŏts**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$. **-khöt**$^{a}$**ra** -खा॑तर । अशनार्थम् adv., i.q. **khĕna-bāpath**, ab. **-mŏdur**$^{u}$ -म्वदुरु । अशनमधुर: m. sweet in eating, sweet in taste. **-myūṭh**$^{u}$ -म्यूठु । अशनमिष्ट: adj. (f. **-mīṭh**$^{ü}$ -मीठू), id. **-thör**$^{ü}$ -था॑रू । अशनत्वरा f. haste in eating, hurrying over one's food (in order to complete some work). **-tör**$^{ü}$ -ता॑रू । अशनविलम्ब: f. delay in eating, taking a long time over one's food. **-ṭyoṭh**$^{u}$ -ट्य॑ठु । अशने तिक्त: adj. (f. **ṭĕṭh**$^{ü}$ ट्य॑ठू), bitter in eating, bitter in taste.

**khĕnāh-cĕnāh** ख्यनाह्-च्यनाह् । शोभनाशनपाने m. 'a food, a drink', a good, tasty, meal.

**khĕnas khĕn-brēsh** ख्यनस् ख्यन्-ब्रेश् । अशने ऽन्याशनवैक्लव्यम् m. 'eating-excitement at eating', jealousy at another's good dinner, although one is eating equally good food oneself; met. jealousy felt by a prosperous man at another's prosperity. **-kyut**$^{u}$ -कितु । भोक्तुम, अशनार्ह: adj. (f. **-kits**$^{ü}$ -किचू), intended for food; fit for food, good to eat. **-lāyĕkh** -लायख् । भोक्तुमर्ह: adj. c.g. fit for food, good to eat.

**khĕnay** ख्यन॑य् or **khĕn**$^{ü}$**y** ख्यनूय् । अशनमेव m. only food; only eating. Cf. **khyonuy,** s.v. **khyon**$^{u}$.

**khĕn 3** ख्यन् کیَن, see **kshĕn.**

**khĕna 2** ख्यन, **khĕn**$^{i}$ ख्य॑नि, **khĕni** ख्यनि, **khĕnī** ख्यनी, see **khyon**$^{u}$.

**kheun,** see **khyon**$^{u}$ **1.**

**khīna** खीन, **khīni** खीनि, see **khyūn**$^{u}$.

**khŏn** ख्वन् । कफोण्यग्रभाग:, वस्त्रबाहुमध्यभाग:, उत्सङ्गभाग: f. (sg. dat. **khŏni** ख्वनि, Gr.Gr. 70), the part of the arm near the elbow, and towards the wrist, the upper part of the fore-arm; the middle part of the sleeve of a garment, the part of the sleeve near the elbow; the hollow immediately over the hip, on which women carry small children (H. xi, 13); a pile, a heap (cf. **dār-kh°**, p. 235*a*, l. 28). **—gatshüñ**$^{ü}$ —गछ॑ञू । वस्त्रबाहुच्छेद: f.inf. 'the elbow to go', a hole to come in the elbow part of a sleeve.

**khŏna karañĕ** ख्वन करञ । अत्यर्जनम् f. pl. inf. to make piles, steadily to continue earning and making one's pile. **-waṭh** -वठ् । कफोणि: m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), the elbow-joint, the elbow. **-waṭa khŏḍ khanun** -वट ख्वड् खनुन् । दुष्करकार्यारम्भणम् m.inf. to dig a pit with the elbow; met. to commence a difficult and almost impossible task (Śiv. 590, 746, 1214).

**khŏn**$^{i}$**-kha** ख्व॑नि-ख । खकाराक्षरम the name of the letter *kha* where written in the Śāradā character (used in schools). **-kil** -किल् । कफोण्याहति: f. a nudge with the elbow; esp. in order to draw attention.

**khŏni gōmot**$^{u}$ ख्वनि गोम॑तु । छिन्नकफोण्यग्रभाग: perf. part. (f. **—gömüts**$^{ü}$ —गा॑म॑चू), (of a garment) gone in the elbow, having the elbow of the sleeve torn, cut, or worn into a hole. **—hyon**$^{u}$ —ह्य॑नु । उत्सङ्गस्थापनम् m.inf. to hold on the hip or haunch (a child or bundle, for carrying it). **-kĕth** -क्यथ् adv. on the haunch (as ab.) (H. xi, 13). **—thaph karüñ**$^{ü}$ —थफ् कर॑ञू । अनुसरणम् f.inf. to seize by the elbow; met. to follow another's instructions, to do exactly as he tells one.

**khon**$^{u}$ **1** ख॑नु (for **2,** see **khanun**) । सवस्त्र: adj. (f. **khüñ**$^{ü}$ **2** ख॑ञू, for **1** see s.v.), well-clothed, wearing many clothes, well-dressed (K.Pr. 154).

**khūn** खून् خون or (Rām. 915) **khū̃** खूँ m. blood (YZ. 16; Rām. 814, 837, 842, 1075, 1162, 1201); killing, slaughter, murder (Gr.M.). **khū̃-rīzī** खूँ-रीज़ी خون ریزی f. bloodshed, slaughter, carnage (Rām. 915).

**khūnī** खूनी خونی adj. c.g. bloody, covered with blood (Rām. 921); bloody, sanguinary; subst. m. a murderer, assassin.

**kŏh**$^{a}$**na** क्वहन । वक्र: adj. c.g. crooked, distorted, awry; (of a person's nature) crooked.

**kuhun** कुहुन् । निष्कर्ष: conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuh**$^{u}$ कुहु, 2 p.p. **kuhyōv** कुह्योव्), to pull up (shrubs, plants, etc.), to clear the ground preparatory to digging.

**khāncī** ( = خانچه ) m. a table (El.).

**khanḍ 1** खंड् । सिता m. (sg. abl. **khanḍa 1** खंड), coarse sugar (Śiv. 207, 283, 374, 1169, 1202, 1524).

**khanḍa-gur**$^{u}$ खंड-गुरु । शर्कराश्व: m. a sugar horse, sugar moulded into the form of a horse (given to children. So also sugar in other forms, such as that of a man, a parrot, an elephant, etc.); cf. **-mahanyuw**$^{u}$, bel. **-grohuñ**$^{u}$ -ग्र॑हुञु । सम्यग्व्यवहरणशील: m. 'sugar-fierce', i.e. one who deals honestly in all his affairs. **-hāk**$^{ü}$**r**$^{ü}$ -हाक॑रू । शर्करामूल्ययुता f. sugar-priced, sold at the price of sugar; hence (of something very valuable) sold at a very small price (only of fem. articles). **-mahanyuw**$^{u}$ -महनिवु । शर्करामनुष्य: m. a sugar man, sugar moulded into the form of a man, cf. **-gur**$^{u}$, ab.; met. a man of a thoroughly pleasing appearance and sweet disposition. **-maṭh** -मठ् । शर्करामणिकम् m. (sg. dat. **-maṭas** -मटस्), a jar full of sugar; met. a charming, sweet-dispositioned man, sincere, virtuous, and well-to-do. **-mŏṭh** -म्वठ् । शर्करामुष्टि: f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi** -म्वठि), a handful of sugar; as much sugar as can be contained in the hand. **-phol**$^{u}$ -फ॑लु । शर्करात्पा m. a small, indefinite amount of sugar. **-phuṭ**$^{ü}$**j**$^{ü}$

-फुटंजू । शर्करापोटलिका f. a tied-up packet of sugar. **-ʦūn** -चूंन् । शर्कराचूर्णः m. sugar-powder, castor sugar; met. any powder resembling such sugar.

**khanḍ 2** खंड् m. a part, a portion, piece (K. 430); a division of the earth, a region, country (Śiv. 1257), used —° to indicate indefiniteness, with slight diminution, as in **kruh,** a *kōs*; **kruh khanḍ,** about a *kōs*, but a little less. In such compounds the noun generally takes the suff. of the indef. art., and **khanḍ** then becomes **khanḍā** खंडा, as in **kruhāh khanḍā;** similarly **dŏhāh khanḍā,** about a day, but something less; **rŏpayāh khanḍā,** about a rupee, but something less; **akhāh khanḍā,** nearly one (Gr.Gr. 93, W. 13, *khand*). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to break into fragments, to break in pieces (K. 429).

**khanda** خندہ m. laughing, smiling; a laugh, a smile. **—karun** —करुन् m. to smile (YZ. 234).

**khanḍa 2** खंड in **khanḍa-hŏgöḍ$^{ü}$** खंड-ह्गांडू । शुष्को मीनभेदः f. a kind of dried fish (cf. **hŏgöḍ$^{ü}$**).

**khanḍa 3** खंड in **khanḍa-wāv** खंड-वाव् । राङ्कववायः m. a shawl-weaver, a weaver of the cloth called *pashmīna*, both made of the fine wool of Central Asian goats (cf. L. 316, 317). Regarding the Kāshmīrī shawl-weavers, see L. as ab., and El. s.v. *khándawáo* (K.Pr. 104, 201). **-wāv-bāy** -वाव्-वाय् । राङ्कववायभार्या f. his wife. **-wāv-kôj$^{u}$** -वाव्-कोजु । राङ्कववायप्रातराशवेला m. a shawl-weaver's breakfast. These people sit at their looms from early morning to night with only a short respite for food (L. 316). They breakfast at about 11 a.m. (later than other people), and this expression is used to indicate that time of day (K.Pr. 176). **-wāvil** -वाविल् । राङ्कववायत्वम् f. the profession of a shawl-weaver. **-wāv-t$^{ü}$j$^{u}$** -वाव्-तंजू । राङ्कववायतूलिका f. a shawl-weaver's needle (used in picking up and joining the threads). **-wāv ʦŏḷ$^{u}$** -वाव् चूंलु । नीचो राङ्कववायः m. a wretched, lowly, shawl-weaver.

**khanḍā** खंडा, see **khanḍ 2.**

**khinda** खिंद् । गुर्दनम् f.pl. sportive leaping about (like a sportive child, a calf, etc.). **—karañĕ** —करञ । गुर्दनक्रिया f. pl. inf. to leap about, as ab. **-waʦhor$^{u}$** -वछ्रंरु । खेलन्वत्सः m. (f. **-waʦhür$^{ü}$** -वछ्रंरू), a sportive calf, as ab.

**khond$^{u}$** खंदु । अल्पा परिखा m. a small ditch or moat.

**khonḍ$^{u}$** खंडु । खण्डितः, विकलावयवः adj. (f. **khünḍ$^{ü}$ 1** खंडू, sg. dat. **khanjĕ 1** खंज्य), broken, divided into parts; hence, deprived of a part or limb or member, maimed, mutilated; unevenly formed, irregularly angled.

**khünḍ$^{ü}$ 2** खंडू । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **khanjĕ 2** खंज्य), a piece, bit, fragment; met. as in **buk$^{a}$r$^{i}$-kh°** (p. 102*b*, l. 2) a piece of face, insolence; **buth$^{i}$-kh°** (p. 142*b*, l. 7) a piece of face, imperturbability. **khünd$^{ü}$ gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$** खंडू गछ्रंञू f.inf. (Rām. 969) or **khanjĕ gaʦhañĕ** खंज्य गछ्रञ f. pl. inf. (Rām. 1488), breaking or fragments to happen (to, dat.); hence (subj. in dat.) to be broken to fragments, to be shattered to pieces.

**kahond$^{u}$** कहंन्दु, see **kyāh** (YZ. 20, *kohhund*).

**khanda-bawan** खंद्-व(भ)वन् । प्रदेशक्षेत्रविशेषः m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient Skandabhavana, named after Skandagupta, who founded a *vihāra*, or monastery, here. It is situated on the right bank of the river between the sixth bridge (Now$^{u}$ Kaḍ$^{a}$l) and the ʻĪdgāh on the western outskirts of the city. See RT.Tr. II, 339.

**khandij** (L. 77) incorr. for **kanḍij$^{ü}$,** q.v.

**khandukh** खंन्दुख् خندق । परिखा m. (sg. dat. **khandakhas** खंदखस् or **khandakas** खंदकस्), a ditch, moat, fosse, trench.

**khāndar** खांदर्, see **khā̃dar.**

**khānadār 1** खानदार् خانہدار । भर्ता m. (f. **khānadārĕñ** खानदार्यंञ्), a family man, a householder (Śiv. 339, 1065, 1313); (from the point of view of the wife) a husband; (fem.) (from the point of view of the husband) a wife.

**khānadār 2** खानदार् خانہدار । रंध्रादियुतः adj. e.g. possessing compartments or partitions, pigeonholed (e.g. a window or a desk).

**khānadörī** खानदांरी خانہداری । गृहपतित्वम् f. the state of a master of a family; housekeeping (Śiv. 578, 587, 1049); living in the world, the life of a householder (as opp. to an ascetic life) (Rām. 1621).

**khanḍ$^{a}$ran** खंड्रन् । खंडनम्, विभजनम् f. (sg. dat. **khanḍ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** खंड्रंञू), the act of breaking into fragments; division into shares (Gr.Gr. 121); dividing a work among a number of people.

**khanḍ$^{a}$run** खंड्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** खंडंरु), to break to pieces; to break off or take off some part or limb; to divide into shares. **khanḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** खंडंरु-मंतु । खण्डितीकृतः perf. part. (f. **khanḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** खंडंरू-मंचू), broken into fragments; having some part or limb broken off or taken away; divided into shares.

**khanḍ$^{a}$rāwun** खंड्रावुन । खण्डितीकरणम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khanḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** खंड्रोवु), i.q. **khanḍ$^{a}$run,** q.v.

**khōndas** खोंदस्, see **khōdas.**

**khanḍĕth** खंड्यथ् । खण्डितता f. (sg. dat. **khanḍĕʦ$^{ü}$** खंड्यच़ू), the condition of being broken; the condition of being maimed, etc.; loss (of the fruits of former good actions), ill-luck.

**khanḍa-wāv** खंड-वाव्, etc., see **khanḍa 3.**

**khingür$^{ü}$** खिंगरू । गर्ववत्ता f. the insolent pride of an unworthy man who has been exalted, the pride of a beggar on horseback, arrogance.

**khingari khasun** खिंगरि खसुन् । गर्ववत्तारोहः m.inf. to mount on such arrogance, i.e. to become full of such arrogance. **—khot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —खंतु-मंतु । गर्ववत्तां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—khüʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —खंच़ू-मंच़ू), filled with such arrogance.

**khĕnāh** ख्यनाह्, see **khĕn 2.**

**khĕnahār** ख्यनहार् । अवश्यखाद्यम् adj. c.g. fit to be eaten, edible, meant to be eaten (Gr.Gr. 129).

**khanjĕ** खंज्य, see **khonḍ$^{u}$** and **khünḍ$^{ü}$ 2**

**khanjar** खंजर् خنجر m. or **khanjarī** खंजरी f. a poniard, a dagger (El.; YZ. 6, 449; Rām. 38, 371, 903, 1434).

**khanj$^{a}$r$^{i}$** = خنجري f. a mode of printing or staining silk, striped silk. **khanj$^{a}$r$^{i}$-pushĕṭh** खंजरि-पुश्यठ् । चित्राकारपादुकाबन्धः f. (sg. dat. **pushṭi** पुश्टि), a thong made of this stuff, for tying on a wooden sandal (cf. **dĕl$^{i}$-pu°**, p. 267*b*, l. 50).

**khanjar$^{i}$-wŏka** खंजरि-वॅक । केशविन्यासभेदः f.pl. a method of tying the hair in long plaits down the back. This method is principally used by prostitutes, and sometimes by little girls.

**khanjĕr** खंज्यर् । खण्डितत्वम् m. the condition of being broken, etc., as in **khonḍ$^{u}$**, q.v.

**khoṇkh, khūnkha** खूंख, **khūnkh$^{u}$** खूंखु, etc., see **khū̃kha, khū̃kh$^{u}$.**

**khānakāh** खानकाह् خانقاه । म्लेच्छोपासनस्थानम् m. a Musalmān convent, monastery, a religious establishment for holy men.

**khānkhur** खांखुर्, see **khā̃khur.**

**khūnkhōr** खूनखोर् ( = خونخوار) adj. c.g. bloodthirsty, sanguinary, fierce, cruel (Gr.M.).

**khānkur** खांकुर्, see **khā̃kur.**

**khānkyul$^{u}$** खांकिलु, see **khā̃kyul$^{u}$.**

**khōnam** खोनम् । रमणिम्मन्या f. a vain woman, one who knows or thinks herself to be beautiful and fortunate in having a rich and loving husband.

**khŏnamuh** ख्वनमुह् N. of a Kashmīr village, the ancient Khōnamuṣa, about ten miles south-east of Śrīnagar. It is famous as the birthplace of the poet Bilhaṇa, and contains a sacred spring called Dāmōdar Nāg (RT.Tr. II, 458; Śiv. 930).

**khön$^{i}$-man** खॉनि-मन् । अपरिमितसंख्यायुतम् adv. beyond measure, beyond count.

**khŏnna** ख्वन्न । संचयः f.pl. collecting anything which can be gathered in armfuls (such as crops, or the like) (cf. **khŏn**). **—karañĕ** —करञ । संचयकरणम् f. pl. inf. to collect in this way.

**khanun** खनुन् । खननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khon$^{u}$ 2** खंनु, for **1**, see s.v.; f. **khüñ$^{ü}$** खंञू), to dig (K.Pr. 155, 247; L. 459; Śiv. 590, 746, 994, 1043, 1197, 1214, 1373, 1754; Rām. 343, 958, 1147, 1724; H. xii, 6); to engrave (Śiv. 414, 671, 1760; Rām. 1583).

**khon$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** खंनु-मंतु । खातः perf. part. (f. **khüñ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** खंञू-मंच़ू), dug (e.g. a field, or a well); engraved.

**khanan-wôl$^{u}$** खनन्-वोलु । खननकर्ता n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a digger.

**khanith kaḍun** खनिथ् कडुन् । अन्तर्भावख्यापनम् m.inf. having dug to drag out; met. to elicit (a person's secret thoughts or intentions).

**khananāwun** खननावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khananôw$^{u}$** खननोवु), to cause to dig; to cause to be dug, to get (a pit) dug, to have dug (H. x, 13).

**khĕnas** ख्यनस्, see **khĕn 2,** and **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khīnis** खीनिस्, see **khyūn$^{u}$.**

**khĕnāshun** ख्यनाशुन् । प्रायोपवेशः m. (sg. dat. **khĕnāshĕnas** ख्यनाश्यनस्), refusal to eat food, abstaining from food (by a person who is seeking death); abstaining from food owing to anger, or the like. **—karun** —करुन् । प्रायोपवेशकरणम् m.inf. to abstain from food, as ab.

**khōnṭa** खोंट, **khônṭ$^{u}$** खोंटु, **khönṭ$^{ü}$** खॉंटू, etc., see **khō̃ṭa, khỗṭ$^{u}$, khö̃ṭ$^{ü}$,** etc.

**khunt, khūnt$^{u}$** खूंतु, see **khū̃t$^{u}$.**

**khānṭh** खांठ्, see **khā̃ṭh.**

**khīnaʦār** खीनच़ार् । क्षीणत्वम् m. becoming lean or thin, leanness, thinness (from disease, sorrow, etc.); (of the moon) waning; (of the water of a river) drying up, diminishing.

**khĕnawôl$^{u}$** ख्यनवोलु, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khŏnawaṭh** ख्वनवठ्, see **khŏn.**

**khĕnay** ख्यनय्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khĕnạy** खनय् or **khĕn$^{ü}$y** ख्यनूय्, see **khen 2.**

**khĕnīy** ख्यनीय् । भोक्तव्यम् adj. c.g. to be eaten, intended to be eat, intended to be used for food (and not for other purposes).

**khunzun** खुज़ुन् । लुञ्चनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khunz$^{u}$** खुज़ु), i.q. **khūnzun,** q.v. **khunz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** खुज़ु-मंतु । निष्कृष्टतनूरुहः perf. part. (f. **khunz$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** खुज़ू-मंच़ू), i.q. **khūnz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** q.v. s.v. **khūnzun.**

**khū̃nzun खूंज़ुन्** (also **khunzun खुज़ुन्**) । **गरुन्निष्कर्षः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khū̃nz$^{u}$ खूंज़ु**), to pluck (the feathers of a bird); to pluck out the hairs (of a man, etc.).

**khū̃nz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ खूंज़ु-मंतु** । **लुञ्चितः** perf. part. (f. **khū̃nz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ खूंज़ू-मंचू**), plucked (of a bird or man, etc.), as ab.

**khū̃nz$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ kŏkür$^{\ddot{u}}$ खूंज़ू-मंचू क्वकरू** । **लुञ्चिता कुक्कुटी** f. a plucked fowl, a fowl (dead or alive) from which the feathers have been plucked.

**khĕñi ख्यञि, khĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ख्यंञू**, see **khyon$^{u}$**.

**khiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ खिञू** । **नासिकामलिनजलम्** f., i.q. **kh$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, q.v.

**khīñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ खीञू**, see **khyūn$^{u}$**.

**khöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ खांञू** । **लघुहलम्** f. a kind of light plough, pulled by a man, used in a twice-ploughed field (Śiv. 1530).

**kh$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ खंञू** (also written **khiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ खिञू**) । **शिंघानकः (नासामलिनजलम्)** f. the mucus of the nose, the water that runs from the nose (El. *khain.* The form **khiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** is said to be vill.). **—gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछंञू** । **लज्जोद्भवः** f.inf. shame or disgrace to be felt, mortification to be experienced, owing to failure to accomplish some impossible task becoming public property; cf. **būta-kh°**, p. 141*b*, l. 2. **—kaḍüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कडंञू** । **नासामलनिष्कासनम्** f.inf. to expel or pull out the mucus of the nose, to pick one's nose. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू** । **लज्जोत्पादनम्** f.inf. to cause mortification as in **—gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, ab. **-zan -ज़न्** । **नासामलिनजलमिव** adv. like nose-mucus (with reference to any slimy filth, which should be thrown away, or propelled, to a distance).

**kh$^{a}$ñĕ-brôṭ$^{u}$ ख्ञ-ब्रोटु** । **नासामलादिगोलकः** m. a drop of nose-mucus as it issues from the nose. **-barith -वरिथ्** । **नासामलसंसर्गवान्** adj. c.g. having a running nose, defiled with nose-mucus, snotty (e.g. a child). **-düj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दंजू** । **नासामलादिनिवारको वस्त्रखण्डः** f. nose-mucus-cloth, a handkerchief for wiping the nose. **-khāv -खाव्** । **शिंघाणभक्षकः** adj. c.g. a child that eats its own nose-mucus. **-lŏpon$^{u}$ -ल्वपंनु** । **नासामलादिमयः** adj. (f. **-lŏpüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ल्वपंञू**), one who is habitually filthy with nose-mucus. **-lŏʦh$^{u}$ -ल्वंछु** । **नासामलपुञ्जः** m. a clot of nose-mucus. **-mot$^{u}$ -मंतु** । **नासामलादिशीलः** adj. (f. **-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मंचू**), one whose nose habitually secretes copious mucus. **-nŏkor$^{u}$ -न्वकरु** । **एकरन्ध्रपूर्णमलनासः** adj. (f. **-nŏkür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -न्वकरू**), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), with a nostril blocked with mucus. **-nakawôr$^{u}$ -नकवोरु** । **नासामलादिपूर्णनासार्धः** m. a nostril blocked with mucus; one who has one nostril so blocked. **-nost$^{u}$ -नंस्तु** । **नासामलपूर्णनासिकः** m. (f. **-nüst$^{\ddot{u}}$ -नंस्तू**), a person, esp. a child (boy or girl), whose nose (i.e. both of whose nostrils) is always blocked with mucus, and who consequently speaks in a nasal manner. **-nasth -नस्थ्** । **नासामलादियुता नासिका, शिंघाणनासिका** f. (sg. dat. **-nasti -नस्ति**), a nose full of mucus; a woman having such a nose. **-nastūr$^{u}$ -नस्तूरु** । **नासामलपूर्णनासिकः** adj. (f. **-nastūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ -नस्तूरू**), i.q. **-nost$^{u}$**, ab. **-shĕrbath -शर्वथ्** । **नासिकामलादिपूर्णं पेयम्** f. (sg. dat. **-shĕrbüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -शर्वंचू**), any drink defiled by nose-mucus or similar filth.

**khüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 खंञू** । **नीशारः (ऊर्णापटः)** f. a kind of warm woollen blanket (K.Pr. 205, *khani*). In K.Pr. 201 the sg. dat., written *khanih* is translated 'a mendicant's cloak'.

**khañi-waguv$^{u}$ खञि-वगुवु** । **कटभेदः** m. a kind of reed mat.

**khüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 खंञू**, see **khon$^{u}$**.

**k$^{a}$hüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्हंञू** or **kạhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ कंहंञू** । **अभीक्ष्णयाञ्चा, वारंवारं कथनम्** f. repeated asking, persistent begging; repeating a statement over and over again. **kạhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-kạhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ कंहंञू-कंहंञू** । **आभीक्ष्ण्येन भर्त्सनम्** f. repeated reproach or abuse.

**kh$^{a}$ñĕdār ख्ञदार्** । **नासामलादिभरितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **kh$^{a}$ñĕdārĕñ ख्ञदार्यञ्**), filled with or covered with nose-mucus.

**kh$^{a}$ñĕl ख्ञल्** or **khiñĕl खिञल्** । **नासामलदूषितः** adj. c.g. one who is always defiled with nose-mucus, one who suffers from running at the nose. **-khāryuk$^{u}$ -खारिकु** । **नासामलदूषितः किशोरः** m. a young colt just born, whose nose is always running.

**kh$^{a}$ñĕlad ख्ञलद्** । **नासामलादिभरितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **kh$^{a}$ñĕladiñ ख्ञलदिञ्**), i.q. **kh$^{a}$ñĕdār**, q.v.

**khüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ खंञू-मंचू** f. of **khon$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, see **khanun.**

**khañĕr खञर्** । **वस्त्रादिप्रावृतत्वम्** m. the wearing many clothes, the being well-clothed, see **khon$^{u}$**.

**khīñer खीञर्** । **कार्श्यम्** m. leanness.

**khapa खप** ( = خفه, Old Persian *χapā*), adj. c.g. displeased, vexed, angry. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **कुपितीभवनम्** m.inf. to become angry.

**khaph 1 खफ्** । **कविकाभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **khapi खपि**), a rope halter put on a horse for feeding.

**khaph 2 खफ्** f. in **khapa-khaph खप-खफ्** । **अभीक्ष्णरताहतयः** f. a method of copulation, called in Sanskrit *kīla*.

**khaph 3 खफ्** । **कलकलभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **khapi खपि**), a confused sound, a disturbance (esp. caused by outsiders or naughty children to a peaceful company).

**khapha, khafa** خفه, i.q. **khapa,** q.v.

**khĕph ख्यफ्** । **सञ्चयः, धनादिभागः** f. (sg. dat. **khĕpi ख्यपि**), a pile (esp. of straw, etc., or of sheets of paper); a portion of money or other property (suddenly acquired by plundering, cheating, or the like), a share of property dishonestly acquired. **—athi yiñ$^{ü}$** —अथि यिञ्ञू । धनादिभागहस्तागमनम् f.inf. such a share to be acquired, as ab.

**khōph** खोफ् خوف m. (sg. dat. **khōphas** खोफस्), terror, dread, fear (El., who spells the word *khọ́f*) (K.Pr. 105, *khauf*; Śiv. 1833).

**khaphür$^{ü}$** खफ़्रू । कपालार्धभागः f. one-half of the cranium or brain-pan, generally used —°, as in **kala-kh°**, 'the front half of the cranium of the head,' i.e. the forehead and neighbouring parts of the skull. See **kala**.

**khaphari phamb ʦānun** खफरि फंब् त्सानुन् । कपालार्धतूलप्रवेशनम् to put cotton-wool into the cranium; met. (just as thrusting a very small piece of cotton-wool into a wounded cranium causes intense pain; and as the cotton-wool appears from the pain to be much larger than it really is) greatly to increase another's slight pain (physical or mental) by some petty action.

**khŏph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** खूफ्रू or **khŏp$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** खूप्रू । जीर्णप्राया (शाला हसन्तिका च) f. an old ruined thatched mud hut; an old worn-out **kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** or portable brazier (cf. **khôr$^{u}$ 1**). Cf. **kā̃gri-kh°**, p. 387*a*, l. 8, and **lari-kh°**, s.v. **lür$^{ü}$**.

**khaph$^{a}$th** खफ्थ् (cf. خفّت) । आकस्मिको गर्वः m. (sg. dat. **khaphtas** खफ्तस्), sudden pride or self-conceit (exhibited, without reason, by a fool). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । निर्द्रव्यत्वप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. to expel self-conceit, to take down a person's pride; esp. (of a merchant) to make public his bankruptcy, to disclose the fact that he is at the end of his resources.

**khuphtan** खुफ्तन् adv. (formed from خفت) at bed-time, at the time for going to sleep, about 9.30 p.m. (K.Pr. 177).

**khapal** खपल् । व्यभिचारशीलः m. one who is a fornicator or adulterer, a lecher. Genl. used —°, the first word being such a word as 'sister', 'daughter', or the like, to indicate, in foul abuse, that the person referred to has misconducted himself with such a female relation.

**khapun** खपुन् । व्यभिचारः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khop$^{u}$** खंपु. This verb is impersonal in tenses formed from the past participles) to be one who habitually has unlawful intercourse with women (esp. one who does this forcibly), to be a raper, to be a fornicator, to be an adulterer; to commit adultery (El.).

**khapüñ$^{ü}$** खपंञ्ञू । व्यभिचारः f.inf. conj. 1 (1 p.p. f. **khüp$^{ü}$** खंपू), to have unlawful connexion with a woman (esp. when with one who is unwilling), to rape (so-and-so).

**khāp$^{a}$ra** खापर । पट्टविशेषः m. a kind of fine cloth, muslin.

**khūp$^{a}$ra** खूपर । नारिकेलत्वक् m. the hard shell of a coco-nut (used for the water bowl of the native pipe or hubble-bubble); a chestnut (El. *khuprah*, p. 156 or *khúprah*, p. 11).

**khapoṭ$^{u}$** खपंटु । प्राप्तभङ्गः adj. (f. **khapüṭ$^{ü}$** खपंटू, dat. **khapacĕ** खपच्य), smashed, broken to pieces (e.g. an earthen jar or a skull so broken). A variant form of the f., **khạp$^{ü}$ṭ$^{ü}$** खंप्टू, is used —°, to form diminutives in a contemptuous sense, as in **aina-khạp$^{ü}$ṭ$^{ü}$**, a small mirror of no value; **gur$^{i}$-kh°**, a wretched starved little horse; **kȧr$^{i}$ kh°**, a mean little worn-out bracelet.

**khĕpot$^{u}$** ख्यपंतु । अत्यन्तायोग्यः adj. (f. **khĕpüʦ$^{ü}$ 1** ख्यपंच़ू, for **2**, see **khĕpath**), one who is of dwarfish and ill-proportion form, and who also wears mean clothes, an unsightly scarecrow of a fellow. **-hyuh$^{u}$** -ह्युहु । अत्यन्तायोग्य इव adj. (f. **khĕpüʦ$^{ü}$-hish$^{ü}$** ख्यपंच़ू-हिशू), one who is like such a scarecrow, 'a bit of a scarecrow himself.'

**khĕpȧt$^{i}$ khyōmot$^{u}$** ख्यपंति ख्योमंतु । अतिकुरूपः perf. part. (f. **—khyēmüʦ$^{ü}$** —ख्येमंच़ू), i.q. **khĕpot$^{u}$**.

**khĕpath** ख्यपथ् । लज्जा f. (sg. dat. **khĕpüʦ$^{ü}$ 2** ख्यपंच़ू), a sense of shame, a feeling of disgrace.

**khapāṭas-khapāṭas** खपाटस्-खपाटस् । अतिताडनम् m. a severe cudgelling (as a punishment).

**kh$^{a}$r 1** खर् । अयथावद्वृतम् m. something that has not happened, a cock-and-bull story, a traveller's tale, fiction. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । कृत्रिमवृत्तकथनम् m.inf. to tell a cock-and-bull story, in the presence of someone who knows the truth.

**kh$^{a}$r 2** खर् । काकलादिशब्दानुकरणम् m. onomat. the rustling sound made by paper, or the like. **-kh$^{a}$r** -खर् । काकलादिकृन्तनशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made in tearing paper, or the like. Cf. **khar-khar**, s.v. **khar 4**.

**kh$^{a}$r 3** खर् । स्वश्लाघा m. self-praise, self-glorification, self-laudation.

**kh$^{a}$r 4** खर् । प्रवणे ऊरुगतिः (अधः पतनम्) f. tobogganing down a mountain side (sitting on a sled, or smooth flat stone used as a sled, with the legs straight out in front, and so sliding down). **—trāvüñ$^{ü}$** —त्रावंञ्ञू । सक्थियगतिः f.inf. to toboggan, as ab. **—ʦhunüñ$^{ü}$** —छुनंञ्ञू । अधः पतनप्रक्षेपः f.inf., id.

**kh$^{a}$ra-pat$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** खर-पतंजू । अधः पतनपाषाणः f. 'a toboggan-mat', the smooth flat stone used as a toboggan in Kashmīr.

**kh$^{a}$r 5** खर्, in **kh$^{a}$ra-ponz$^{u}$** खर-पंज़ु । क्लिष्टरेखाः unmeaning scrawls in imitation of writing, made by untaught children, or the like.

**khar 1** खर् خر । खरः m. (f. **khür$^{ü}$** खंरू or **khariñ** खरिञ्), a donkey, an ass (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 26, 73, 104–5, 166, 174, 190, 215, 235, 262; H. iii, 8, 9; v, 7; K. 224); often used ∘—, to indicate the commonest, largest, or coarsest of the kind, like 'horse' in our 'horse-radish', 'a horse-laugh', etc.; cf. **khar-bādām,** bel., and **kharkhasun,** s.v. Towards Islāmābād the word is pronounced **khaḍ** (El.). **-āhang** -आहंग् f. an ass's bray (K.Pr. 235). **-baca** -वच । खरपोतः m. a baby ass, a very young ass's foal. **-bādām** -बादाम् । तिक्तराजादनः m. a kind of bitter almond, see El. s.v. *bádám.* **-bôr$^{u}$** -बोरु । खरभारः m. an ass's load; met. a heavy load, too heavy to be comfortably carried by a man. **-khāv** -खाव् । तिरस्कारितः adj. c.g. an ass-eater; met. one who is universally condemned and vilified (K.Pr. 104). **-khāv gaʦhun** -खाव् गछुन् । निन्द्यीभवनम् m.inf. become a subject of ill-repute, to get a bad name, acquire (justly or unjustly) an evil repute. **-khāv karun** -खाव् करुन् । निन्दापात्रीकरणम् m.inf. to give a person a bad name, to bring him into disrepute (whether deserved or not). **-kan** -कन् m. 'ass-eared', a hare, i.q. **khargōsh,** q.v. s.v. **-kura** -कुर । खरकिशोरः m. an ass's colt; met. a capricious troublesome child. **-lĕd** -ल्यद् । खरविष्ठा f. (sg. dat. **-lĕz$^{ü}$** -ल्यंज़ू), ass's dung. **-mĕng** -म्यंग् । तृणविशेषः m. a kind of grass, said to make man garrulous and mad, when eaten unawares. **-paḍur** -पडुर् । फलविशेषः m. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of pear. **-palana** -पलन । खरपल्ययनम् m. an ass's pack-saddle. **-pūt$^{u}$** -पूतु m. an ass's colt (K.Pr. 104). **-s$^{a}$h** -सह् । सिंहविशेषः m. a certain animal, described as a small-sized leopard that kills only small animals, not larger than an ass. **-ṭōc$^{ü}$** -टाँचू । फलविशेषः f. N. of a certain fruit, a kind of wild pear (El. *khar-ṭánj*). **-ṭōg** टाँग् । खरशब्दः f. the bray of an ass. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । फलभेदोऽल्पः f. N. of a kind of small wild apple. **-ʦam** -ज़म् । खरचर्म f. ass's skin; met. any hard and tough skin, like that of an ass. **-ʦŏth** -चुथ् । खरोपस्थः f. (sg. dat. **ʦŏʦ$^{ü}$** चुंचू), an ass's anus; the generative organs of an ass (male or female). **-ʦūṭh** -चूँठ् । खरपर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **ʦūṭi** चूँटि), an ass's fart. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । खरपालकः m. a man who, as a means of livelihood, owns asses for carrying burdens, an ass driver who owns his asses (L. 459).

**kharas khārun** खरस् खारुन् । खरारोपणम् m.inf. to mount (a person) on an ass; met. to put (a person) to public shame, to disgrace. **—khasun** —खसुन् । खरारोहणम् m.inf. to become mounted on an ass; met. to be put to public shame, to become disgraced (K.Pr. 16, 105; cf. 174).

**khar 2** खर् m. N. of a demon, who was slain by Rāmacandra. He was a younger brother of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 337, 340, 350, 633).

**khar 3** खर् । क्रिमिभेदः m. a certain kind of worm or caterpillar possessing fourteen legs.

**khara-pāv karān** खर-पाव् करान् । अतिशीघ्रतया adv. in great haste, in great hurry, without time for sitting down (u.w. vbs. of giving, taking, etc.). **-zang-hyuh$^{u}$** -ज़ंग्-हिहु । अतिसूक्ष्मः adj. (f. **-zang-hish$^{ü}$** -ज़ंग्-हिशू), like the leg of this worm; hence, very small, minute, microscopic.

**khar 4** खर् in **khar-khar** खर्-खर् । शुष्कचर्मध्वनिः m. onomat. the rattling or rustling sound made by skins of dry leather, or similar dry sheets. Cf. **kh$^{a}$r-kh$^{a}$r,** s.v. **kh$^{a}$r 2.**

**khar 5** खर् adj. c.g. bitter (El.). Cf. **khāra 3.**

**khar 6,** see **khür$^{ü}$ 3.**

**khār 1** खार् । लोहकारः m. (sg. abl. **khāra 1** खार; the pl. dat. of this word is **khāran 1** खारन्, which is to be distinguished from **khāran 2,** q.v., s.v.), a blacksmith, an iron worker (cf. **bandūka-khār,** p. 111*b*, l. 46; K.Pr. 46; H. xi, 17); a farrier (El.). This word is often a part of a name, and in such case comes at the end (W. 118) as in **Wahab khār,** Wahab the smith (H. ii, 12; vi, 17).

**khāra-basta** खार-बसत । चर्मप्रसेविका f. the skin bellows of a blacksmith. **-büṭh$^{ü}$** -बंठू । लोहकारभित्तिः f. the wall of a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-bāy** -बाय् । लोहकारपत्नी f. a blacksmith's wife (Gr.Gr. 34). **-dŏkur$^{u}$** -द्वकुरु । लोहकारायोघनः m. a blacksmith's hammer, a sledge-hammer. **-gȧj$^{i}$** -गंजि or **-güj$^{ü}$** -गंजू । लोहकारचुल्लिः f. a blacksmith's furnace or hearth. **-hāl** -हाल् । लोहकारकन्दुः f. (sg. dat. **-höj$^{ü}$** -हांजू), a blacksmith's smelting furnace; cf. **hāl 5.** **-kūr$^{ü}$** -कूरू । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter. **-koṭ$^{u}$** -कंटु । लोहकारपुत्रः m. the son of a blacksmith, esp. a skilful son, who can work at the same profession. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** -कंटू । लोहकारकन्या f. a blacksmith's daughter, esp. one who has the virtues and qualities properly belonging to her father's profession or caste. **-mĕʦ$^{ü}$ 1** -म्यंचू । लोहकारमृत्तिका f. (for **2,** see **khāra 3**), 'blacksmith's earth,' i.e. iron-ore. **-nĕcyuw$^{u}$** -न्यचिवु । लोहकारात्मजः m. a blacksmith's son. **-nay** -नय् । लोहकारनालिका f. (for **khāranay 2,** see **khārun**), the trough into which the blacksmith allows melted iron to flow after smelting. **-ʦ$^{a}$ñĕ** -च़ञ । लोहकारशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal used by blacksmiths in their furnaces. **-wān** -वान् ।

लोहकारापणः m. a blacksmith's shop, a forge, smithy (K.Pr. 30). **-waṭh -वठ् ।** आघाताधारशिला m. (sg. dat. **-waṭi -वटि**), the large stone used by a blacksmith as an anvil.

**khār 2 खार्** or **khwār ख्वार्** خوار । दरिद्रीभूतः adj. c.g. poor, distressed, become poor, reduced to poverty; deserted, abandoned, friendless, wretched (Śiv. 421, Rām. 1697); abject, vile, base, contemptible (cf. **khārakhas**) (K.Pr. 247); ruined, desolate (El.); ruined, destroyed, spoiled (K.Pr. 248, Rām. 1380–1); distraught, full of anxiety or sorrow (Rām. 1623). **—gōmot^u^ —गोम॑तु ।** दारिद्र्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **-gömüts^ü^ -गा॑म॑च़ू**), become poor; become contemptible, despised, despicable (YZ. 486); become distressed, become full of anxiety or sorrow, distraught (Rām. 1463, 1665); etc., as ab. **—karun —करुन् ।** दुःखितीकरणम् m.inf. to reduce a person to distress or poverty (e.g. by unkindness, by robbing him, or by seducing him to profligacy) (Rām. 1386, 1481); to make despised, bring to contempt (YZ. 37, 568); to ruin, destroy (Rām. 1380). **—ta kharāba —त खराब ।** अतिदुर्गतः adj. c.g. reduced to the greatest straits, greatly distressed (by loss of livelihood); reduced to distress (by disease), etc.

**khār 3 खार् ।** खारी f. (sg. dat. **khör^ü^ 1 खो॒रू**, Gr.Gr. 71), an ass's load (the *kharwār* of Persia and India); a dry measure containing sixteen **trakh** of $11\frac{19}{175}$ lb. each, and hence equal to $177\frac{129}{175}$ lb. avoirdupois (L. 243). According to El., however, a **trakh** is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and a **khār** is hence 152 lb. (K.Pr. 5, 28, 90, 106, 118, 138, 168; W. 103; Śiv. 591, 1795). By local custom, a **khār** of rice, maize, and barley consists of only 15 **trakhs**, or $166\frac{2}{3}\frac{2}{5}$ lb. (L. l.c.). As a measure of land, a **khār** represents the area which is supposed to require a **khār** weight of rice-seed, or exactly 4 British acres (L. l.c.). **-bôr^u^ -वोरु ।** खारी भारश्च m. a load (of grain, or the like) weighing one **khār**. **khār ḍŏḍ khār खार् ड्वड् खार् ।** खारी सार्धखारी वा f. about one or one and a half **khār** (in weight). **—maṭi khasüñ^ü^ —मटि खस॑ञू ।** समर्पितीभवनम् f.inf. a **khār** weight to mount on the shoulder; met. a heavy responsibility to be imposed upon one (e.g. to find oneself responsible for the support of a large family when one is without the necessary means). **—z^a^khör^ü^ —ज़्खा॑रू ।** खारी खारीद्वयं वा f. about one or two **khār** (in weight).

**khör^ü^-hond^u^ खा॑रु-ह॑न्दु ।** खारीपूरणयोग्यः adj. (f. **-hünz^ü^ -ह॑ञ्ज़ू**), of a **khār**; hence (of a basket, or the like) large enough to contain a **khār** (of grain, etc.).

**khör^ü^v-pöṭh^i^ खा॑रुव्-पा॑ठि** or **-pöṭhin -पा॑ठिन् ।** खारीशः adv. in *khārs*, i.e. in a large number of *khārs*, in an indefinite number of *khārs*.

**khār 4 खार्** خار m. a thorn (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827), i.q. **khāra 2,** q.v.

**khār 5 खार्** (Śiv. 1795), see **khör^ü^ 2.**

**khara 1 खर** adj. c.g. good, excellent; genuine, real, true; just, fair, right; upright, sincere (Gr.M.); clear, manifest, permanently bright (Śiv. 1642, 1774); cf. **khor^u^ 6. —karun —करुन् ।** सुज्ञातीकरणम् m.inf. to make clearly intelligible, to make clearly understood. **-sara karun -सर करुन् ।** सम्यङ्निर्णयविधानम् m.inf. to make a clear enquiry; hence, after due investigation to decide correctly.

**khara 2 खर** adj. c.g. standing up, erect, upright; standing, stationary; (of something which may be liquid, etc.) solid, undissolved (Śiv. 336); solid, substantial, firm (Śiv. 330, 340, 625); ready, prepared (Śiv. 1586). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to stand up, become erect; (of one asleep) to rise from sleep, to be aroused, to be awakened, to awake (K. 232). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् ।** स्थिरीभवनम् m.inf. to remain standing, to stand, stay, wait; esp. to stand in attendance, or in order to help.

**khara 3, 4 खर** sg. abl. of **khar 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**khāra 2 खार** ( = خار) or **khār 4 खार्** (L.V. 96, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 827) । द्वेषः m. (for **1**, see **khār 1**), a thorn, prickle, spine (K.Pr. 47; Śiv. 827, 1530); (in Kāshmīrī) envy, jealousy, secret hate; desire (El., YZ. 52); great sorrow (Rām. 1484, cf. **khār 2**). **-khāra -खार** (= خار خار) । अत्युत्कण्ठा, अन्तर्द्वेषोत्पत्तिः m. disquietude; longing for something unobtained or unobtainable; the growth of secret hatred. Cf. **khura-khura,** s.v. **khura 1.**

**khāra 3 खार** adj. c.g. salt, saline, brackish. **—mĕts^ü^ 2 —म्यॅच़ू ।** क्षारमृत्तिका f. (for **1**, see **khār 1**), saline soil, soil impregnated with alkali, sour soil (the *kharzamin* of L. 321). **—wôñ^u^ —वोञु ।** लवणजलम् m. salt water, brackish water.

**khāra 4 खार** in **khāra-wāl खार-वाल् ।** आरोपणावरोहणे f. raising and lowering; bringing up and down (e.g. a great load or equipment up and down in mountainous country); (in Śaiva philosophy) the raising of the soul to the **Brahma-randr** (Brahmarandhra, p. 121*a*, l. 8) and the bringing it down again.

**khȧr^i^ ख॑रि** in **khȧr^i^-khara ख॑रि-खर** adj. c.g. (K. 446), translated by the Sanskrit commentator *bhītyā udyōgī*, or 'strenuous by fear', rendered courageous by terror, having the courage of despair. Cf. **khūr^u^ 5** and **khara 2.**

**khair 1** खैर् خیر or **khör** खा॑र् خار m. good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal (K.Pr. 25, 103, 150). **dwā-yi-khör,** a prayer for (so-and-so's) welfare (H. i, 3); cf. **khör$^{ü}$ 3.** **-khāh** خیر خواہ m. a well-wisher; a government spy (L. 421). **-khöhī** خیر خواہی f. the profession of a government spy (L. 421).

**khair 2** (? spelling) in **khair-pōsh** (?) खैर्-पोश् m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El.). Probably **khür$^{ü}$-pōsh** ख॑रू-पोश्. Cf. **khor$^{u}$ 1** and **kūrū.**

**khȧir,** see **khür$^{ü}$ 5.**

**khaira** खैर । खदिरचूर्णः m. catechu powder.

**khēra** खेर । सेतुविशेषः m. the rope bridge used over rivers in Kashmīr.

**khir** खिर् or (Śiv. 374) **khyīr** ख्यीर् or **khīr** खीर् । पायसम् m. (sg. abl. **khira 1** खिर), rice-milk, a dish made of rice and milk (rice, parboiled in water, is again boiled in milk, with the addition of sugar, and sometimes spices, etc.); cf. **kshīr,** of which this is another form. **—bög$^{a}$run** —बा॑गरुन् । पायसविभजनम् m.inf. to divide out rice-milk; (among Hindūs) after an offering of rice-milk to a god, to divide the remainder amongst relations, servants, etc.; esp. such a division of an offering of rice-milk made to the goddess Śītalā, after a child has recovered from smallpox. **—bāwun** —बावुन् । पायसार्पणम् m.inf. (among Hindūs) to offer rice-milk in worshipping a god. **—karun** —करुन् । पायससम्पादनम् m.inf. to prepare rice-milk; esp. (among Hindūs) to prepare rice-milk for an offering to Śītalā, as ab.

**khira-bahugun** खिर-बहुगुन् । पायसाल्पस्थाली m. a small brazen vessel (v. **bahugun**) full of rice-milk; the amount of rice-milk contained in such a vessel. **-dīk$^{i}$ca** -दीकिच । पायसस्थाली m. a saucepan in which rice-milk is prepared, or which is filled with it. **-khôs$^{u}$** -खोसु । पायसकंसः m. a metal cup full of rice-milk. **-pröpyun$^{u}$** -प्रा॑पिनु । पायसनैवेद्यम् m. (among Hindūs) after rice-milk has been offered to a god, the amount that remains over and above, and that is consumed by the worshipper, his friends, servants, etc. **-sāl** -साल् । पायसभुक्तिनिमन्त्रणम् m. (among Hindūs) an invitation to a meal of rice-milk. **-thāl** -थाल् । पायसस्थालम् m. a metal dish containing rice-milk. **-ṭôk$^{u}$** -टोकु । पायसशरावः m. an earthenware platter of rice-milk. **-ṭūr$^{u}$** -टूरु । पायसपात्रम् m. a metal cup or bowl of rice-milk. **-ṭȫṭh$^{ü}$** -टा॑ँठू । अल्पपायसम् f. a trickle of rice-milk; hence, a mere drop or two of it, a very little rice-milk.

**khira 2** खिर (= خیره) । उद्धतः adj. e.g. froward, insolent, uncontrolled, uncontrollable, ungovernable, arrogant (of one who has grown up without proper control, and with evil associates); astonished (El. *khirah*). **—gōmot$^{u}$** —गोम॑तु । उच्छृङ्खलत्वं प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—gömütsü** —गा॑म॑छू), become insolent, etc., as ab. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । उच्छृङ्खलत्वप्राप्तिः m.inf. to become insolent, etc., as ab.

**khir$^{i}$** खिरि, etc., see **khyur$^{u}$.**

**khŏr 1** खुर् । पादः m. a foot; esp. the human foot (YZ. 79; Śiv. 1640; K. 88, 427, 605). Cf. **khōr 2.**

**khŏra-bāna** खुर-बान । पादुका m. a shoe, boot, etc.; cf. **khōra-bāna,** s.v. **khōr 2** (W. 111, *khwarạ-bāna*). **-gaṇḍ** -गंड । गतिनिरोधः m. tying the feet; met. making a child stay in one place (in order to keep it in good behaviour); cf. **khōra-gaṇḍ,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-kôn$^{u}$** -कोनु । पादविस्मृतिशीलः (f. **-kön̄$^{ü}$** -का॑ञू), 'foot one-eyed,' i.e. one who does not know his own shoes and who habitually, when leaving a house, takes someone else's shoes. In this connexion the Kāshmīrī shoe may be compared with our umbrella. The shoes are, of course, left outside the door on entering a house; cf. **khōra-kôn$^{u}$,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-nyŏṭh** -न्यूठ् । पादाङ्गुष्ठः m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas** -न्यूठस्), the thumb of the foot, the great toe; cf. **khōra-nyŏṭh,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-phȧl$^{i}$** -फ॑लि । शोभनाल्पपादौ m.pl. foot-pearls, the pretty tender feet of a baby, or the like; cf. **khōra-phol$^{u}$,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **-roṭ$^{u}$** -र॑टु । विघातः m. seizing the feet; met. impeding (a person); cf. **khōra-roṭ$^{u}$,** s.v. **khōr 2** (cf. K. 83). **-shā̃d** -शाँद् or **-shānd** -शांद् । ऊर्ध्वाधःकरणम् m. (turning a person round in bed) so that his feet are where his head was and vice versa (done as an alleviation in sickness); as adv. (आपादस्कन्धदेशम्) from foot to shoulder; cf. **khōra-shā̃d,** s.v. **khōr 2.** **khŏra karun shānd,** to walk from the foot of the bed to the pillow (H. v, 5). **-trūn$^{u}$** -ट्रूनु । पादत्राणवस्त्रम् m. a stocking. **-ṭyoṇḍ$^{u}$** -ट्यंडु । पादाग्रम् m. the tip of the foot, the tip of the toes. Cf. **khōra-ṭyoṇḍ$^{u}$,** s.v. **khōr 2.**

**khŏras-pĕṭh khŏr tshunun** खुरस्-प्यठ खुर् छुनुन् । विद्वेषपूर्वको मिथ्यादोषारोपः m.inf. to put a foot on the foot; met. out of hatred to bring a false charge (against a person).

**khŏr 2** खुर् or **khōr 1** खोर् or **khor$^{u}$ 4** ख॑रु (q.v.) خور adj. and subst. m. eating; an eater; used —° as in **gŏta-khŏr,** one who eats dives, a diver; **caki-khōr,** an eater of desire, i.e. an old servant ready to attend to one's every want (p. 168*b*, l. 48).

**khōr 2** खोर् । पादः m. the foot of any living being, i.q. **khŏr 1,** q.v. According to El. this word properly means 'instep', but is generally used for 'foot'. In Gr.M. it is once extended to mean 'leg' (K.Pr. 110, 154, 248, 260; YZ. 535; Śiv. 200, 1829; Rām. 355, 477, 634, 710, 1092, 1201, 1250, 1254, 1432, 1633; H. v, 9; K. 32, 119, 187, etc.). **—darun —दरुन् । पादस्थिरता** m.inf. the foot to be firm; the foot to be steady (in slippery places, or the like). **—dārun —दारुन् । पादधारणम्** m.inf. to plant the foot firmly; to stand perfectly steady. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । पादस्थापनम्** m.inf. to put the foot; esp. to put down the foot to save oneself, when one stumbles or slips. **—phuṭun —फुटुन् । पादभङ्गः** m.inf. breaking or dislocation of the foot to occur (K.Pr. 222). **—phuṭ$^{a}$run —फुट्रुन । पादभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to cause breaking or dislocation of the foot (Rām. 552). **-pĕṭh mārun -प्यठ् मारुन** m.inf. (for **khōras-p° m°**) to slay (an animal) over the feet, i.e. near the closed feet of the person for whose benefit it is sacrificed (K.Pr. 158). **—sārun —सारुन् । पादस्पर्शः** m.inf. to feel for with the feet (e.g. searching about with one's feet for one's clothes in the dark, or a blind man feeling his steps). **—thawun —थवुन् । पादन्यासः** m.inf. to put down the feet (on the ground); esp. the setting down of the feet as part of a Hindū wedding ceremony. **—tshĕnun —छ्यनुंन् । पादव्रणोद्भवः** m.inf. the foot to become cut or wounded (e.g. from violent contact with a stone). **—tsaṭun —त्सटुन् । पादच्छेदनम्** m.inf. to cut off or amputate the foot (e.g. as a punishment, in a surgical operation, or as the result of an accident). **—wahārun —वहारुन् । पादप्रसारिका** m.inf. to spread out the feet, to lie at full length (K.Pr. 236; cf. K. 605, **khŏr wa°**); met. to take rest after hard work. **-z$^{a}$h -ज़ह् । पादद्वन्द्वम्** m.pl. the two feet, the feet (of a person).

**khōra-bāna खोर-वान । उपानदादि** m. a shoe, a boot; cf. **khŏra-bāna,** s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-gaṇḍ -गंड । पादबन्धनम्** m. tying the feet (e.g. as a punishment); met. being unable to get about owing to pressing engagements (e.g. a marriage) at home; cf. **khŏra-gaṇḍ,** s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-hol$^{u}$ -ह॑लु । वक्रपादः** adj. (f. **-hüj$^{ü}$ -ह॑जू**), crooked-legged, bandy-legged, knock-kneed (either from birth or through disease, etc.). **-han -हन् । अल्पः पादः** f. a small foot (e.g. a child's foot or a man's foot small in proportion to his other limbs). **-hor$^{u}$ -ह॑रु । पादयुगम्** m. a pair of feet, the feet (of a two-footed being). **-kôn$^{u}$ -कोनु । पादकाणः** m. i.q. **khŏra-kôn$^{u}$,** q.v. s.v. **khŏr 1**; (also) one who cannot get about owing to not being able to find his shoes. **-mŏy -म्वय्** or **-mŏyā -म्वया । सूक्ष्मः पादः** f. a delicate little foot (e.g. that of a child or of a beautiful girl). **-nam -नम् । पादाङ्गुलीनखः** m. a toe-nail. **-nyuk$^{u}$ -निकु । सूक्ष्मपादः** adj. (f. **-nic$^{ü}$ -निचू**), small footed, having the foot small as compared with other limbs. **-nyŏṭh -न्यूठ् । पादाङ्गुष्ठः** m. (sg. dat. **-nyŏṭhas -न्यूठस्**), the great toe, i.q. **khŏra-nyŏṭh,** s.v. **khŏr 1** (K. 631). **-phol$^{u}$ -फ॑लु । कोमलः पादः** m. a foot-pearl, the delicate foot of a beautiful girl; cf. **khŏra-phāl$^{i}$,** s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-roṭ$^{u}$ -र॑टु । पाद-रोधनम्, अन्तरायविधानम्** m., i.q. **khŏra-roṭ$^{u}$,** s.v. **khŏr 1** (K.Pr. 236). **-shā̃d -शाँद्** or **-shānd -शांद् । आपादस्कन्धदेशम्,** i.q. **khŏra-shā̃d,** s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-shēr -शेर् । आपादतलमस्तकम्** adv. from foot to head, from head to foot. **-ṭyonḍ$^{u}$ -ट्यंडु । पादाङ्गुल्यग्रम्** m., i.q. **khŏra-ṭyonḍ$^{u}$,** s.v. **khŏr 1.** **-tshoṭ$^{u}$ -छ॑टु । ह्रस्वपादः** adj. (f. **-tshüṭ$^{ü}$ -छ॑टू**), small-footed, having the feet small in comparison with the other limbs. **-tsoṭ$^{u}$ -त्स॑टु । छिन्नखुरः** adj. (f. **-tsüṭ$^{ü}$ -त्स॑टू**), having the feet cut off, as in **khōr tsaṭun,** ab.; having no feet from birth. **-zyūṭh$^{u}$ -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घपादः** adj. (f. **-zīṭh$^{ü}$ -ज़ीठू**), long-footed, having the feet long, as compared with the other limbs.

**khūr$^{i}$-hujara खूरि-हुजर । पादयुता शाला** m. a foot-house, i.e. a lean-to house built against the wall of a larger one. Such houses quickly become distorted and crooked; hence, met. anyone of a crooked, deceitful nature. **-tál$^{i}$ -त॑लि । पादाधः** adv. to or from under the feet (e.g. put under the feet, or take up from under the feet) (cf. K.Pr. 24, *khor tal*).

**khōr 3 खोर्** in **khōr gatshun खोर् गछुन् । अतिजीर्णीभवनम्** m.inf. (of a living being) to become thin, to become wasted; (of clothes, or the like) to become worn out. Cf. **khār 2.**

**khör खा॑र् ,خار,** see **khair 1.**

**khör$^{i}$ खा॑रि** (Śiv. 196, 1895), i.q. **khūr$^{ü}$ 2,** q.v. Cf. **khör$^{ü}$ 6.**

**khörī खा॑री** خاری f. meanness; ignominy. **ba-khörī,** ignominiously (Rām. 1186).

**khor$^{u}$ 1 ख॑रु । सरोजः पत्रभेदः** m. N. of a round-leafed swamp-plant (considered by natives to be a kind of lotus, cf. **bŏd-khor$^{u}$,** p. 83*b*, l. 9). *Limnanthemum nymphoides* (L. 71 *khur*, Śiv. 1837). It is much valued as a food for cattle which increases the yield of milk. Cf. **buḍa-khor$^{u}$, bŏṭa-khor$^{u}$, gur$^{i}$-khor$^{u}$,** s.vv. **buḍa, bŏṭa,** and **gur$^{u}$.** Probably the *kúrú* of El. which he translates *Villarsia nymphoides*. Cf. also **khair 2.**

**khár$^{i}$-nal ख॑रि-नल् । पत्रविशेषनालम्** m. the stem of this plant, which is cooked as a vegetable. **-püj$^{ü}$ -प॑जू । जलजपत्रविशेषकण्डोलः** f. a kind of large basket full of the leaves of this plant. **-waṭh$^{a}$r -व॑थर् । पत्रविशेषः** m. a leaf of this plant.

**khor$^{u}$ 2 खंरु । खल्वाट:** adj. (f. **khür$^{ü}$ 1 खंरू**), one who is afflicted with scald-head (*Tinea capitis*), one bald-headed from this cause, a scald-head, a bald-head, cf. **kharēla** and **khür$^{ü}$ 4** (W. 144, *khor*); met. a mean, dirty, person; cf. **guh$^{i}$-khür$^{ü}$**, p. 280*b*, l. 21, a wicked man; **kharis-rāj**, a wicked man's reign (K.Pr. 105).

**khȧr$^{i}$-khapa खंरि-खप । निर्हेतुकाहङ्कार:** m. 'anger of a scald-head'; met. groundless arrogance. **khȧr$^{i}$-parmāna खंरि-पर्मान । क्षुद्रखलति:** m. a scald-headed weigh-man, a bald-headed fellow employed by a merchant to put the weights into the pan of the scales; a scald-head who is a mean fellow even among other scald-heads.

**khari-kala खरि-कल । इन्द्रलुप्तरोगयुक्तशिरा:** m. a scald-headed fellow; a term of abuse used in scolding children. **-kashun yun$^{u}$ -कशुन् यिनु । खलतित्वकण्डूत्युद्गम:** m.inf. the itch of a scald-head to come on.

**khor$^{u}$ 3 खंरु** m. a certain measure of grain, a load of twelve local seers, eight of these being equal to a *khār* of ninety-six local seers, see **aiṭha khor$^{u}$ path,** p. 66*b*, l. 18, and **khār 3**; (in cutting crops or grass) a certain measure consisting of twelve handfuls, or as much as can be grasped twelve times in the hand, two sheaves, see **dā̃-khor$^{u}$**, p. 230*a*, l. 14, and **gāsa-khor$^{u}$**, p. 307*b*, l. 26 (K.Pr. 132, *khur*).

**khor$^{u}$ 4 खंरु** m., i.q. **khŏr 2,** an eater, used —°, as in **añĕma-khor$^{u}$**, an eater of rice-gruel, **g$^{a}$sa-khor$^{u}$**, an eater of filth (see **añĕma** and **g$^{a}$s**). Cf. **khŏr 2.**

**khor$^{u}$ 5 खंरु** m. disapproval, blame, censure (K.Pr. 218, 221, *khur*). Cf. **kharun.**

**khor$^{u}$ 6 खंरु** adj. c.g. (f. **khür$^{ü}$ 2 खंरू**), i.q. **khara 1,** pure, genuine; pure, unalloyed (K.Pr. 206, *khur*, opp. to **khŏṭ$^{u}$**); i.q. **khara 2,** erect, standing up (cf. **kan 1**).

**khôr$^{u}$ 1 खोरु । भग्न-हसन्तिका (भग्नकण्डोल:)** m. the old worn basket-work round the outside of a disused **kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** or portable brazier, when the inner earthenware vessel for retaining the burning coals has been broken and thrown away. It is often used for carrying fish, see **gāḍa-khôr$^{u}$**, p. 276*a*, l. 46. Cf. **khŏph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$.**

**khôr$^{u}$ 2 खोरु । खारीपरिमाणवान्** adj. (f. **khör$^{ü}$ खांरू**), equal to a *khār*, weighing or measuring a *khār* (see **khār 3**); often —°, as in **aḍ-khôr$^{u}$**, weighing half a *khār*; **hatabŏd$^{i}$-khôr$^{u}$**, weighing hundreds of *khārs* (H. ix, 9); cf. **aiṭh, dah, ḍāy. -bôr$^{u}$ -बोरु । खारी-भार:** m. a load weighing a **khār.**

**khôr$^{u}$ 3 खोरु** in **graṭa-khôr$^{u}$**, i.q. **khör$^{ü}$ 2,** q.v.

**khör$^{ü}$ 2 खांरू । पिट-विशेष:** f. (for **1,** see **khār 3**), a large basket receptacle made of withies used in mills. It receives the wheat, etc., to be ground, and delivers it to the mill-stones. In the compound **graṭa-khôr$^{u}$,** see **graṭa,** the word is masc. (Śiv. 1914; in Śiv. 1795, *khār*).

**khör$^{ü}$ 3 खांरू** (خیر) good; goodness; good fortune, prosperity, welfare, well-being, weal; health, happiness; cf. **khair 1. -shēr -शेर् । सुखदु:खम्** m. happiness or sorrow, prosperity or misfortune (used in expressions of doubt and the like).

**khör$^{ü}$ 4 खांरू** f. of **khôr$^{u}$ 2;** see also **khārun.**

**khör$^{ü}$ 5 खांरू** f. the pl. nom. of this word is **khārĕ खार्य** which occurs in **danda-khārĕ,** the sockets of the teeth, the gums. See **dand 1,** p. 224*b*, l. 23.

**khör$^{ü}$ 6 खांरू** in **bāna-khör$^{ü}$** f., the weight of carrying on a household, p. 109*b*, l. 35; cf. **khör$^{i}$**, possibly a met. use of **khūr$^{ü}$ 2.**

**khör$^{ü}$ 7 खांरू** in **hĕwawañĕ khör$^{ü}$**, even at the very beginning. ? sg. dat. of **khār 3.**

**khur** (K.Pr. 218, 221), see **khor$^{u}$ 3, 5,** and **khür$^{ü}$ 4.**

**khura 1 खुर** in **khura-khura खुर-खुर । उत्कंठा** m. longing for something unobtained or unobtainable (K.Pr. 57, *khur-khurah*, translated 'proudness'). Cf. **khāra-khāra,** p. 408*b*, l. 31.

**khura 2 खुर । परुष:** adj. c.g. roughened (of a stone, or the like originally smooth, but become rough by lapse of time). **—dūj$^{ü}$ —दूजू । परुषा पट्टिका** f. a writing board which has become rough through constant use or through dirt; see **dūj$^{ü}$. —gōmot$^{u}$ —गोमंतु । पारुष्यं प्राप्त:** perf. part. (f. **gömüʦ$^{ü}$ गांमंचू**), become roughened, as ab. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । पारुष्यप्राप्ति:** m.inf. to become roughened, as ab.

**khūr$^{i}$ खूरि,** see **khōr 2** as well as **khūr$^{u}$** (1–5).

**khur$^{u}$ खुरु । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वम्** m. the condition of being spoiled by many knots and tangles (of thread taken from the spinning wheel or in hanks); met. (of a business) the condition of being tangled or complicated, utter confusion; torment, vexation (Rām. 1510). **—aʦun —अचुन् । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेश:** m.inf. knottiness to enter, to become spoiled by being tangled and knotted, as ab.); met. (of a business) to become tangled and complicated, as ab. **—ʦānun —चानुन् । ग्रन्थिदूषितत्वप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to make tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to throw into utter confusion, as ab. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । व्यस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. tangledness to come, to become tangled, as ab.; (of a business) to become utterly confused, as ab.

**khur$^{i}$-kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** खुरि-काँग्रू । दोषसंघातः f. 'a brazier (full) of tangles', i.e. a collection of many faults (as when a number of new faults appear in something originally faulty). **-khōkhos$^{u}$** -खोखंसु । खुर्खुटाधिकरणम् m. a public office, or place of public business which, in order to harass the people, is filled with false accusations. For the Sanskrit word *khurkhuṭādhikaraṇam*, see RT.Tr. vii, 298 n.; cf. **khōkhos$^{u}$**. **-māv yiñ$^{ü}$** -माव् यिञू । अतिव्याकुलीभवनम् f.inf. to be at one's wit's end, owing to failure to accomplish some difficult task. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । जालविशेषः m. 'a tangle-net', a kind of fishing-net (Rām. 1781).

**khuris-manz yun$^{u}$** खुरिस्-मज़् यिनु । सदोषकर्ममध्यपातः m.inf. to find oneself suddenly entangled in some very objectionable business.

**khur$^{ü}$** खुरू । शणसूत्रम् f. a 'tangle-net', a kind of net used by boat-men; cf. **khur$^{i}$-zāl,** s.v. **khur$^{u}$** (K.Pr. 112, *khuri*). **-wālawösh$^{ü}$** -वालवांशू । जालरूपा वागुरा f. a springe attached to a net, used by hunters for catching deer and birds.

**khūr$^{u}$ 1** खूरु । पर्यङ्कादिपादः m. the leg of a bed, stool, or the like. Cf. **khōr 2.**

**khūr$^{u}$ 2** खूरु । उकारस्वरलिपिः m. the name for the sign for non-initial *u* in the Śāradā character, corresponding to, and closely resembling in form, the Nāgarī ु. The sign for the corresponding long vowel is **ar-khūr$^{ü}$,** q.v.

**khūr$^{u}$ 3** खूरु । क्षुरः m. a razor (Gr.M., L. 463).

**khūr$^{u}$ 4** खूरु । अरित्रम् m. an oar, a paddle (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1780, 1804).

**khūr$^{u}$ 5** खूरु adj. (f. **khūr$^{ü}$** खूरू or **khūr$^{ü}$** खूंरू), afraid, fearful, used —°, as in **aḍ-khūr$^{u}$,** p. 10*a*, l. 25, half-afraid, timid. Cf. **khōrun.**

**khūr$^{ü}$ 1** खूरू । पार्ष्णिः f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), the heel (El. *khúr*, m., Gr.M.); met. a great hindrance (K.Pr. 119). **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू । पार्ष्णिघातः f.inf. to use the heel; hence, (in riding) to spur a horse, etc., with the heel.

**khōrĕ tachañĕ** खोर्य तछञ । पीडाकुलता f.pl.inf. the heels to pare (the earth); met. to be agitated or distraught with pain or sorrow (as if one who was unable to use his limbs was being dragged along with his heels scraping the ground).

**khōri gōmot$^{u}$** खोरि गोमंतु । छिन्नपार्ष्णिभागः perf. part. (f. **gömüʦ$^{ü}$** गांमंचू), (of a shoe, etc.) gone at the heel, having the heel worn away. **-hol$^{u}$** -हंलु । वक्रपार्ष्णिः adj. (f. **-hüj$^{ü}$** -हंजू), crooked-heeled. **-raz** -रज़् । पादबन्धनरज्जुः f. a strap at the heel of a shoe, used to fasten it more firmly when the wearer is going a long distance. **-wôl$^{u}$ 1** -वोलु । पार्ष्णिभागयुतः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ 1** -वाज्यञ्), (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōridār 1** and **khōrĕl**).

**khūr$^{ü}$ 2** खूरू । आपत्तिः f. (sg. dat. **khōrĕ** खोर्य), affliction, distress of mind (Śiv. 196, 1895, **khör$^{i}$**) (e.g. that occurring to a servant in a great house owing to the commission of some fault); cf. **khōridār 2** and **khōrilad.** **—yiñ$^{ü}$** —यिञू । आपदधिगमः f.inf. such distress of mind to come to one.

**khōri-wôl$^{u}$ 2** खोरि-वोलु । आपद्युतः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who suffers from such distress of mind (i.q. **khōridār 2**).

**kh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** खंरू । स्खलनम् f. a fall due to slipping on a smooth or greasy surface, a slip.

**khür$^{ü}$ 3** खंरू । रागाभावः f. (for **1** and **2,** see **khor$^{u}$ 2** and **6**), want of affection, dislike (for a person); cf. **kharun.** **—gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$** —गंछ्ञू । अरुच्युत्पत्तिः f.inf. want of affection to occur, love for a person to cease, love to be changed to hate; (for an inan. obj.) liking to cease, a sudden aversion to be felt.

**khür$^{ü}$ 4** खंरू । खलतित्वम् f. scald-head, *Tinea capitis*; —° met. a condition of humiliation or mortification; cf. **gana-khür$^{ü}$,** p. 287*b*, l. 27; cf. **khor$^{u}$ 2** and **kharil 2** (El. *khar*, m.; Gr.Gr. 33, 35 f.; K.Pr. 111, *khur*).

**khür$^{ü}$ 5** खंरू or **khariñ** खरिञ् । खरी f. a jenny-ass, a she-ass, see **khar 1** (El. *khäir*, W. 17).

**khūr$^{ü}$** खूंरू in **ar-khūr$^{ü}$,** q.v.; cf. **khūr$^{u}$ 2.**

**kah$^{a}$r** कह्र् قہر m. force, violence, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath, vengeance. Cf. **dayĕ-kah$^{a}$r,** p. 266*a*, l. 16, and **kahār.**

**kahar** कहर् m. a palanquin-bearer, a dooley-bearer (Śiv. 84).

**kahār** कहार् قہار (for قہر) । अन्यं प्रति कोपाविष्कारः force, power, vehemence, severity; rage, fury, wrath; in Kāshmīrī, esp. anger against a servant for some fault or impropriety. Cf. **kah$^{a}$r.**

**kahari** कहरि adj. e.g. very wrathful, furious with rage (Rām. 309). Cf. **kah$^{a}$r.**

**khrọ̆b$^{u}$** ख्रंबु । पात्राघातन्युब्जता m. a dent (e.g. caused by a blow given to a metal vessel). **—aʦun** —अचुन् । आविद्धताप्रवेशः m.inf. a dent to be made, as ab. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । आविद्धतानिष्कासनम् m.inf. to straighten out a dent. **—ʦānun** —चानुन् । आविद्धतायाः प्रवेशनम् m.inf. to cause or make a dent.

**kharāb** खराब् خراب or (cf. **khār 2**) **kharāba** खराब । दुष्ट, विनष्टः adj. e.g. ruined, spoiled, desolate, depopulated, wasted; abandoned, lost, miserable, wretched;

bad, worthless, vitiated, corrupt, noxious, vicious. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** **नष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become bad, ruined, spoiled, etc., as ab. (materially or morally). **—karun —करुन् ।** **विनष्टीकरणम्** m.inf. to make bad, ruin, spoil, corrupt, as ab. (materially or morally) (YZ. 49, 179, 209).

**khrŏbⁱdār ख्रॗविदार् । आविद्धतावान्** adj. c.g. dented (of a metal vessel by a blow, or the like).

**kāhᵃrubā काहरुबा** کاهربا m. (sg. dat. **kāhᵃrubāhas काहरुबाहस्**), 'straw-attracting,' yellow amber; (in Kāshmīrī) a loadstone, a magnet (Gr.M.).

**khrŏbⁱlad ख्रॗविलद् । आविद्धतावान्** adj. c.g., i.q. **khrŏbⁱdār,** q.v.

**kharbuz खर्बुज़्** (= خربزه) **। खर्बूजम्** m. a musk melon (mature in August) (El. *kharbúz*); a melon, *Cucumis Melo* (L. 348, 462). **-kulᵘ -कुलु** m. a musk melon plant (El.).

**kharc** or **kharᵃc खरच्** خرچ **। व्ययः** m. (sg. dat. **karcas करचस्**), outgoings, disbursements, outlay, expenditure; expenses (Rām. 91); cf. **kharj. —bĕhun —ब्यहुन् । व्ययस्थितिः** m.inf. expenditure to be dispensed, i.e. to be proportionately spread over different objects. **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । व्ययदानम्** m.inf. to dispense expenditure, as ab. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. as in **—gōm —गोम्**, expenditure occurred by me, i.e. I spent (H. viii, 10). **—karun —करुन् । व्ययकरणम्** m.inf. to make expenditure, to spend, disburse (**sampadā kharᵃc kürᵘ̈n,** he expended property, Gr.M. i, p. 67). **—lagun —लगुन् । व्ययलगनम्** m.inf. expenditure to be incurred.

**kharca-bardār खरच-बरदार्** (= خرچبردار) m. 'the bearer of expenses', a servant whose office is to supply the requirements of a household, a steward (Śiv. 1154). **-sān -सान् । व्ययेन सह** adv. with expenditure, in a manner involving expenditure. **-warŏy -वरॊय् । व्ययं विना** adv. without expenditure, in such a manner as to avoid expenditure.

**kharcī खरची** f. expenditure, esp. continued expenditure (e.g. on housekeeping, etc.), as distinguished from an isolated act of expenditure; **jyāda kharciyi-kinⁱ wartāwun,** to live extravagantly (Gr.M.).

**khāracĕ खारच्य**, see **khārüṭᵘ̈**.

**kharcun खरचुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khorcᵘ खॊरचु**), to spend, expend.

**khŏrd-u-bŏrd** خورد و برد adj. c.g. 'eaten and carried away'; hence, spent, embezzled, made a way with (K.Pr. 147).

**kharīdār खरीदार्** خریدار m. a purchaser, a buyer (Śiv. 1665; Rām. 1259, 1529).

**khōridār 1 खोरिदार् । पार्ष्णिभागयुतः** adj. c.g. (of a shoe, or the like) possessing a heel (i.q. **khōri-wôlᵘ 1,** s.v. **khūrᵘ̈ 1,** and **khōrĕl**).

**khōridār 2 खोरिदार् । आपद्युतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōridārĕñ खोरिदार्यञ्**), one who suffers from distress of mind or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to his having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōri-wôlᵘ 2,** s.v. **khūrᵘ̈ 2** and **khōrilad.**

**khurⁱdār खुरिदार् । दोषयुतः, उद्वेगवान्** adj. c.g. full of tangles or knots (see **khurᵘ**); hence, full of difficulties and impediments, (of a business, or the like) full of anxious moments, a never-ending source of anxiety, i.q. **khurⁱlad.**

**khūrⁱdār 1 खूरिदार् । पादयुतः** adj. c.g. possessing legs (of a stool, bed, table, or the like). Cf. **khūrᵘ 1.**

**khūrⁱdār 2 खूरिदार् । उकारस्वरवान्** adj. c.g. (of a syllable or letter) possessing a non-initial *u*, see **khūrᵘ 2.**

**khargōsh खरगोश्** خرگوش m. a hare (El., Gr.M.).

**kharj** or **kharᵃj खरज्** خرج m. (sg. dat. **kharjas खरजस्**), expenditure, outgoing (YZ. 404); expense, cost, money spent (or to be expended) for any purpose (H. xii, 4, 5, 11, 20). Cf. **kharc.**

**kharjī खरजी** خرجي f. travelling expenses; (in Kāshmīrī) expense (El. who makes the word m.).

**khörij खारिज्** خارج adj. c.g. separated, excluded (Gr.M.). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become excluded; (of a case in a court of law) to be dismissed, struck off (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to exclude; (of a case, as ab.) to dismiss.

**khirikⁱ खिरिकि । तमोऽरिभेदः** f. a small door; a window, casement.

**khiriki-dastār खिरिकि-दस्तार् । उष्णीषभेदः** m. a kind of turban wound round the head so as to show an opening in front, the *khiṛkīdar pagaṛī* of India.

**khrakh ख्रख् । भयम्, चाञ्चल्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **khraki ख्रकि**), terror, alarm, fright (e.g. that of an unbroken horse when first ridden, or of a child). **—khĕñᵘ̈ —ख्यंञू । विभीषिकावाप्तिः** f. inf. to suffer from terror.

**khraki-wôlᵘ ख्रकि-वोलु । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khrakilad.**

**khrŏkh ख्रॗख् । निद्राघोषः (मधुरझंकृतिः)** m. (sg. dat. **khrŏkas ख्रॗकस्**), snoring, a snore (cf. خرخر).

**khŏrākh ख्वराख्** خوراک m. (W. 18) food, victuals, provisions; daily food, rations, diet, regulated allowance of food; a dose (of medicine) (cf. **dawāh,** p. 262*b*, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

**khairkhāh** خیرخواه, **khairkhöhī** خیرخواهي, see **khair 1.**

**kharkhara** खर्खर خرخره । अश्वादिकण्डूयनयन्त्रम् m. a curry-comb (K.Pr. 105). **—karun** —करुन् । अश्वादिकण्डूयनकरणम् m.inf. to use a curry-comb, to curry (a horse), to groom (a horse).

**khȧr$^{i}$-khara** खं्रि-खर (K. 446), see **khȧr$^{i}$.**

**khur-khurah,** see **khura 1.**

**khārakhas** खारखस् (for خار وخس, cf. **khār 2**) । त्याज्यसंकीर्णवस्तुजातम् m. sweepings, rubbish; anything vile; (on land which should be cultivated) overgrowth of brambles, thorns, weeds, or the like (Śiv. 1530).

**kharkhashĕ** खर्खश्र (cf. خرخشه) । राशिभूतमलादिकम् m. a crowd, tumult, riot; (in Kāshmīrī, by conflation with **khārakhas**) a pile of rubbish.

**kharkhasun** खर्खसुन् । महाहासः m. a loud sardonic laugh, a fierce threatening laugh.

**khar-khāv,** see **khar 1.**

**khĕrkhish$^{ĕ}$lad** ख्यर्खिश्लद् । सर्वनाशयुतः adj. (as subst., f. **khĕrkhish$^{ĕ}$ladiñ** ख्यर्खिश्लदिञ्), one who suffers death or total destruction as described under **khĕrkhyush$^{u}$,** q.v.

**khĕrkhyush$^{u}$** ख्यर्खिशु or **khirkhyush$^{u}$** खिर्खिशु । निकृन्तनम्, सर्वनाशः m. killing a person by cutting off his limbs by slow degrees, with blunt weapons, or the like; killing a person after killing the members of his family one by one before his eyes, painful destruction root and branch. The expression is chiefly used in cursing and abuse.

**khrakal** ख्रकल् । चाञ्चल्यशीलः adj. c.g. easily terrified, see **khrakh,** and cf. **khrakilad.**

**khrŏkal** ख्रुकल् । श्वासशब्दयुतः adj. c.g. one who habitually snores in his sleep, a great snorer.

**khrakilad** ख्रकिलद् । चाञ्चल्यपूर्णः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khrakiladiñ** ख्रकिलदिञ्), one who suffers from terror, one who by nature is easily terrified, i.q. **khraki-wôl$^{u}$,** s.v. **khrakh.**

**khar-kan** खर्-कन्, see s.v. **khar 1.**

**kharēla** खरेल । खलतित्वाङ्कितः adj. c.g. one suffering from scald-head, one with the head covered with sores due to this disease; met. (of a fruit, etc.) having the skin pitted with spots resembling the sores of scald-head. Cf. **khor$^{u}$ 2** and **khür$^{ü}$ 4.**

**kharil 1** खरिल् । अधमत्वम् f. the condition of being universally disliked, the condition of one whose mere presence in a house is looked upon as a disgrace. Cf. **khür$^{ü}$ 3.**

**kharil 2** खरिल् । खलतित्वम् m. scald-head, i.q. **khür$^{ü}$ 4.**

**khōrĕl** खोर्यल् । सपार्ष्णिभागः adj. c.g. (of a shoe, or the like) supplied with or possessing a heel, made with a heel (i.q. **khōri-wôl$^{u}$ 1,** s.v. **khūr$^{ü}$ 1** and **khōridār 1.**

**khōrilad** खोरिलद् । आपद्ग्रस्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khōriladiñ** खोरिलदिञ्), one who suffers from distress of mind, or who is afflicted (e.g. owing to having committed some serious fault), i.q. **khōridār 2.** Cf. **khūr$^{ü}$ 2,** qq.v.

**khur$^{i}$lad** खुरिलद् । दोषभरितः adj. c.g., i.q. **khur$^{i}$dār,** q.v.

**kharmach** खर्मछ् m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

**kh$^{a}$rman** ख्रमन् । बहुलः adj. c.g. very much, exceeding, beyond count or measure.

**khāran 2** खारन् । आरोपणम् f. (for **1,** see **khār 1;** sg. dat. **khārüñ$^{ü}$** खारंञ्), the act of raising, etc.; cf. **khārun..** This word is used only with reference to feminine things.

**kharun** खरुन् । अरोचनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khor$^{u}$** खंरु), to be disliked, to be objectionable (Śiv. 164, 840); to be rough to the touch.

**khārun** खारुन् । आरोपणम् conj. 1 (caus. of **khasun,** Gr.Gr. 175; 1 p.p. **khôr$^{u}$** खोरु), to cause to rise, to raise, to elevate, lift up, carry up (K.Pr. 72, 87, 114; W. 149; Śiv. 61, 1023, 1254, 1392, 1840; Rām. 177, 625; K. 836–7); to lead up, to cause to ascend (YZ. 172; Śiv. 1036, 1222, 1687); to lift up on to (e.g. a horse, a seat, a cart, or a person's shoulders) (Rām. 1354; K. 254, 288, 298, 658, 931); to raise, pile up (cf. **ḍēr**); to put forward (a claim, or the like) (cf. **danḍ**); to draw water (from a well, or the like) (YZ. 112–3; Śiv. 1559, 1629); to bring up (an accusation), to charge with (cf. **dūsh**) (K. 31); to rear, set up (Śiv. 713, 1075–6; Rām. 1147); to enter (in a register or account book) (cf. **bardāsht khārun**); to enter credit, to give credit, to give goods on credit (Rām. 1312); to mount or place (upon the tongue), to utter reverently (the name of a god, etc.) (Śiv. 1908); to offer a (present), make an offering (cf. **dur$^{i}$bata**) (Śiv. 108); to raise (the breath), exhale, expire (opp. to **wālun,** to inhale) (Śiv. 1017, 1753, 1845, 1909; Rām. 17); to assume (a character, professor, or the like) (cf. **dürz$^{ü}$**); to put up (a stake), lay (a wager) (cf. **dav 3**); to raise (a stake), conquer or win (a game) (cf. **böz$^{i}$ 1**) (Rām. 1316); to set anything upon a machine preparatory to working upon it (e.g. thread on a loom, or wood on a lathe) (cf. **dōr 3,** so **carkas khārun,** to set on a lathe); similarly, **razi khārun,** to mount (a person or thing) upon a rope, to hang (Rām. 165, 1019, 1487, 1526, 1706). Cf. L.V. 102 **t$^{a}$yĕ khārĕnam zöyijĕ t$^{a}$yĕ,** the spinner raised fine threads (made) of me (from the spinning wheel).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are generally simple in meaning, each member retaining its own signification, as in **ḍēr khārān$^{i}$**, to raise heaps, i.e. to make untidy heaps. In others the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **dŏh khārun,** to spend the day in paid labour; **kŏda khārüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, to raise a kiln; met. to raise or make a really good kiln in which only perfect bricks are baked (Śiv. 1033; cf. **kŏda khasüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 384*b*, l. 28). Such compounds will be found under the various substantives which form the first member. In vill. use this verb often takes the form **khālun** (e.g. H. vii, 19). El. gives a variant **khāsun.**

**khôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** खोरु-मंतु । आरोपितः perf. part. (f. **khör$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** खांरू-मंचू), lifted, raised, etc., as ab.

**khāranay 2** खारनय्। आरोपणं विना neg. conj. part. (for **kāra-nay 1, see khār 1**), without having lifted (as in **kŏhas bôr$^{u}$ khāranay thok$^{u}$**, even without carrying the load up the mountain he is tired, i.e. he is weary even before he has tackled the heavy part of his work).

**khārañĕ-wālañĕ** खारञ-वालञ । आरोपणावरोहणयोः adv. (in gamblers' phraseology) by laying down stakes, and taking them up when won, i.e. (gambling) for stakes actually laid down (as in ready money gambling), and not for the value of stakes named (e.g. in written bets).

**khērun** खेरुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khēryōv** खेर्योव्), to bloom, blossom (El.).

**khiran** खिरन् । गानस्वरभेदः f. (sg. dat. **khirüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** खिरंञू), a particular tone or time in music, (?) the moderate time (as opposed to fast or slow). **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —दिञू । गानस्वरभेदकरणम् f.inf. to sing in this tone.

**khōrun** खोरुन । त्रसनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **khōryōv** खोर्योव्. Note, however, that there is also a 1 perf. part. **khūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see bel., as if the verb belonged to the 2nd conj.), to fear, be afraid (K. 88); esp. (of children, or the like) to be afraid (e.g. in the dark of the 'bogey-man'), to be frightened, terrified into fits; to suffer from a terrifying dream or nightmare.

**khūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** खूरु-मंतु । भीतः 1 perf. part. (f. **khūr$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** खूरू-मंचू), frightened, terrified, as ab.

**khōryō-mot$^{u}$** खोर्यो-मंतु । भीतः 2 perf. part. (f. **khōryē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** खोर्यें-मंचू), id.

**kaharun** कहरुन् । परुषीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kaharyōv** कहर्योव्), to become rough, coarse, hard; (of a person's nature) to become hard, harsh; (of food by bad frying) to become hard, to be fried to a chip. **kaharyō-mot$^{u}$** कहर्यों-मंतु । कर्कशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kaharyē-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** कहर्यें-मंचू), become harsh, hard, etc., as ab.

**khrinḍ** ख्रिंड् । पक्षिभेदः m. the Laughing Gull, *Larus ridibundus* (L. 123, *krind*), found on the Kashmīr lakes in the winter.

**khrang** ख्रंग् । भर्त्सनम् m. abuse, scolding, a threat (such as is addressed to a child, a servant, or person of low caste). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to threaten (El.). **—ʦhunun** —छुनुन् । भर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, as ab.

**khur$^{i}$-nārawāv** खुरि-नारवाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a district in Kashmīr near the Pīr Panʦāl Pass, see RT.Tr. II, 470. The N. is a double one.

**khrīnʦh** ख्रींछ्, see **khrīʦh.**

**khāranāwun** खारनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khāranôw$^{u}$** खारनोवु), i.q. **khārun,** q.v. (Śiv. 1671).

**khāra-nay 1** खार-नय्, see **khār 1; khāranay 2** खारनय्, see **khārun.**

**khrañ** ख्रञ् । नासिकादिशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus, or in clearing the chest when suffering from cold; cf. **khrŏñ. -khrañ** -ख्रञ् । अभीक्ष्णनासिकादिशब्दः m. the frequent repetition of this sound.

**khrŏñ** ख्रुञ् । नासिकाशब्दः m. the snorting noise made in clearing the nose of liquid mucus; cf. **khrañ** and **khrŏ̃v. -khrŏñ** -ख्रुञ् । अतिकासविकृतिः m. the frequent repetition of this sound; the rattling sound caused by phlegm in the throat, due to a cold.

**khariñ** खरिञ् or **khür$^{\ddot{u}}$ 5** खंरू। खरी f. a she-ass, a jenny-ass, see **khar 1** (W. 17 *khạrin*).

**khöriñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** खांरिञू, see **khöryun$^{u}$.**

**khāriñgar** खारिञ्गर् m. a cutler (El. *khárinyigar*).

**khrŏñĕl** ख्रुञल् । कासश्वासशीलः adj. c.g. one who is liable to suffer from a cold, with consequent phlegm in the throat.

**khraph** ख्रफ् । रन्ध्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khrapi** ख्रपि), a crack, a fissure, esp. in a stone, or the like; a gap (between the teeth; cf. **danda-kh°,** p. 224*b*, l. 24). **—karith** —करिथ् । अति शीघ्रम् adv. very quickly, very speedily, u.w. vbs. of doing, speaking, etc.

**khrapidār** ख्रपिदार् । रन्ध्रवान् adj. c.g. possessing cracks or fissures, i.q. **khrapal.**

**khrapal** ख्रपल् । रन्ध्रयुतः adj. c.g. cracked, fissured, i.q. **khrapidār.**

**khras** ख्रस् or **khrēs** ख्रेस् । लज्जा f. a feeling of shame, a sense of shame (due to consciousness of disgrace on account of some wrong action). **—wālüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —वालंञू । लज्जोत्पादनम् f.inf. to cause a sense of shame to descend, i.e. to put a person to public disgrace, to humiliate. —**wasüñ$^{ü}$** —वसंञू। अतिलज्जितीभवनम f.inf. a sense of shame to descend; to be put to great shame, to be put to public disgrace.

**khiris** खिरिस्, see **khyur$^{u}$**.

**khörish** खा॑रिश् خارش । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. the itch; scab; mange; itchiness, irritation (cf. **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 28).

**khurish** खुरिश् خورش । चणकादिभक्ष्यम f. food, victuals, fare; in Kāshmīrī, dry *grām* or similar grain used as food.

**khrüṭ$^{ü}$** ख्रूटू । ताम्रपणो ऽल्पः, अतिजीर्णीभूता f. (sg. dat. **khracĕ** ख्रच्य), any very small copper coin of little value; any fem. thing which has become much worn by old age and long use.

**khārüṭ$^{ü}$** खारंटू । किशोरिका f. of **khāryuk$^{u}$** (sg. dat. **khāracĕ** खारच्य), a newly-born or very young filly (K.Pr. 73).

**khraṭh** ख्रठ् । निगिलनशब्दः ? m. onomat. (sg. dat. **khraṭas** ख्रटस्), the noise made in swallowing, the sound of a gulp. —**karith** —करिथ् । निगिलनशब्दं कृत्वा adv. having made such a sound, with a gulping sound.

**khörāth** खा॑राथ् خیرات m. charity, alms (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 62; H. v, 9).

**khrī̃ʦh** ख्रींछ् । गिरिका f. (sg. dat. **khrī̃ʦi** ख्रींछि), a mouse (El. *khrints*). **-hish$^{ü}$** -हिशू । बालमूषिकेव f. like a mouse; met. any fem. thing that is tiny in form. **-zan** -ज़न् । बालमूषिकेव f., id.

**khrāv** ख्राव् (also sometimes **khāv** खाव्) । काष्ठपादुका, तन्तुवाय्यादिकरणम f. a clog, patten, or wooden sole, worn by Kāshmīrīs in winter (El. *khráo* m.) (K.Pr. 110; Śiv. 1711, 1829; Rām. 305–6, 729; H. v, 9); a weaver's shuttle (in shape like our netting needle, used by shawl-weavers or *pashmīnā*-weavers).

**khrāwa-chān** ख्राव-छान् । काष्ठपादुकातक्षा m. a patten-carpenter, a patten-maker. **-hor$^{u}$** -हं॑रु or **khāwa-hor$^{u}$** खाव-हं॑रु । काष्ठपादुकायुग्मम m. a pair of pattens (Gr.Gr. 82). **-hár$^{i}$-khŏr** -हं॑रि-ख्वर् । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. one of a pair of pattens. **khrāwa-phyur$^{u}$** ख्राव-फिरु । तन्तुवाय्यादिकरणव्यत्ययः m. the act of turning round of a weaver's *khrār*, disarrangement of the order of the shuttles containing the various coloured threads.

**khrāvi-dab** ख्रावि-दब् । काष्ठपादुकाप्रहारः m. a blow from a patten (a patten being taken off the foot and used as a weapon). **-han** -हन् । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. **-jaṭiñ** -जटिञ् or **-jaṭiñāh** -जटिञाह् । जीर्णा काष्ठपादुका f. an old, worn out, wooden patten (cf. **jaṭin**). **-jaṭiñāh** is mostly used in questions, as in **khrāvi-jaṭiñāh chĕy-nā,** have you not got an old patten? **-khŏr** -ख्वर् । काष्ठपादुकैकपादः m. a single one of a pair of pattens. **-mŏy** -म्वय् or **-mŏyāh** -म्वयाह् । अल्पा काष्ठपादुका f. a small patten, a child's patten. Like **-jaṭiñāh,** ab., **-mŏyāh** is used mostly in questions. **-nŏk$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -न्वकु॑रू । काष्ठपादुकारन्ध्रभागः f. the hole near the toe of a patten for receiving the strings with which it is fastened to the foot. **-paḍur** -पडुर् । काष्ठपादुकाधोभागः m. (sg. dat. **paḍaras** पडरस्), 'a patten-hoof,' the under part of a patten. **-sadāh** -सदाह् । काष्ठपादुकाशब्दः m. the sound made by a patten in walking, 'the clang of the wooden shoon.'

**khriv** ख्रिव्, **khruw$^{u}$** ख्रुवु, or **khryuw$^{u}$** ख्रिवु (sg. dat. **khrivis** ख्रिविस्), N. of a village about twenty miles S.E. of *Śrīnagar*, the ancient Khaḍūvī. It is a spot sacred to the goddess Jwālāmukhī Durgā, and is largely visited by Hindū pilgrims (RT.Tr. II, 459; Śiv. 93, 95, 1137).

**khrŏ̃v** ख्वँव् । वक्षसः शब्दः m. onomat. wheezing of the chest (due to a cold, or the like); cf. **khrŏñ.** **-khrŏ̃v** -ख्वँव् । पुनः पुनर्वक्षसः शब्द m. repeated wheezing, continued wheezing. **-khrŏ̃v-gŏʦor$^{u}$** ख्वँव्-ग्वछ़रु । वक्षसः शब्दशीलः m. one who habitually wheezes. Cf. **goʦ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$**.

**khrôw$^{u}$** ख्रोवु । काष्ठपादूविशेषः m. the pedal of a loom. Cf. **khrāv** (W. 15 *krāv$^{i}$* pl. nom. for **khröv$^{i}$**).

**khrŏ̃vkhrŏ̃vlad** ख्वँव्ख्वँव्लद् । वक्षसः शब्दयुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **khrŏ̃vkhrŏ̃vladiñ** ख्वँव्ख्वँव्लदिञ्), one who wheezes, one who suffers from wheezing, i.q. **khrŏ̃v-khrŏ̃v-gŏʦor$^{u}$,** s.v. **khrŏ̃v.**

**kharawun$^{u}$** खरवुनु । अप्रीतिकरः n.ag. (f. **kharawüñ$^{ü}$** खरवंञू), one who, or that which, is disliked, unpleasing, unpleasant.

**khārawun$^{u}$** खारवुनु n.ag. (f. **khārawüñ$^{ü}$** खारवंञू), one who raises or lifts (Śiv. 856), etc., in all the meanings of **khārun,** q.v.

**khārawañ** खारवञ् । आरोपणमूल्यम f. wages paid for lifting or for carrying up (e.g. for landing goods on the bank of a river out of a boat, or for carrying loads up a mountain).

**kharwār** خروار, the Persian form of **khār 3,** q.v. (K.Pr. 82).

**khāray** खारय् । आरोहणम f. the act of lifting up, raising up, carrying up, etc. Cf. **khārun** (Gr.Gr. 128).

**khāryuk$^{u}$** खारिकु । किशोरः m. (f. **khārüṭ$^{ü}$** खारंटू, q.v.), a newly-born or very young male foal.

**khöryun$^{u}$** खा॑रिनु । खारीपरिमितः adj. (f. **khöriñ$^{ü}$** खा॑रिञू), weighing one **khār,** see **khār 3** (Gr.Gr. 147).

**khryuw$^{u}$ ख्रिवु**, see **khriv.**

**khār$^{\ddot{u}}$z$^{\ddot{u}}$ खार्ंज़ू** ? m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *kháriz*, i.e. **khār$^{\ddot{u}}$z$^{\ddot{u}}$**. Judging from the form of the word it should be f., but El. shows it as m.).

**khas 1 खस्** in **khas-tsēr खस्-च़ेर्** f. a kind of apricot (El.). Cf. **tsēr** (El. has **-tsēra**).

**khas 2 खस्** in **khasa-was खस-वस् । आरोहावरोहौ** f. (sg. dat. **khasa-wasi खस-वसि**, Śiv. 1027, or **khasi-wasi खसि-वसि**, Śiv. 1682), rising and falling, ascending and descending (Śiv. 1027, 1682). Cf. **khasun wasun** (p. 420*b*, l. 22) and **wasa-khas.**

**khas 3 खस्** (cf. خصی) in **khas kŏkur खस् क्कुर्** m. a capon (L. 459, *kas kokar*).

**khās खास्** خاص adj. c.g. particular, peculiar, special, distinct (Gr.M.); private, kept for private use, personal; choice, select, choicest, best, excellent, noble; cf. **khāsa 2.** —**karith** —**करिथ्** adv. specially, especially; mainly, principally (Gr.M.).

**khāsa 1 ख़ास** خاصه **। कार्पासपटभेदः** m. a kind of fine cloth; muslin.

**khāsa 2 खास** خاصه **। शोभनः** adj. c.g. special, private, personal; choice, select, choicest, best (YZ. 2, 274; Śiv. 620, 629, 818, 1797; Rām. 1726); excellent, noble. **āma-khāsa,** people in general and people in particular, low and high, high and low, rich and poor (Rām. 582, 1599). **dukhtar-i-khāsa,** one's own daughter (H. v, 11). —**pöṭh$^{i}$** —**पांठि** or **-pöṭhin -पांठिन् । सुष्ठुतया** adv. excellently, well. —**mahanyuw$^{u}$** —**महनिवु । सुन्दरः पुरुषः** m. a good man, i.e. one who is not only good looking, but who is also skilful in his business, and full of other virtues. —**zanāna** —**ज़नान । सुन्दरी स्त्री** f. a good woman, i.e. one fair to look upon and endowed with many virtues.

**khȧs$^{i}$ 1 खंसि** خصی m. a castrated animal. —**karun** —**करुन् । निष्कोषीकरणम्** m.inf. to castrate (a horse, ram, etc.); met. to weaken (a person), to deprive of vigour.

**khȧs$^{i}$ 2 खंसि** in **khȧs$^{i}$ pôw$^{u}$ wȧs$^{i}$ pôw$^{u}$ खंसि पोवु वंसि पोवु । निम्नोन्नतम् (न्यूनाधिकम)** m. 'up a quarter and down a quarter', (in sharing out) a little more or less, an approximate share. Cf. **khas 2, khasun,** and **wasun.**

**khīs खीस् । निष्कालनम्** m. picking out, i.e. pilfering, dishonestly misappropriating a portion of money which has been entrusted to one for safe custody or for some special purpose. —**karun** —**करुन् । अपहरणम्** m.inf. to pilfer or misappropriate, as ab.

**khis$^{i}$ खिसि**, etc., see **khyus$^{u}$ 1** and **2.**

**khōsa खोस** (= کوسه) **। मन्दश्मश्रुः** m. one who can only grow a small thin chinbeard and cannot grow whiskers, etc. (K.Pr. 110). Such men have the reputation of affability (K.Pr. 100). **-dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -दांरू । मन्दश्मश्रुणः श्मश्रु** f. the thin little beard of such a man. **-khĕn -ख्यन्** or **-khyon$^{u}$ -ख्यंनु । वारं वारं विभजनम्** m. a Khōsa's dinner; a dinner party at which there are many trays of food served, all of which the guests succeed in eating, so that nothing is left. The manner of accomplishing this feat is said to have been devised by a smart Khōsa; see K.Pr. 110 for the stories connected with it. **-mahanyuw$^{u}$ -महनिवु । मन्दश्मश्रुवान्पुरुषः** m. a man with such a beard.

**khôs$^{u}$ 1 खोसु । कंसः** m. a bowl-shaped metal cup, used by Hindūs for drinking, and by Musalmāns also for eating rice. That used by Musalmāns is larger than that used by Hindūs (El. *khös* and *khós*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 248; YZ. 275; Śiv. 195, 1759; H. ii, 3).

**khös$^{i}$-daṇd$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ खांसि-दंन्दंरू । कंसकोटिः** f. the edge, or lip, of such a cup. **-tsok$^{u}$ -चंकु । कंसाधारः** m. the bowl part of such a cup.

**khôs$^{u}$ 2 खोसु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहः** m. riding on the shoulder, esp. a forfeit in children's games, according to which the winner rides on the shoulders of the loser (K. 252 ff.) with suff. of indef. art. **khôsāh,** a single ride on another's shoulders; cf. **aṭa-bôr$^{u}$,** p. 52*a*, l. 44. —**dyun$^{u}$** —**दिनु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहार्पणम्** m.inf. to give another a ride on one's shoulder, as ab.; to be ridden, as ab. (K. 221, 252). —**hyon$^{u}$** —**ह्यंनु । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take a ride on another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 252). —**khārun** —**खारुन्** m.inf. to give another a ride upon one's shoulders (K. 254). —**khasun** —**खसुन्** m.inf. to mount upon another's shoulders, as ab. (K. 253).

**khash खश् । मारणम्** m. cutting, esp. beheading (of a man, a beast, a bird, or the like), the slaughter of an animal or bird in this way for food; cf. **khish;** met. misery, wretchedness (K.Pr. 2). **haṭis khash,** cutting the throat (K.Pr. 81). —**dyun$^{u}$** —**दिनु** m.inf. to give a cut (to), to cut (obj. in dat.) (not necessarily to behead) (H. v, 4, 6). —**karun** —**करुन् । मारणकर्म** m.inf. to behead, to slay with the sword (Rām. 396, 1344).

**khāsh खाश्** (cf. خواهش) **। इच्छा** m. wish, desire.

**khȧsh$^{i}$ खंशि** in **khȧsh$^{i}$ na makūr$^{i}$ खंशि न मकूरि । नैव मृतो न वा मारितः** adj. c.g. neither slaughtered (and hence eatable) nor dead of itself (and hence uneatable) (of an animal or bird which is excluded from discrimination as to whether it is eatable or uneatable). Cf. **khash.**

**khēsh 1** खेश् خویش । कौशेयपटविशेषः m. a kind of silk cloth, usually worn by woman as a girdle or sash.

**khēshĕ-mŏy** खेश-म्वय् । दुकूलभेदो ऽल्पः f. a long narrow strip of this material worn as ab. **-püṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -पंटू । दुकूलभेदपट्टिका f., id.

**khēsh 2** خویش m. a kinsman, relation (K.Pr. 103).

**khĕsh$^{i}$** ख्यंशि or **khĕsh$^{\ddot{u}}$** ख्यंशू । तृणादिपुञ्जो ऽल्पः f. as much straight grass, straw, standing corn, or the like as can be grasped by the hand (but not in the form of a crushed-up lump). With the suff. of indef. art. **khĕshāh** ख्यंशाह् । एकस्तृणादिपुञ्जो ऽल्पः f. a single handful, as ab. Cf. **gāsa-kh°**, p. 307*b*, l. 30.

**khish** खिश् । छेदनम् f. beheading an animal or bird, butchering in this way (K.Pr. 237); cf. **khash** and **khal-khish,** p. 397*a*, l. 33. **-khish** -खिश् । पुनः पुनश्छेदनम् m. (by butchers, or the like) frequent or continued beheading, as ab. **-khish karun** -खिश् करुन् । पुनः पुनश्छेदनकरणम् m.inf. to do this repeated butchering.

**khīshī** खीशी خویشی । विवाहसंवन्धः f. relationship, consanguinity, affinity; in Kāshmīrī, relationship by marriage.

**khŏsh** खुश् or **khush** خوش adj. c.g. pleasant, charming, agreeable (Śiv. 470, 475, 499; Rām. 1279); pleased (with, dat.) (K.Pr. 157; Śiv. 171, 356, 373, 714); healthy, happy, well-pleased, glad, cheerful, satisfied, contented (El. *khúsh*) (Śiv. 476, 482, 656; Rām. 146, 198, 261, 660–1, 858, 1066, 1279, 1397); willing (**dinas khŏsh,** willing to give, Gr.M.); fond of (**khĕnas khŏsh,** fond of eating, Gr.M.). **—ākha** —आख, see s.v. **khŏshākh. —andām** —अंदाम् خوش اندام adj. c.g. fair-formed, possessing a beautiful body (Rām. 1039). **—dīdār** خوش دیدار adj. c.g. pleasant to look upon (YZ. 47). **-dil** خوش دل adj. c.g. happy-hearted, delighted; of happy mind, lively in disposition (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 831, 1134). **-dil karun** خوش دل کرن m.inf. to delight (El.). **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to become pleased, be pleased (Gr.M.; Śiv. 356, 386, 431, 696, 710, 783–4, 795, 807, 899, 1334, 1348, 1712; Rām. 116, 136-7, 392, 451, 589, 872, 1282, 1284, 1327, 1344; H. viii, 1, 9, 14; xii, 9, 12); to become pleasing, to become agreeable (to, dat.) (Śiv. 894, 1071, 1238; Rām. 213, 592, 1371, 1512; H. viii, 11). **—hāl** خوش حال, see s.v. **—khath** —खथ् خوش خط m. neat handwriting, good handwriting. **—kandām** —कंदाम् (for **—andām,** ab.) adj. c.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make happy, to please (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 191; Rām. 304; H. xii, 3); to make pleased (with, dat.) (Śiv. 714). **—pöṭh$^{i}$** —पांठि adv. in a happy manner; (of a journey) safely and comfortably (Gr.M.). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to become happy, to become pleased (Śiv. 1103, 1286; Rām. 304, 481, 702, 900, 1296, 1330, 1461); to exult (El.); to become pleased, satisfied (with, dat. or abl.) [Śiv. 1044 (abl.), 1295 (dat.), 1471 (dat.)]. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु m.inf. to be pleasant (to a person), to seem nice (Hindōstānī *pasand ānā*) (Gr.M.; YZ. 25; Śiv. 485, 806, 1718; Rām. 317, 611, 1033, 1279). **—yiwun$^{u}$** —यिवुनु (Rām. 128, 353) or **—yiwawun$^{u}$** —यिववुनु (YZ. 9; Śiv. 1462; Rām. 247, 1039) n.ag. (f. **-wüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -वंञ्रू), one that pleases, pleasant.

**khŏshī** खुशी خوشي f. joy, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.); joy, happiness (opp. **mātam**) (Śiv. 327); will, voluntariness (**panañi khŏshiyi-kin$^{i}$,** at one's own choice, Gr.M.); will, what is willed or determined (e.g. the will of God) (Rām. 851, 969). **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —करंञ्रू f.inf. to make merry, rejoice, exult (El., K.Pr. 107, Rām. 796). **-sān** -सान् or (Rām. 752, 1370) **khŏshiyĕ-sān** खुशिय-सान् adv. joyfully, gladly (Rām. 750, 752, 1218, 1330, 1370).

**khọ̆sh$^{u}$** खुंशु । वामहस्तविधानशीलः adj. (f. **khŏsh$^{\ddot{u}}$** खुंशू), left-handed; able to use the left hand as well as the right, ambidextrous. Cf. **khôwur$^{u}$.**

**khŏsh$^{i}$-atha** खुंशि-अथ । वामहस्तः m. the left hand; as adv. with the left hand. **-khŏr** -खुर् f. acting in the left-handed or opposite way, acting contrary to custom, emancipated conduct (L.V. 10, 77). **khōwur$^{u}$** -खोवुरु । विपरीतः adj. (f. **khōv$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** खोवंरू), right and left reversed (e.g. when one puts the right shoe on the left foot and vice versa, or when one performs right hand actions on the left and vice versa) (K.Pr. 250). **-pav** -पव् । वामशीलत्वम् m. one who habitually does everything left-handedly (not only with his hand, but with all his members), one who is sinistral. **-war** -वर् । विपरीतवेष्टनम् m. winding to the left, winding counter-clockwise (e.g. a string); cf. the English 'left-handed' screw. **-wȧr$^{i}$** -वंरि । वैपरीत्येन adv. counter-clockwise.

**khōsāh** खोसाह् । मनुष्यस्कन्धाधिरोहः m., see **khôs$^{u}$ 2.**

**khŏshbū** खुशबू خوشبو adj. c.g. fragrant, odoriferous, aromatic (El., YZ. 234); as subst., f. fragrance, odour (Gr.M.).

**khushāba** खुशाब خوشابہ m. the process of weeding rice growing in water (L. 325, 327, 463).

**khushabu** (? spelling and gender), the net in which water chestnuts (see **gôr$^{u}$**) are collected (L. 355).

**khŏshbūdār** خوشبودار adj. c.g. perfumed, scented (Gr.M.).

**khŏsh-hāl** **ख़ुश्-हाल्** حوش حال or **khŏshāl 1** **ख़ुशाल्** adj. c.g. happy, glad (K.Pr. 106, 181 ; Śiv. 1318) ; fortunate. **khŏshāl khānas zuv atshun** **ख़ुशाल् खानस् ज़ुव् अछुन् । खेदे मोदविधानम्** m.inf. to disturb others in sorrow by a merry noise (e.g. ignorant children shouting in merriment in a house of mourning or where there is illness. In this it is said that **khānas** is a corruption of **kanas,** and this phrase is said to mean lit. 'as when a louse goes into a happy ear').

**khŏshk** **ख़ुश्क्** خوشک adj. c.g. dry ; parched ; withered. As subst. m., sg. dat. **khŏshkas gatshun** **ख़ुश्कस् गछुन्** m.inf. to go by land, as opp. to **ābas gatshun** **आबस् गछुन्**, to go by water (K.Pr. 49, W. 124). Cf. the next.

**khŏshkī** **ख़ुश्की** خشکی f. dryness ; dry land. **khŏshkī wati-kin$^{i}$,** (to go) by land as opp. to **ōbī-wati-kin$^{i}$,** by water (Gr.M.). Cf. the preceding.

**khŏshākh** **ख़ुशाख्** or **ख़ुश्-आख्** m. a welcome, a compliment (El.). The word is like our 'welcome' derived from the following : **khŏsh-ākha** **ख़ुश्-आख** interj. 'welcome', properly a phrase like the English word, art thou come (**ākha**) well (**khosh**) ? Cf. **khŏshāmad.**

**khashkhāsh** **खश्खाश्** خشخاش **। खाखसः** m. a poppy ; poppy-seed ; in Kāshmīrī, a poppy-head ; poppy-oil (El.). **-gŏlur** **-ग्वलुर् । खस्खसशिम्बी** m. a poppy-pod, a poppy-head. **-gŏts$^{ü}$** **-ग्वंचू । खस्खसगुच्छकः** f., id.

**khŏshāl 2** **ख़ुशाल्** (for **1,** see **khŏsh-hāl**) **। वामशीलः** adj. c.g. left-handed ; (by extension of meaning) one who habitually uses by preference all his left-hand members (not only the hand).

**khashĕlad** **खश्लद् । घातितः** adj. c.g. beheaded (of some bird or animal slaughtered by a butcher), see **khash.**

**khashĕm** **खशम्** خشم m. anger, wrath. **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to make wrath (to), to make (a person, dat.) angry (H. ii, 3).

**khŏshāmad** **ख़ुशामद्** خوشامد m. flattery, adulation (Gr.M.) ; cf. **khŏshākh.** **—karun** **—करुन्** m.inf. to pay compliments (to), fawn (upon), flatter (El., Gr.M.).

**khashĕmala** **खशमल । पश्वादिघातुकः** m. a butcher (who kills animals or birds by beheading them).

**khŏshra** **ख़ुश्र** in **khŏshra-bāshir$^{ü}$** **ख़ुश्र-बाशिरू । गुप्तसंवादः** m. a whispered conversation, talking in whispers. Cf. **khūsri.**

**khashur$^{u}$** **खशुरु । पामा** m. a kind of cutaneous disease, scab (principally affecting the arms and legs) ; cf. **khŏsor$^{u}$.** **—nērun** **—नेरुन् । पामाप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. scab to appear, an attack of scab to come on.

**khashĕr$^{i}$-kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** **खशॅरि-काँगॖरू । काष्ठाङ्गारिकाभेदः** f. a kind of portable brazier or **kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** (q.v.) of which the basket work portion is made of coarse twigs marked as if pitted by scabs ; met. a term of abuse used in curses or evil wishes made to another, (may you be) in the midst of scab ! **-phĕphur** **-फ्यफुर् । पामापिटकः** m. (sg. dat. **phĕpharas** **फ्यफरस्**), a scab-pustule. **-paijāma** **-पैजाम । पामायुतजङ्घांवस्त्रम्** m. the drawers or *paijāmas* of a person suffering from scab (filthy and defiled by scab) ; met. (in abusing and cursing) a condition as horrible as such a pair of drawers.

**khashĕr$^{i}$lad** **कशॅरिलद् । पामाख्यरोगवान्** adj. c.g. one who suffers from scab, scabby. .

**khashuw$^{u}$** **खशुवु । जालभेदः** m. a kind of net used for skimming dirt, conferva, etc., from the surface of the water.

**khiskun** **खिस्कुन् । दम्भगमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyusk$^{u}$** **खिस्कु** ; 2 p.p. **khiscyōv** **खिस्च्योव्**. This verb is impersonal in tenses derived from past participles) to walk arrogantly, to strut.

**khislath** خصلت m. (sg. dat. **khislatas** **खिस्लतस्**), temper, humour, disposition, habit (El.).

**kh$^{a}$sun** **ख्सुन्** or (f.) **kh$^{a}$sün$^{ü}$** **खसॖंन्ू । लोमकर्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kh$^{o}$s$^{u}$** **खंसु**), to pluck the hair of the privities, to tear them out with the nails (in obsc. abuse). This verb is also conjugated in the feminine, and is then used in abuse by females one to another (Gr.Gr. 120, 192).

**khasun** **खसुन् । आरोहणम्** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **khot$^{u}$ 1** **खंतु**, or according to some **khoth$^{u}$** **खंथु**, f. **khüts$^{ü}$** **खंचू** (**khütsh$^{ü}$** **खंछू**) (Gr.Gr. 210) ; 2 p.p. **khatsōv** **खच़ोव्**, or according to some **khatshōv** **खछोव्** (Gr.Gr. 210). L.V. 27 has an irr. conj. part. **khás$^{i}$t$^{i}$** **खंसिति** for **khasith** **खसिथ्**. Opposite to **wasun** q.v. (Śiv. 1664, 1874 ; Rām. 280, 1106 ; K. 851). The caus. is **khārun** q.v., Gr.Gr. 175, also (El.) **khāsun**], to ascend, to go up (L.V. 75 ; K.Pr. 250 ; Śiv, 86, 1654, 1664, 1871 ; Rām. 80, 280, 916, 1106, 1747, 1759 ; K. 1059) ; to climb (e.g. a mountain, tree, staircase, or the like, dat. with **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 7 ; Śiv. 95, 785, 847, 931, 1081, 1167, 1176, 1244, 1246, 1854, 1890 ; Rām. 44, 471, 653 a tree ; H. iii, 2, 9 ; x, 8 ; xii, 7 ; K. 182, 232, 629) ; to rise, come up (e.g. out of water) (H. i, 6, 8 ; xii, 11-2 ; K. 233) ; to go up stream (of river travelling) (H. xii, 6); to mount (a horse or a person's shoulders) (cf. **aṭa-bāri kh$^{o}$**, p. 52*b*, l. 5, **guri kh$^{o}$**, p. 229*a*, l. 22, and **khôs$^{u}$ kh$^{o}$**, p. 417*b*, l. 35 (K.Pr. 7, 168, 174; Śiv. 720, 732, 788, 793, 801, 894, 1089; H. ii, 6, 11; iii, 8; K. 253, 389-90); to ride (a horse or other riding animal) (H. x, 3; K. 757); to mount or ride (a carriage) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 84, 580, 668, 1913; Rām. 281, 1437, 1453, 1712; K. 378, 406, 490, 870, 985); to ascend (on to a throne, a bed, a funeral pyre, or the like) (Rām. 1713; H. iii, 7; v, 5, 6, 9; x, 7; xii, 21, 24); to climb up on to (the bank of a river), to ascend (from bathing) (**boṭh$^{u}$ khasun**) (K. 271, 276, 413); to mount (on to), be put (upon), be imposed (upon) (e.g. a burden or responsibility) (cf. **bör$^{i}$ khasàn$^{i}$**, p. 118*a*, l. 41) (Śiv. 1637; Rām. 559, 1237; H. iii, 3); to rise, grow up into a heap (cf. **ḍēr khasàn$^{i}$**, p. 236*b*, l. 10) (Śiv. 1199, 1235, 1238); to rise (into the air), to soar, fly (cf. **arshĕs kh$^{o}$**, p. 44*b*, l. 28) (Rām. 867, 922; K. 851); to rise (of the sun, etc.) (K.Pr. 120; Śiv. 692; Rām. 259, 431, 1121; K. 57); to rise (of clouds in the sky, darkness, etc.) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1290); to rise (of water in a river) (K. 70, 74); to be lifted raised (cf. **boṭh$^{u}$ kh$^{o}$**, p. 140*a*, l. 34); to rise, be swollen (of a blister, boil, etc.) (cf. **basta khasüñ$^{ü}$**, p. 135*a*, l. 46 and **h$^{a}$th**) (K.Pr. 207, the cheeks); to rise (in price or value); to rise (of the spirits), to become joyful (Rām. 1094); to rise in the mind (of an idea, emotion, etc., esp. anger) (cf. **bōsh, cöl$^{i}$, dĕmāg**) (Śiv. 106, 375, 759; Rām. 309, 473, 785, 865, 917, 1377; H. viii, 7; K. 137, 443, 445, 561, 618, 796, 908); to rise, to begin to be uttered (of an outcry, or the like; **gatshi bishta khasun,** the cry of 'shoo' should be uttered, K.Pr. 35) (Rām. 1761); to rise, to be made (of an accusation, calumny, etc. (cf. **darma-hān khasüñ$^{ü}$**, p. 244*b*, l. 14) (Rām. 1667); to rise, to come upon one's head, to be incurred (of guilt, sin, etc.) (Śiv. 593; Rām. 1181, 1219, 1238, 1592, 1596, 1619; H. ix, 5); to rise, come on the tapis, begin to be employed, etc. (K.Pr. 146); to rise, come into visibility (e.g. dirty spots on a clean garment) (cf. **hĕla khasañĕ,** p. 330*b*, l. 35); to be put on to a machine (cf. **carkas kh$^{o}$**, p. 175*b*, l. 43, **dōri kh$^{o}$**, p. 237*a*, l. 26, **khaharüñ$^{ü}$ kh$^{o}$**, p. 394*b*, l. 25) (H. vii, 20); to stand upright, to stand up (Rām. 800, K. 25); to be raised, exalted, promoted; to turn out well (K.Pr. 12, 177); to be turned out (in the process of manufacture) (Śiv. 1872); to be presented, offered, sacrificed (K. 1141); to embark, go on board (a ship) (Gr.M.); to mount (in sexual intercourse); to be put on the scale (for weighment) (cf. **daras-pĕṭh kh$^{o}$**, p. 234*b*, l. 40); to get to the head, take effect (of intoxicating drugs) (Śiv. 3; H. viii, 7, poison, met. for rage); to be spread out, put on, coated; to turn out to be so much (of a share) (cf. **hissa**); to pass, elapse, expire (of time, esp. when this occurs profitably) (cf. **dŏh kh$^{o}$**, p. 199*b*, l. 34); to march against, assault; to be put on the fire; to be put down, inserted, registered; to be contained in, to fit; to grow, grow up (El., K.Pr. 165, Śiv. 1132, Rām. 1504); (of a ship) to mount (a rock, sandbank, etc.), to run (aground) (Gr.M.); (of a criminal) to mount (the empalement stake), to be empaled (Śiv. 1630).

This verb is very frequently employed with a noun to form an idiom, in which the idea of rising is almost lost (cf. e.g. **ā̃ṭh, bôg$^{u}$, bāth 2, baṭhi kh$^{o}$** (p. 140*b*, l. 2), **byôl$^{u}$, danḍ, hakh 3,** and many others). The idioms are given under their respective nouns.

**khasun wasun** खसुन् वसुन् m. rising and falling, rise and fall, (of tide) ebb and flow (Gr.M.). Cf. **khasa-was,** s.v. **khas 2.**

**khasan-bāna** खसन्-वान । उच्चैः पद्प्राप्तिपात्रता m. 'a vessel of rising'; hence, met. the attainment of a high position by an ambitious person.

**khasith gatshun** खसिथ् गछुन् m.inf. to go up, ascend, to go above (L.V. 27).

**khot$^{u}$ 1** खंतु । आरूढः p.p. (for **2**, see s.v.; f. **khüts$^{ü}$** खंचू), risen (on to, dat.), as in **kŏhas khot$^{u}$,** ascended on to the mountain. Only used thus, predicatively and governing the noun of the thing ascended. **-mot$^{u}$** -मंतु । आरूढवान् perf. part. (f. **khüts$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** खंचू-मंचू), risen, etc., in all the meanings of **khasun,** frequently in the meaning of 'standing up, erect' (of a tree, or the like).

**khāsun** खासुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōs$^{u}$** खोसु), i.q. **khārun,** q.v. (El.).

**khasur$^{u}$** खसुरु् । शर्करा m. gravel, loose pebbles.

**khasür$^{ü}$** खसंरू । धिक्करणम् f. abusive censure.

**khās$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1** खासंरू । अरित्रम f. a kind of wooden scoop for baling out water from a boat, a baler.

**khās$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2** खासंरू । मस्तकार्धभागः f. the globular part of the skull, the top and back of the skull, the crown of the head (El. *khásir*).

**khŏsor$^{u}$** खुसंरु् or **khŏsur$^{u}$** खुसुरु् । चर्मविकृतिः m. a condition of the bark of a tree or of a walnut, or the like, in which it is worm-eaten and the under part reduced to powder; with **dand 1** (p. 224*b*, l. 30) it signifies the tartar of the teeth as it breaks off. Cf. **khashur$^{u}$**.

**khūsri** खूस्रि in **khūsri ta būsri** खूस्रि त बूस्रि । कर्णाकर्णिका f.pl. (probably better spelt **khūsrĕ ta būsrĕ**), whispered conspiracy, mutual whispered consultation, esp. with evil intent against another. Cf. **khŏshra.**

**khŏsár$^{i}$lad** खुसंरिलद् । चर्मविक्षतः adj. c.g. having the bark diseased as described s.v. **khŏsor$^{u}$**, q.v.

**khisis** खिसिस्, see **khyus$^{u}$** 1 and **2.**

**khasūsan** खसूसन् خصوصاً adv. especially, more particularly, specially (Rām. 1553).

**khasta** خسته adj. c.g. wounded (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to wound (El.).

**khūstū,** see the next.

**khūs$^{a}$th** खूसथ् । भवतु adv. may be, perhaps, I'll see if I'll do it (used by an insolent or spoiled servant, or the like, when told to do something); an interj. never mind, it's no matter (K.Pr. 3, *khūstū*).

**kŏhistān** क्वहिस्तान् کہستان m. a mountainous region, a highland, forest (El., Rām. 523).

**khasawun$^{u}$** खसवुनु । आरुहन् n.ag. (f. **khasawüñ$^{ü}$** खसवंञ्र्), one who rises, etc. (see **khasun**), an ascender (e.g. the moon, YZ. 145); one who is accustomed to ride, a rider (Śiv. 1188, 1324); esp. of a youth or maiden growing up to manhood or womanhood; an ascent, rising ground opp. to **wasawun$^{u}$**, a declivity (K.Pr. 72).

**khösiyĕth** खांसियथ् خاصیت m. (sg. dat. **khösiyĕtas** खांसियतस्), property, peculiar nature, attribute, natural disposition (Gr.M.).

**khaṭa** खट in **khaṭa-bür$^{ü}$** खट-वंरू । गुप्तस्थितिः (स्थापनम्) f. 'a hole of concealment', hence (1, intransitively) hiding, staying in a hidden place, and (2, transitively) hiding, putting in a hidden place. **-maṭa** -मट । गुप्तम् adv. (a jingle-formation) in hiding, esp. in reference to the children's game of 'hide and seek'; cf. **khaṭith-maṭith,** p. 423*a*, l. 5. **-sör$^{ü}$** -सांरू । गुढनिचयः f. a secret collection, i.e. a store of grain secretly collected by degrees from other people's heaps.

**khāṭ$^{i}$** खंटि । अर्जनम् f. profits made by buying cheap and selling dear, esp. when this is done dishonestly, or by means of bribery.

**khĕta** ख्यत, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khīt$^{i}$** खीति । क्षेत्रम् f. (sg. dat. **khētĕ** खेत्य, Gr.Gr. 61), a field, esp. a cultivated field, land under cultivation (as a means of livelihood) (K.Pr. 107); cultivation, farming (as a profession); frequently —°, as in **dā̃-khīt$^{i}$**, a paddy-field (p. 230*a*, l. 19). **-brīt$^{i}$** -ब्रीति । यजमानवृत्तिः f. the position of a client or pupil, etc., in respect to a family priest or spiritual preceptor or the like (the client, etc., being the 'field' which the other cultivates as a means of livelihood); cf. **khītīshŏr.** **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञ्र् । कृषिकर्म f.inf. to do cultivation, to cultivate land as a livelihood. **—lāgüñ$^{ü}$** —लागंञ्र् । कृषिसम्पादनम् f.inf. to carry on cultivation, to live by cultivating.

**khēti barith** खेति वरिथ् । कृषिपूर्णः adj. c.g. (of a man) 'full of cultivation', hence, one who cultivates many fields and varied crops. **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । कृषिवान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a cultivator, a farmer.

**khŏtā** खुत, **khōta** खोत, or (Gr.Gr. 49) **khŏtan** खुतन् । उत postpos. indicating comparison, than. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kañi** (or **kañĕ-handi**) **khŏta trakur$^{u}$,** harder than a stone. For further particulars, see Gr.Gr. 49, Gr.M., and W. 98; YZ. 27, 186, 200; Śiv. **khŏta** 166, 434, 497, 784, 1062, 1087, 1290, 1657; **khōta** 1867–8; Rām. **khŏta,** 265, 730, 976, 1239, 1272, 1404, 1493; H. **khŏta,** iii, 8; xii, 10, 19; K. **khŏta,** 906, 1102). The word is sometimes used to indicate merely the ablative case, as in **dŏha-khŏta dŏha,** from day to day (Śiv. 410).

**khō̃ṭa** खोँट । विषमाकारः adj. c.g. irregular in shape, unsymmetrical (esp. of a child's face, or the like).

**khŏti** खुति in the following: **—gōmot$^{u}$** —गोमंतु । लज्जास्पदतां प्राप्तः perf. part. (f. **—gömüts$^{ü}$** —गांमंचू), gone to shame, put to shame, disgraced, infamous, of bad repute (due to the divulging of some disgraceful action). **—gatshun** —गछुन् । लज्जास्पदीभवनम् m.inf. to have a feeling of shame, to become disgraced, to get an ill repute (owing to some disgraceful action). **—karun** —करुन् । लज्जास्पदीकरणम् m.inf. to disgrace (a person), put to shame, give an evil repute (by disclosing some disgraceful act).

**kh$^{o}$t$^{u}$** खंतु in **kh$^{o}$t$^{u}$-kh$^{o}$t$^{u}$** खंतु-खंतु । मूषकादिशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made by a mouse when gnawing.

**khot$^{u}$ 1** खंतु, see **khasun.**

**khot$^{u}$ 2** खंतु । संपुटकभेदः m. a wall-cupboard, a store cupboard for holding pots and pans, etc., a small closet (cf. **bāna-kh°**, p. 109*b*, l. 42; **brā̃da-kh°**, p. 119*b*, l. 14; **brör$^{i}$-kh°**, p. 125*b*, l. 32; **d$^{a}$hi-kh°**, p. 198*b*, l. 31; and **hēri-kh°**, p. 345*b*, l. 12); the part of a **ḍū̃ga** or country boat, either immediately behind or immediately before the centre part occupied by passengers. Cf. **gālav** (El. *khaut*, *khut*).

**khāt$^{i}$-bāgay** खंति-बागय् । विविधस्थानविभागः f. distributing from various store-rooms; esp. (at a crowded wedding or similar feast, when there is not room to distribute food to all the guests in one place) distributing the food from various places or rooms. **-bata -बत । नाना स्थानोद्नदानम्** m., id.

**khot$^{u}$ 3 खंतु** in **khati kaḍun खति कडुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीकरणम्** m.inf. to train (e.g. a horse in his paces, or a man in conduct). Possibly a metaphorical use of **khot$^{u}$ 2.** **—nērun —नेरुन् । स्वभ्यस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to be trained, as ab.

**khọ̆ṭ$^{u}$ खॖटु । अमृष्टः, कपटशीलः** adj. (f. **khö̆ṭ$^{ü}$ खॖटू**, dat. **khŏcĕ खॖच्य**), base (of an apparent precious metal), impure, alloyed (K.Pr. 206, opp. to **khor$^{u}$ 6**; Rām. 1607); flawed (of a precious stone) (H. xii, 3); counterfeit, spurious (El.); (of an action) base, wicked, blameworthy (Śiv. 105, 171); one who habitually cheats, swindling, knavish. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become base; to become wounded in battle (Rām. 1355).

**khō̃ṭ$^{u}$ खाँटु । खण्डम्** m. (pl. nom. **khō̃ṭ$^{i}$ खांटि**), the half of anything (e.g. a box in two halves); esp. the half of anything globular or nearly globular in shape (e.g. of an apple, a pear, a walnut, or a kidney; cf. **bŏka-wacĕ-kh°**, p. 99*b*, l. 49), a hemisphere; in the comp. **aina-khō̃ṭ$^{u}$** (p. 30*b*, l. 8) it means a receptacle. Cf. **khā̃ṭh.**

**khō̃ṭ$^{ü}$ खाँटू । मीनविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **khā̃cĕ खाँच्य**), N. of a certain kind of small fish.

**khū̃t$^{u}$ खूँतु । स्खलनम्** m. a stumble, slip, trip (in walking); met. a misfortune, calamity (K.Pr. 111, *khunt*). **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । स्खलिताधिगमः** m.inf. to stumble, slip, trip; met. (in a transaction) to be tripped up, to be cheated. **—lagun —लगुन् । स्खलनाधिगमः** m.inf., id. (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 144).

**kahti** (K.Pr. 243), see **kūt$^{u}$.**

**khath खथ् خط । संदेशपत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **khatas खतस्**), writing, handwriting, penmanship; a letter, note, epistle (Rām. 854; H. xii. 21, **möl$^{i}$-sandi daskhata khath,** a letter signed by the father; xii, 22–3); a document, deed (of sale, etc.) (YZ. 454); **khat-i azödī,** a document of freedom, a deed of manumission (Rām. 676). **—dyun$^{u}$ —द्युनु । परित्यागः** m.inf. to give a letter; to give a letter of dismissal (to a wife), to divorce a wife, to give a writing of divorcement (K.Pr. 105, *khatt*). **—ninawôl$^{u}$ —निनवोलु** n.ag. (f. **—ninawājĕn —निनवाज्यन्**), a letter-carrier, a courier (El.). **-paṭh$^{a}$r -पंथर्** m. correspondence, interchange of letters (Gr.M.).

**khā̃ṭh खाँठ् । शकलम्** m. (sg. dat. **khā̃ṭas खाँटस्**), the half of a fruit, a walnut, or the like. Cf. **khō̃ṭ$^{u}$.**

**khĕth 1 ख्यथ्**, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khĕth 2 ख्यथ्** f. (sg. dat. **khĕts$^{ü}$ ख्यंचू**), loss, harm, injury (L.V. 10, 77).

**khith खिथ्** in **khith-khith खिथ्-खिथ् । सगद्गदो हासः** adv. (of a happy infant) laughing, crowing. **khith-khith gŏts$^{ü}$ खिथ्-खिथ् गॖंचू । सगद्गदहासयुतत्वशीला** f. habitually laughing or crowing (of a happy-tempered girl-child); met. (of a girl or woman) of a happy, laughing, disposition.

**khŏṭh खॖठ् । अङ्गहीनः** adj. c.g. (as subst. m., sg. dat. **khŏṭas खॖटस**), (of a living being) wanting a limb, maimed. **—gōmot$^{u}$ —गोमंतु । अङ्गहीनतां प्राप्तः** perf. part. (f. **—gömüts$^{ü}$ —गांमंचू**), become maimed. **—gatshun —गछुन् । हीनाङ्गीभवनम्** m.inf. to become maimed (of anything animate or inanimate); (of a work) to turn out wrongly.

**khŏṭh 2 खॖठ्** in **khŏṭh-khŏṭöy$^{i}$ खॖठ्-खॖटांयि । कपटादिभरितत्वम्** f. the condition of being full of fraud, a swindling disposition, guileful nature, perfidiousness.

**kahath कहथ् قحط । दुर्भिक्षम्** m. (sg. dat. **kahatas कहतस्**), drought, scarcity, dearth; failure of crops; famine.

**kā̃ṭhdār काँठ्दार् । शकलवान्** adj. c.g. divided into two halves, halved (of a fruit, a walnut, or the like). See **khā̃ṭh.**

**khat$^{a}$m खतम ختم** m. end, conclusion; (amongst Musalmāns) a recitation or perusal of the Qur'ān or the recitation of a Saint's texts (L. 78).

**khatam-band** (? spelling = خاتم بند) m. a beautiful kind of inlaid ceiling, a speciality of Kashmīr (L. 372, 379).

**khatan ختن** m. circumcising, circumcision (esp. amongst Musalmāns) (L. 271). **-hāl -हाल । म्लेच्छसंस्कारविशेषः** f. the ceremony of circumcision. **-höj$^{ü}$-mahārāza -हांजू-महाराज़ । म्लेच्छसंस्कारसंस्कृतो वरः** m. the 'bridegroom' of the circumcision ceremony, the hero of the ceremony, the boy on whom circumcision is performed.

**khaṭun खटुन् । गोपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khoṭ$^{u}$ खंटु**, 2 p.p. **khacyōv खच्योव्**), to conceal, hide (K.Pr. 247; YZ. 289; Śiv. 331, 333 pass., 336, 410, 1561; Rām. 19, 207, 258; K. 208, 283, 598); to banish, make away with, cause to disappear (Śiv. 19 pass.; Rām. 258, 1017); to cause to disappear, overwhelm, get the mastery over (e.g. cold getting the mastery over water, and turning it to ice) (L.V. 16).

**khȧṭ$^{i}$ khȧṭ$^{i}$ खंटि खंटि** freq. part. used as adv., secretly, privately (Śiv. 1374; K. 82, 1143).

**khoṭ$^{u}$-moṭ$^{u}$ खंटु-मंतु । गोपितः** perf. part. (f. **khüṭ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ खंटू-मंचू**), hidden, concealed (Śiv. 991). **khaṭith खटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या** conj. part. used as adv., secretly, in a hidden manner (H. xii, 6); also as adj., concealed, obscured (El.); see also s.v. **khaṭith. -maṭith -मटिथ् । गुप्तरीत्या** adv. (a jingle formation), id. (cf. **khaṭa-maṭa,** p. 421*a*, l. 35). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थितिः** m.inf. to remain hidden, to be concealed; see s.v. **khaṭith. —thawun —थवुन्** or **—thāwun —थावुन् । गुप्तरीत्या स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in a secret place, to hide away (Gr.M.; YZ. 158, 159); see s.v. **khaṭith.**

**khŏtan खूतन्**, see **khŏta.**

**khōtán$^{i}$ खोतंनि** adj. c.g. of or belonging to the district of Khōtan in Central Asia. **—trēl —त्रेल् । फलविशेषः** f. a kind of apple of moderate size, red in colour, and of superior quality (El. *khotunyi trēla*, L. 349 *khatoni trel*). The *trēl* is a small species of apple of good flavour. This is larger, but with equal flavour.

**khôtūn खोतून्** (= خاتون) f. (sg. dat. **khôtūni खोतूनि**, H. x, 7; xii, 15), a noble woman, a lady (H. v, 11; x, 7, 12; xii, 15, 18–20, 22, 25).

**khutun खुतुन् । अधःखननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khut$^{u}$ खुतु**, 2 p.p. **khuʦōv खुच़ोव्**), to dig from below, to dig out from below (e.g. digging out, and stealing, from the bottom of a grain-heap); met. to dig into (a person), to squeeze, harass.

**khutiñ खुतिञ् । कृष्टिः** f. abstraction from the bottom of a heap (e.g. a mouse carrying off from a pile); met. the aimless pulling done by a little child at something that attracts it; cf. **khutun. —khutiñ karüñ$^{ü}$ —खुतिञ् करंञू । असकृदधःखननम्** f.inf. continually to abstract from below, as ab.; met. to harass.

**khat$^{a}$ra** خطره m. danger, peril (Gr.M.); fear, apprehension (El.). **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । भयावाप्तिः** m.inf. to suffer from fear, to become terrified.

**khatēra खतेर** in **khatēra karun खतेर करुन् । भर्त्सनं ताडनम्** m.inf. to punish for some fault (a child or servant) by beating accompanied by scolding, 'to give what for.'

**khöt$^{a}$ra खांत्र** (= خاطر) **। कृते** postpos. for the sake of, on account of, out of consideration or regard for, on behalf of. It governs either the abl. or the abl. of the gen. Thus **kāmi** (or **kāmĕ-handi**) **kh°**, for the sake of the business. The use of the genitive is, however, principally confined to animate nouns (Gr.M.; W. 98, 99).

**khötir खांतिर्** خاطر m. a thought, suggestion, idea (K.Pr. 182); inclination, propensity; affection, regard, favour; pleasure, satisfaction; carnal desire (H. viii, 3).

**khō̃ṭur$^{u}$ खोँटुरु । विषमकोणः** adj. (f. **khō̃ṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ खांट्रू**), of uneven shape, irregularly shaped (of a stone, or the like). Cf. **khō̃ṭ$^{u}$** and **ō̃ṭur$^{u}$-khō̃ṭur$^{u}$.**

**khötirdörī खांतिरदांरी** خاطرداري f. regard, favour, kindness (Gr.M.).

**khitra-pāl खित्र-पाल् । क्षेत्रपालः** m. a certain kind of tutelary deity who is guardian of cultivated fields, a kind of **börav,** q.v.

**khĕtriy ख्यत्रिय्** کھتري (also written **kshĕtriy क्षत्रिय्** by Paṇḍits), m. a member of the *kṣatriya* or regal and military caste of Hindūs (Rām. 1261, K. 982).

**khītīshŏr खीतीश्वर् । महावृत्तिः** m. a lord of fields, a landowner; hence, met. a family priest, spiritual preceptor, or the like, who has many clients or pupils. See **khīt$^{i}$-brīt$^{i}$,** p. 421*a*, l. 49.

**khatt,** see **khath.**

**khaṭith खटिथ्** adj. c.g. concealed, obscured (El.; Rām. 197, 558, 1158, 1355); private, secret (Gr.M.); as adv. secretly (see **khaṭun**) (Śiv. 773, 1393; Rām. 416, 502; H. xii, 6); similarly **khăṭ$^{i}$thay pöṭh$^{i}$ खंटिथंय् पांठि** (Śiv. 25; **khaṭith pöṭhin खटिथ् पांठिन्** (Rām. 905), secretly. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** m.inf. to remain hidden; to remain apart and out of sight (Rām. 496, 728, 838, 955, 1007, 1009, 1329). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to disappear (El.). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to hide away, to conceal (El.; YZ. 158, 159).

**khaṭawun$^{u}$ खटवुनु** n.ag. (f. **khaṭawüñ$^{ü}$ खटवंञू**), one who conceals, a concealer (Śiv. 981).

**khĕtaway ख्यतवय् । सुक्ष्मसुक्ष्मरन्नादिसंग्रहः** m. storing up food little by little (i.e. not buying a great store at once owing to poverty, thoughtlessness, or the like).

**khatöy खतांय् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. N. of a certain flower blossoming in August–September.

**kahtyah** (K.Pr. 248), see **kūt$^{u}$.**

**kh$^{a}$ʦ खच़् । तन्त्वंशः** m. the fluff or loose threads from the threads in a loom. Cf. **dāri-kh°,** p. 238*a*, l. 24, and **kh$^{a}$ʦh.**

**khĕʦi ख्यच़ि,** see **khĕʦür$^{ü}$ 2.**

**khūʦ$^{u}$ खूच़ु** adj. (f. **khūʦ$^{ü}$ खूच़ू**), fearful, troubled, distressed (properly, 1 p.p. of **khōʦun**) (El.).

**khüʦ$^{ü}$ खंचू** f. of **khot$^{u}$,** see **khasun.**

**khōʦa-boḍ$^{u}$ खोच़-बंडु** or **-buḍ$^{u}$ -बुडु । त्रस्नुः** adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{ü}$ -बंडू** or **-buḍ$^{ü}$ -बुडू**), very fearful, timid, easily terrified. Cf. **boḍ$^{u}$** (p. 84*b*, l. 12) (Gr.M.).

**kh$^{a}$ʦadār खच़दार् । तन्त्वंशवान्** adj. c.g. (of cloth in the loom) fluffy, see **kh$^{a}$ʦ.**

**kh$^{a}$ʦh खछ़् । तन्तुवायसम्मार्जनी** m. (sg. dat. **kh$^{a}$ʦas खच़स्**), a brush used by weavers for clearing off the fluff from the threads on the loom. Cf. **khᵃts** of which this word is probably only a variant spelling.

**khōtsh खोछ़्** m. (sg. dat. **khōtsas खोच़स्**), fear, alarm (El.).

**khutsh** (K.Pr. 99) incor. for **kọ̆tshᵘ**, q.v.

**khütshᵘ̈ खंछ़ू, khatshōv खछ़ोव्**, see **khasun.**

**kēhtshāh कँह्छ़ाह्**, see **kēh.**

**khᵃtsal ख्च़ल् । तन्त्वंशवान्** adj. c.g., i.q. **khᵃtsadār,** q.v.

**khōtsun खोचुन् । भीतिः** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **khūtsᵘ खूचु**, 2 p.p. **khōtsōv खोच़ोव्**), to be afraid, to fear (K.Pr. 59; Rām. 492, 553, 633, 636, 704, 758, 932, 1226, 1749; K. 139, 158, 245, 247). The object may be in the dat. (K.Pr. 221; Rām. 30, 33), or in the abl. (Śiv. 1804), or governed by a postposition, such as **nishĕ.** Thus, **wananas khōtsun,** to be afraid to speak; **gatshana kh°,** to be afraid to go; **Khŏdāyĕs-nishĕ kh°,** to fear God (Gr.M.).

**khūtsⁱ khūtsⁱ खूच़ि खूच़ि । भीत्वा भीत्वा** freq. part. used as adv., in continual fear.

**khūtsᵘ-motᵘ खूचु-मंतु । भीतः** perf. part. (f. **khūtsᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ खूचू-मंचू**), frightened, afraid.

**khōtsan-wôlᵘ खोच़न्-वोलु । त्रासस्वभावः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who fears, a coward; esp. a coward in wordy warfare.

**khōtsanāwun खोच़नावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khōtsanôwᵘ खोच़नोवु**), to cause to fear, to make afraid, to terrify, to frighten (El., Gr.M., Rām. 25, K. 222).

**khōtsanāwawunᵘ खोच़नाववुनु** n.ag. (f. **khōtsanā-wawüñᵘ̈ खोच़नाववंञू**), terrifying, terrible (Gr.M.).

**khĕtsorᵘ ख्यच़ंरु** or **khitsurᵘ खिचुरु । पृथग्जनः** m. (f. **khĕtsürᵘ̈ 1 ख्यच़ंरू** or **khitsᵘ̈rᵘ̈ खिच़्ंरू**), low, vulgar, unrefined (by nature, or in dress and general appearance).

**khĕtsürᵘ̈ 2 ख्यच़ंरू । कृसरान्नम्** f. a dish composed of rice, pease, and various millets, etc., the *khicṛī* of India (K.Pr. 64, 245). It is offered in the worship of the Hindū god Kuvēra (see bel.). The word is used met. for mixtures generally. When °— this word often takes the form **khĕtsi,** see bel. **—khĕñᵘ̈ —ख्यंञू । कृसरभक्षणम्** f.inf. to eat this dish; to eat mixed food. **—karüñᵘ̈ —करंञू । कृसरसम्पादनम्** f.inf. to prepare this mixed food; met. to make a mixture, to concoct (lit. and fig.).

**khĕtsi-māwas ख्यच़ि-मावस् । पौषमासामावस्या** f. the *khicṛī* new moon, the day of new moon of the month of Pŏh (Skr. *pauṣa* = December–January) on which day Hindūs offer this mixed food to Kuvēra and his fairy (*yakṣa*) followers (L. 266, *khich máwas*). **-māwasi-dŏh -मावसि-द्वह । पौषामावस्यादिने** adv. on the day of the *khicṛī* new moon, as ab. **-māwasi-kyutᵘ 1 -मावसि-कितु । पौषामावस्यार्थम्** adj. and adv. (f. **-māwasi-kitsᵘ̈ -मावसि-किचू**), for the day of this new moon (of something prepared, done, given, or the like). **-māwasi-kyutᵘ 2 -मावसि-कितु । पौषामावस्याकाले** adv. on the day of this new moon (esp. used in fixing a date for coming or going).

**khĕtsari-bāpath ख्यच़रि-वापथ् । कृसरार्थम्** adv. (of rice, pease, etc.), for (making) this mixed dish. **-barith -वरिथ् । कृसरभरितः** adj. c.g. filled with this mixed food. **-kyutᵘ -कितु । कृसरार्थम्** adj. and adv. (f. **-kitsᵘ̈ -किचू**), i.q. **-bāpath,** ab. **-māwas -मावस् । पौषामावस्या** f., i.q. **khĕtsi-māwas,** ab.

**khitsurᵘ खिचुरु । पामरः** adj. (f. **khitsᵘ̈rᵘ̈ खिच़्ंरू**), i.q. **khĕtsorᵘ,** q.v.

**khatsōv खच़ोव्**, see **khasun.**

**khutsōv खुच़ोव्**, see **khutun.**

**khōtsawunᵘ खोच़वुनु । भीरुकः** n.ag. (f. **khōtsawüñᵘ̈ खोच़वंञू**), frightened, terrified, afraid; timid (El.); terrible (El.).

**khav खव् । अल्पगर्तः** f. (sg. dat. **khüvᵘ̈ खंवू**), a small pit dug in the floor of a house, in which turnips and the like are stored in the winter, to prevent their drying up; cf. **mŏnjĕ-khav,** s.v. **mŏnḍᵘ 1. —khanüñᵘ̈ —खनंञू । अल्पगर्तखननम्** f.inf. to dig such a pit.

**khüvᵘ̈-gŏgᵘ̈jᵘ̈ खंवू-ग्वगंजू । अल्पगर्तस्थापितं रक्तालु** f. a turnip stored, as ab.

**khāv 1 खाव् । घस्मरः** m. an eater (K.Pr. 14, 104, 153); voracious, a glutton; one who habitually eats (frequently —°; cf. **añĕma, atha, dŏhulᵘ, dand 1, gāḍ, harām, khar 1, māl 1, ṭyonḍᵘ,** etc.; so **ādámⁱ-khāv,** a man-eating animal) (Rām. 1631) (El. *kháo*).

**khāv 2 खाव्** f. for **khrāv,** q.v. in **khāwa-horᵘ खाव-हंरु । काष्ठपादुकायुगम्** m. a pair of wooden pattens.

**khĕv 1 ख्यव्** m. eating, used —°; cf. **aḍ-kh°,** p. 10*a*, l. 29, and **bata-kh°,** p. 136*b*, l. 47.

**khĕv 2 ख्यव् । कूपकः** f. a mooring cable, a hawser (usually made of withies); a tow-rope (Gr.M. where it is shown as m.). **—ganḍüñᵘ̈ —गंडंञू । कूपकवन्धनम्** f.inf. to moor with such a cable.

**khĕv 3 ख्यव्**, i.q. **khyōv,** see **khyonᵘ.**

**khôwᵘ खोवु**, see **khō 1** and **2.**

**kahwa कह्व قہوہ । चव्यरसः** m. coffee (roasted, or roasted and ground, or the decoction); in Kāshmīrī, sweetened tea (the liquid) (L. 254, 464).

**khwāb** ख्वाब् or **khāb** खाब् خواب m. a dream (El.); cf. **khāb.** **—wuchhun** —वुछुन् m.inf. to see a dream, to dream (El.).

**khwöbi** ख्वाॅबि adv. in a dream.

**khwābas-manz** ख्वाबस्-मंज़ adv. in a dream.

**kahwacĕ** कह्वच्य, see **kah-wüṭ$^{ü}$.**

**khwŏḍ** ख्वड्, see **khŏḍ.**

**khwāh,** see **khāh 1** and **3.**

**khwāhish, khwöhish** خواهش or **khwāyish, khwöyish** खाॅइश् f. a desire, wish (El. *khwáish*).

**khwāhishmand, khwöhishmand** خواهشمند adj. c.g. desirous, eager (El.).

**khāwal** खावल् । खादनशीला f. one who is an eater, used —° as a feminine noun signifying 'an eater' in the sense of 'a destroyer' (of son, husband, or the like).

**khwān** خوان m. a reader or reciter (Musalmān) (L. 462).

**khĕwān** ख्यवान्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khēwun$^{u}$** खेवुनु n.ag. contr. of **khĕwawun$^{u}$,** q.v. (El. *khyewun*).

**khāwand** खावन्द् or **khöwind** खाॅविन्द् خاوند । भर्ता m. a lord, a master (H. viii, 10, of a dog); a husband (K.Pr. 82; H. iii, 1–4; v, 1, 8, 10–2; x, 5, 12; xi, 11; xii, 18).

**khwar** ख्वर् (W. 111), i.q. **khŏr 1,** q.v.

**khwār** ख्वार् خوار (K.Pr. 247, 248; W, 135, 142), i.q. **khār 2,** q.v.

**khĕwar** ख्यवर् । शालिदानभेदः m. an advance of grain; when grain has been threshed, and has been collected previous to the Government assessment for purposes of taxation, it is supposed not to be touched till Government permission is given. This word signifies a portion of grain taken out of the heap by permission of the official in charge, for the cultivator's immediate needs. It also means portions similarly taken by the cultivator without such permission; cf. **dā̃-kh°,** p. 230*a*, l. 19. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । शालिदानभेददानम् m.inf. (of the official) to give such an advance.

**khōwor$^{u}$** खोवॅरु or **khōwur$^{u}$** खोवुरु (Gr.Gr. 23) । वामः adj. (f. **khōvür$^{ü}$** खोवॅरू), left (not right) (K.Pr. 43; YZ. 535; L. 461); north (Gr.Gr. 151, Rām. 516; El. gives 'south'); cf. **khọsh$^{u}$,** p. 418*b*, l. 27. **—atha** —अथ । वामहस्तः m. the left hand (H. viii, 7). **—dachyun$^{u}$** —दछिनु । वामदक्षिणौ adj. on the right and on the left, on each side. **—gām** —गाम्, a village considered to be on the left-hand side of the sun's course, as opposed to a **dachyun$^{u}$ gām** on the right side of the same. The former are less fertile (L. 435). **—khōr** —खोर् । वामपादः m. the left foot (YZ. 535, Rām. 552). **—pôr$^{u}$** —पोरु । वामपार्श्वः, पुरगणविशेषः m. the left side; N. of a *pargana* or fiscal division of Kashmīr on the eastern or left side of the **Lẹd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** Valley (RT.Tr. 465).

**khōw$^{a}$r$^{i}$** खोवॅ्रि or **khōwár$^{i}$** खोवॅरि । वामतः adv. from the left (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.); on the left (Gr.Gr. 155, Śiv. 246). **-kin$^{i}$** -किनि । वामपार्श्वात् adv. from the left, commencing from the left (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 856); on the left (Rām. 421). **-pör$^{i}$** -पाॅरि । वामपार्श्वात् adv. from the left (Gr.Gr. 160); on the left (Gr.Gr. 160). **-pav** -पव् । वामाङ्गाभ्यासः m. one who is practised in using his left hand, left-handed or ambidextrous.

**khōwari** खोवरि in **khōwari-kani** खोवरि-कनि । वामपार्श्वे adv. on the left, towards the left, leftwards (u.w. vbs. of placing, etc.) (Śiv. 1090). **-kanyuk$^{u}$** -कन्युकु । वामपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$** -कनिचू), of belonging to, or produced on the left. **-pāryuk$^{u}$** -पार्युकु । वामपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-pāric$^{ü}$** -पारिचू), on the left, of or belonging to the left.

**khōvür$^{ü}$ bab** खोवॅरू बब् । वामः कुचः f. the left hand bosom of a woman. **—nür$^{ü}$** —नॅरू । वामभुजः f. the left arm. **—zang** —ज़ंग् । वामजङ्घा f. the left leg.

**khōwaryuk$^{u}$** खोवर्युकु । वामभवः adj. (f. **khōwaric$^{ü}$** खोवरिचू), of the left, that on the left; esp. (the fruit) on the left side (of a tree, which, owing to the course of the sun are not so sweet as those on the right); of or belonging to the north (Gr.Gr. 151).

**khawörikh** खवाॅरिख् خوارق । असद्वृत्तान्ताः m.pl. events infringing the usual course of nature, unusual things, miracles.

**khōwarĕr** खोवर्यर् । वामता m. the condition of being on the left (Gr.Gr. 139).

**kah-wüṭ$^{ü}$** कह्-वॅटू । शाणः f. (sg. dat. **kahwacĕ** कह्वच्य), a touchstone (for testing gold) (K.Pr. 206; Rām. 1609, dat.). Cf. **kah 1.**

**khēwaṭh** खेवठ् f. (sg. dat. **khēwaṭi** खेवटि), an assigned share of revenue, an assessment of revenue by apportionment as in **asömīwār khēwaṭh,** an assessment on holdings (L. 403).

**khĕwawañ** ख्यववञ् f. the wages of eating (Gr.Gr. 129); a present given on the occasion of certain food being eaten, as in **bata-khĕ°** (p. 136*b*, l. 48), the present given by a bride's relations to her husband's people on the occasion of her first meal in her husband's house.

**khĕwawun$^{u}$** ख्यववुनु । खादन् n.ag. (f. **khĕwawüñ$^{ü}$** ख्यववॅञू), one who eats, an eater.

**khawāza खवाज़** (= خوازه) । **आधारविशेषः** m. a plank on which masons or plasterers stand when at work; a scaffold (in house building).

**khay 1 खय्** । **लोहमालिन्यम्** f. rust (of metal) (YZ. 525; Śiv. 282; Rām. 31, 655); met. tartar of the teeth (cf. **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 36) (El. *khai* and *kh́ái*). **—tulün̄$^{u}$ —तुलंञू** f.inf. to polish (metal) (El.).

**khay 2 खय्** । **परिखाभेदः** f. low ground in the neighbourhood of a stream liable to be flooded by inundation.

**khĕy ख्यय्** کھي, see **kshĕy.**

**khēy खेय्**, **khĕyĕ ख्यय**, **khĕyi ख्ययि**, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khōy** خوي f. habit, disposition, temper, (Rām. 1501) in Kāshmīrī, politeness (K.Pr. 89 *k͟hoe*). Cf. **khō 1.**

**kahyū कह्यू** adv. inter. by what means? how? (L.V. 108). Cf. **kĕhō 2.**

**kehay क्यहय्**, see **kyāh.**

**khyuc$^{u}$ खिचु** । **हस्तक्षेपादिविघातनम्** m. (sg. dat. **khicis खिचिस्**), obstruction, hindrance (by thrusting with the hand, etc.), standing in a person's way, pushing back a person who is going along. Cf. **lȧṭ$^{i}$-khyuc$^{u}$,** s.v. **loṭ$^{u}$ 1.**

**khyŏda** m. hunger (El. probably **khyŏdā ख्युदा**).

**khyōda** adj. c.g. starving (El. *khyoda*).

**khyodaihot$^{u}$** (? spelling), hungry (El. probably for **khyŏdöyi-hot$^{u}$ ख्युदायि-हंतु**).

**khayĕdār खयदार्** । **मालिन्यवत्** adj. c.g. rusty (of metals).

**khĕyihē ख्ययिहे**, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khuyĕhôm$^{u}$ खुयहोमु** । **प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a district in Kashmīr, stretching in a semi-circle round the north shore of the Wŏlur lake; the Khūyāśrama or Khōyāśrama of Sanskrit. See RT.Tr. viii, 2695–98, and II, 488. (El. *khwiháma*).

**khĕy$^{i}$hīv ख्ययिहीव्**, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khyol$^{u}$ ख्यंलु** । **यूथम्** m. a flock, a herd, a troop (of animals) (Gr.M.; L.V. 108; K.Pr. 236, 249; Rām. 910, 1301; K. 182, 207–8, 214, 327); often —°, as in **gōv$^{ü}$-khyol$^{u}$,** a herd of cows (Gr.Gr. 152; so, K. 210, 212–3, 382); sometimes also used for a company of human beings; cf. **mahaniv$^{i}$-kh°,** s.v. **mahanyuw$^{u}$.** **—anun —अनुन्** । **यूथानयनम्** m.inf. to bring a flock along, to lead or drive a herd home, to bring it from another village to one's own village. **—kaḍun —कडुन्** । **यूथनिष्कासनम्** m.inf. to lead forth a flock, drive out a herd from the village to an outside spot such as a grazing ground. **—nyun$^{u}$ —निनु** । **यूथनयनम्** m.inf. to bring a flock, etc., or herd along from one spot or village to another. **—ʦānun —ज़ानुन्** । **यूथप्रवेशनम्** m.inf. to bring in a flock, etc., from outside. **—wālun —वालुन्** । **यूथावरोहणम्** m.inf. to bring down a flock, etc. (from the mountains or forests to the village).

**khĕl$^{i}$-kaṭh ख्यंलि-कठ्** । **स्थूलमेषः** (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), the ram of a flock of sheep, the tup; met. a stout lusty fool of a fellow. **-röch$^{i}$ 1 -रांछि** । **यूथरक्षा** f. the guardianship of a flock, shepherding, herding. **-rôch$^{u}$ -रोछु** । **यूथरक्षकः** (pl. nom. **-röch$^{i}$ 2 -रांछि**), the guardian of a flock, a shepherd, herdsman. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । **यूथस्वामी** m. (f. **-wājĕn̄ -वाज्यञ्**), one who owns a flock; a flock-owner, one who owns many flocks.

**khĕli-bāpath ख्यलि-बापथ्** । **यूथार्थम्** adv. for the sake of the flock, for the herd, etc. **—khĕli —ख्यलि** adv. in troops (K. 859). **-khöt$^{a}$ra -खांतर** । **यूथार्थम्** adv. i.q. **-bāpath,** ab.

**khĕlis-andar ख्यलिस्-अन्दर्** । **यूथान्तः** adv. in the flock, within the herd. **-kyut$^{u}$ -कितु** । **यूथार्थम्** adj. (f. **-kiʦ$^{ü}$ -किछ़ू**), i.q. **khĕli-bāpath,** ab. **-manz -मज़्** । **यूथमध्ये** adv., i.q. **andar,** ab. **-manz-bāg -मज़्-बाग्** । **यूथमध्ये** adv., id.

**khyūl$^{u}$ ख्यूलु**, see **khēlun.**

**khayāl, khiyāl** خيال m. imagination, fancy (El., Śiv. 1706); sentiment, idea, thought, surmise, conception (Gr.M.); thought, notice (of), taking notice (of) (Śiv. 819, 832, 920); an idea, an imagination (Gr.M.); a sentiment, opinion (**mazahabī khayāl,** a religious opinion, Gr.M.); **khayāl-i khām,** an inferior (i.e. evil) intention, treachery (Rām. 383). **—ʦānun —ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to cause thought to enter (a subject), to devote attention (to a subject) (Gr.M.).

**khayĕlad खयलद्** । **मालिन्यभरितम्** adj. c.g. rusty (of metals).

**kahyum$^{u}$ कह्युमु** । **बलिदानम्** m. (amongst Musalmāns) the offering made on the eleventh solar day of a lunar month. This word is also a form of **köhyum$^{u}$,** q.v. used by Musalmāns. Cf. **kāh 1.**

**köhyum$^{u}$ कांह्युमु** । **एकादशः** ord. (f. **köhim$^{ü}$ कांहिमू**), eleventh (Gr.Gr. 76, Rām. 1158, f.). Musalmāns commonly employ the form **kahyum$^{u}$.** Cf. **kāh 1.**

**khyon$^{u}$ ख्यंनु** । **अशनम्, न्यस्तापह्नवः** conj. 1 irreg. [the inf. of this verb is often spelt **kheun** in the roman character. Its caus. is **khyāwun ख्यावुन्** or **khyāwanāwun ख्यावनावुन्** (Gr.Gr. 172).

Inf. and fut. pass. part. **khyon$^{u}$ ख्यंनु** (Gr.Gr. 112, 191; Śiv. 1202, 1223; Rām. 599, 813, 849 fut. pass. part., 1027; H. xii, 16 fut. pass. part.); acc. **khĕnas ख्यनस्** (YZ. 169, Śiv. 1387, K. 138); abl. **khĕna ख्यन** (L.V. 27, 63; K.Pr. 106; Śiv. 1042, 1430; Rām. 1577; K. 148); or **khĕni ख्यनि** (Śiv. 1084, m.c. **khĕnē**; H. x, 5; K. 204, 1144 m.c. **khĕnē**); gen. **khĕnuk$^{u}$ ख्यनुकु** (Śiv. 759, fem.); pl. nom. **khĕn$^{i}$**

ख्यंनि ; f. sg. nom. **khĕñ$^{ü}$ ख्यंञू** (Rām. 1629, K. 160) ; pl. nom. **khĕñĕ ख्यञ**. Pres. part. **khĕwān ख्यवान्** (Gr.Gr. 103 ; Rām. 458, 698, 876, 936, 979, 1022, 1159 ; H. vi, 16 ; xii, 4, 6, 17). Impers. fut. part. **khĕnī ख्यनी** (Gr.Gr. 111). Conj. part. **khĕth ख्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 104, 197 ; L.V. 27, 77 ; YZ. 393, *khet* ; Śiv. 328, 1073 ; Rām. 1631, 1653 ; K. 138). Neg. conj. part. **khĕnay ख्यनय्** (Gr.Gr. 111, K.Pr. 104). Freq. part. **khĕ khĕ ख्य ख्य** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198) or **khĕth khĕth ख्यथ् ख्यथ्** (Gr.Gr. 105, 198). Adverbial part. **khĕwŏn$^{i}$ ख्यवांनि** (Gr.Gr. 196). N.ag. 1 **khĕwawun$^{u}$ ख्यववुनु** (Gr.Gr. 105) ; 2 **khĕnawôl$^{u}$ ख्यनवोलु** (Gr.Gr. 106).

Fut. (Gr.Gr. 202) sg. 1 **khĕma ख्यम** (Śiv. 1533 ; Rām. 972 ; H. viii, 11) ; **khĕmay ख्यमय्**, for thee (Rām. 268, 387 ; H. iii, 1) ; 2 **khĕkh ख्यख्** (Śiv. 1434 ; Rām. 668 ; H. ii, 3 ; vi, 2) ; 3 **khĕyi ख्ययि** (Rām. 1780 ; H. xii, 15) ; **khĕyiy ख्ययिय्**, for thee (L.V. 88) ; **khĕyiwa ख्ययिव**, you (Rām. 1742, K.Pr. 102) ; inter. **khĕyā ख्यया** (K.Pr. 153). Pl. 1 **khĕmav ख्यमव्** ; 2 **khĕyiv ख्ययिव्** ; 3 **khĕn ख्यन्** ; **khĕnam ख्यनम्**, me (Rām. 1191).

Cond. past. (Gr.Gr. 253) sg. 1 **khĕmahö ख्यमहाे** ; **khĕmahas ख्यमहस्**, for him (K.Pr. 144) ; 2 **khĕhökh ख्यहाेख्** ; 3 **khĕyihē ख्ययिहे** ; **khĕyihēs ख्ययिहेस्**, it (K. 240). Pl. 1 **khĕmahöv ख्यमहाेव्** ; 2 **khĕy$^{i}$hīv ख्यंयिहीव्** ; 3 **khĕhön ख्यहाेन्**.

Impve. pres. (Gr.Gr. 247) sg. 2 **khĕh ख्यह्** (Śiv. 1824 ; H. iii, 1) ; **khyuh ख्युह्** (vill.) (H. x, 5) ; **khyō ख्यो** (vill.) (H. x, 12) ; **khĕm ख्यम्**, for me (Gr.Gr. 248) ; **khĕn ख्यन्**, him (Rām. 599) ; 3 **khĕyin ख्ययिन्** (Rām. 1597) ; pl. 2 **khĕyiv ख्ययिव्** (YZ. 404) ; 3 **khĕyin ख्ययिन्**. Pol. (Gr.Gr. 249) sg. 2 **khĕta ख्यत** (Śiv. 379, 578) ; **khĕtam ख्यतम्**, for me (Śiv. 283, 374 ; H. iii, 1) ; 3 **khĕy$^{i}$tan ख्यंयितन्** ; pl. 2 **khĕy$^{i}$tav ख्यंयितव्** ; 3 **khĕy$^{i}$tan ख्यंयितन्**. Fut. **khĕzi ख्यज़ि** (Gr.Gr. 250 ; L.V. 90, **khĕzē,** m.c. ; H. xii, 16). Past. **khĕzihē ख्यज़िहे** (Gr.Gr. 251).

1 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 211) m.sg. **khyōv ख्योव्** (or **khyauv ख्यौव्**) (H. x, 12) or **khĕv ख्यव्** (Rām. 81, 766, 1138, 1400 ; H. ii, 2) ; **khyōm ख्योम्**, by me (Gr.Gr. 217) ; **khyōth ख्योथ्**, by thee (Śiv. 1328, K. 1090) ; **khyōn ख्योन्**, by him (H. vi, 16) ; **khyōwa ख्योव**, by you ; **khyōkh ख्योख्**, by them (Rām. 916) ; pl. **khyēy ख्येय्** or **khēy खेय्** (H. x, 2) ; **khyēm ख्येम्**, by me (L.V. 81) ; **khyēth ख्येथ्**, by thee ; **khyēn ख्येन्**, by him ; **khyēwa ख्येव**, by you ; **khyēkh ख्येख्**, by them ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyĕ ख्यय** (Rām. 1306) ; **khĕyĕm ख्ययम्**, by me ; **khĕyĕth ख्ययथ्**, by thee (Śiv. 702) ; **khĕyĕn ख्ययन्**, by him ; **khĕyĕwa ख्ययव**, by you (H. x, 12, vill. **khĕyĕv**) ; **khĕyĕkh ख्ययख्**, by them.

2 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 233) m.sg. **khĕyōv ख्ययोव्** ; pl. **khĕyēy ख्ययेय्** ; **khĕyēn ख्ययेन्**, by him (Rām. 459) ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ ख्ययेय**.

3 p.p. (Gr.Gr. 238) m.sg. **khĕyāv ख्ययाव्** ; pl. **khĕyēyēy ख्ययेयेय्** ; f.sg. and pl. **khĕyēyĕ ख्ययेय**.

Perf. part. **khĕmot$^{u}$ ख्यमंतु** (Rām. 154, 344) or **khyōmot$^{u}$ ख्योमंतु** (K. 1147), see bel.].

To eat (cf. **bata, gŏh, gāsa** ; L.V. 27, 63, 77, 81, 88 ; YZ. 404 ; Śiv. 283, 1073, 1464 ; Rām. 81, 268, 387, 458–9, 599, 698, 766, 849, 972, 1159, 1173, 1191, 1306, 1577, 1629, 1653 ; H. iii, 1, etc. ; K. 138, 141-2, 148, 160, 204, etc.) ; to take (medicine) (cf. **dawāh-kh°,** p. 262*b*, l. 35 ; Gr.M.), to eat, to live on, have as a means of subsistence (cf. **dröl$^{i}$ khĕñ$^{ü}$,** p. 243*b*, l. 25 ; **hŏnjĕ-gāsa kh°,** p. 337*b*, l. 43 ; **harām kh°,** p. 348*b*, l. 33) ; met. to eat the good things of this life, to enjoy oneself (L.V. 27, 90) ; to receive, meet with, experience (cf. **cōkh khĕñ$^{ü}$,** p. 170*a*, l. 12 ; **cōṭh kh°,** p. 178*a*, l. 1 ; **dab kh°,** p. 181*a*, l. 28 ; **dŏkh kh°,** p. 206*a*, l. 38 ; **hōṭsh kh°,** p. 360*b*, l. 11 ; Śiv. 1836 ; Rām. 916, 1400, 1743) ; to suffer, endure, experience (e.g. a beating, sticks, slander, swindling) (cf. **böz$^{i}$ khĕñ$^{ü}$,** p. 152*b*, l. 28 ; **cōb khĕn$^{i}$,** p. 156*b*, l. 30 ; **daka-ḍula khĕn$^{i}$,** p. 203*b*, l. 48 ; **gŏta khĕn$^{i}$,** p. 310*b*, l. 25 ; **mār 1** ; Rām. 344, an arrow) ; to undergo (a process), to be subjected to (some operative medium) (cf. **bahā kh°,** p. 94*a*, l. 17 ; **barsāth kh°,** p. 127*a*, l. 28 ; **bazyun$^{u}$ kh°,** p. 155*b*, l. 11 ; **dam kh°,** p. 216*a*, l. 48) ; to feel (an emotion, such as fear, sorrow, etc.) (cf. **bīm kh°,** p. 107*a*, l. 26 ; **bayĕ kh°,** p. 148*b*, l. 21 ; **gam kh°,** p. 286*b*, l. 18) (Rām. 876, 979, 1022, 1027, 1138) ; to corrode, erode, wear away (tr.) ; to consume, spend ; (with **kasam,** etc.) to take (an oath), to swear (Gr.M., Rām. 154) ; to embezzle, misappropriate (property entrusted to one) (cf. **mush**) (H. x, 2) ; to eat, to enjoy, experience the rapture of (any pleasant thing or experience) (YZ. 169).

This verb often makes a nominal compound with a noun in some very metaphorical sense, as in **aphsūs khyon$^{u}$,** to eat alas, to regret (Rām. 668, 936) ; **dam khyon$^{u}$,** to eat one's breath ; hence, to be silenced in wordy warfare ; **driy khĕñ$^{ü}$,** to eat (i.e. take) an oath ; **hal khyon$^{u}$,** to eat the after-birth, i.e. to die in childbirth ; **hatab khĕñ$^{ü}$,** to eat firewood, i.e. to be cheated ; **shōr khyon$^{u}$,** to experience a noise, to be roared at (Rām. 1780; cf. 828). Such idioms will usually be found under the various substantives which form the first member of the compound.

This verb is also sometimes used with the conjunctive participle of another verb to form similar metaphorical compounds, as in **būzith khyon$^u$,** to eat after understanding; hence, to vie with, emulate. Such idioms are given under the verbs forming the first members of such compounds.

**khĕ khĕ ख्य ख्य । भुक्त्वा भुक्त्वा** freq. part. eating frequently, eating excessively, continually eating, eating without cessation. **—ta khĕ —त ख्य । अतिशयभुक्तिः** freq. part., id.

**khĕh ख्यह्**, impve. sg. 2, in the phrase **khĕh khōtsh ma ख्यह् खोछ् म । अशान मा भैषीः** 'eat, fear not', used in permitting a person to eat while at work; esp. in sportive abuse (obsc.).

**khēmatis drāmun karun खेमतिस् द्रामुन् करुन् । न्यासापह्नवः** m.inf. 'to chew the cud of something embezzled', to embezzle, misappropriate something entrusted to one. Cf. **drāmun,** see **khyōmot$^u$,** bel.

**khĕna-grākh ख्यन-ग्राख् । मिष्टभुक्तिशीलः** n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस्**; f. **-grākañ -ग्राकञ्**), an eater; esp. one who is fond of eating good food, an epicure, a *bon-vivant, gourmet* (Gr.Gr. 106). **-wôl$^u$ -वोलु । स्वादिष्ठ(बहु)भोजी, न्यस्तापहारकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an eater (Gr.Gr. 106, 193); esp. a glutton; one who is skilled as regards the fitness or otherwise of any article for food; one who misappropriates what is entrusted to him, an embezzler. **—yun$^u$ —यिनु** m.inf. pass. to be eaten, to be edible (Gr.Gr. 170).

**khĕni cĕni ख्यनि च्यनि । भोक्तुं पीतुम्** adv. (inf. of purpose) to eat and drink, for the purpose of having a meal. Cf. **khyon$^u$ cyon$^u$,** bel.

**khĕnay ख्यनय् । अभुक्त्वैव** neg. conj. part. not having eaten; as adv., without having eaten, u.w. vbs. of going, or the like (K.Pr. 104).

**khĕñi ख्यञि**, fut. pass. part. f. abl. **-vizi -विज़ि । भक्षणकाले** adv. at the time of eating, at dinner time.

**khĕth ख्यथ् । भुक्त्वा** conj. part. having eaten, etc. (Śiv. 328, 1073, 1087). **—cĕth —च्यथ् । भुक्त्वा पीत्वा** conj. part. having eaten and drunk, used as adv., after a meal, after dinner (Śiv. 328, 753, 1584, 1712, 1832); cf. **khyon$^u$ cyon$^u$,** bel. **—dith —दिथ् । भुक्त्वा दत्त्वा** conj. part. having eaten and given; esp. u.w. vbs. of coming or of going, as in 'he went away after eating and giving'. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to eat up (K.Pr. 161, YZ. 393). **—karith —करिथ् । भुक्त्वा कृत्वा** conj. part. esp. used as adv., after eating and doing (such and such a business). **—tshunun —छुनुन्** m.inf., i.q. **khĕth gatshun,** ab. (Rām. 1631).

**khyōmot$^u$ ख्योमंतु । भक्षितः, अपहृतः** perf. part. (m. sg. dat. **khyēmatis ख्येमतिस्** or **khēmatis खेमतिस्**; f. sg. nom. **khyēmüts$^{ü}$ ख्येमंचू** or **khēmüts$^{ü}$ खेमंचू**), eaten, etc. in all the various senses of **khyon$^u$**; esp. embezzled. **—cyōmot$^u$ —च्योमंतु । भक्षितः पीतः** perf. part. (f. **khyēmüts$^{ü}$ cyēmüts$^{ü}$ ख्येमंचू च्येमंचू**), eaten and drunk (of a meal). Cf. **khyon$^u$ cyon$^u$,** bel.

**khyon$^u$ ख्यंनु । अशनम्** m.inf. the act of eating; frequently used as a subst., eating, food, dinner (L. 73, *kheun*; Rām. 599*; K. 241, 306, 309). **khyon$^u$-cyon$^u$ ख्यंनु-च्यंनु । अशनं पानं च** m. to eat and drink (of a meal at which both are done at the same time); as subst. meat and drink, food, board (Śiv. 1449; K. 401, 524, 932, 1131); cf. **khĕn cĕn,** p. 401*b*, l. 9. **—dyun$^u$ —दिनु । भोजनदानम्** m.inf. to give food, to give to eat; to support (another) with food; **gar-bār paradĕn dyututh khyon$^u$,** his house and home thou hast given to others to enjoy (Rām. 813). **—raṭun$^u$ —रटुन् । अशनबन्धः** m.inf. to stop eating, refrain from food (e.g. under a doctor's orders or from want of appetite owing to sickness); cf. **khĕn raṭun,** p. 401*b*, l. 13. **—kyut$^u$ —कितु । भोजनार्थम्** adj. (f. **khĕñ$^{ü}$-kits$^{ü}$ ख्यंञू-किचू**), fit to be eaten, intended for food.

**khyonuy ख्यनुय् । अशनमेव** m. only food, good for nothing but food; cf. **khĕnạy,** p. 402*a*, l. 24.

**khyūn$^u$ ख्यूनु** or **खीनु । क्षीणः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **khīnis खीनिस्**; abl. **khīni खीनि**; f. sg. nom. **khīñ$^{ü}$ खीञू**), wasted, emaciated, feeble.

**khīna-pach खीन-पछ् । क्षीणपक्षः** m. (sg. dat. **-pachas -पछस्**), the waning half of a lunar month, the fifteen days of a waning moon.

**khĕyin ख्ययिन्**, see **khyon$^u$.**

**khöyin खांयिन्** m., see **danda-khöyin,** p. 224*b*, l. 39. Cf. **khay 1.**

**khiyānath खियानथ्** خیانت ? m. treachery, treason; breach of trust, misappropriation, embezzlement (K.Pr. 11).

**khyīr ख्यीर्** (Śiv. 374), i.q. **khir,** q.v.

**khyur$^u$ खिरु । वृसी** m. (sg. dat. **khiris खिरिस्**), a kind of straw mat or cushion, on which Hindū students and ascetics sit. They mostly come to the Valley of Kashmīr from Kashṭawāṛ (Kishtwar of the maps).

**khyus$^{u}$ 1** खिसु । क्षुरिचर्मपात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **khisis** खिसिस्), the leather case in which barbers or surgeons keep their instruments.

**khis$^{i}$-phyur$^{u}$** खिसि-फिरु । व्यत्ययः m. reversal of expectations, turning out contrary to expectations (e.g. when a merchant expects from some transaction only a small profit and yet makes great gain, or vice versa).

**khyus$^{u}$ 2** खिसु । पक्षिविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **khisis** खिसिस्), a kind of bird, a teal (?). Cf. **kyus$^{u}$.**

**khis$^{i}$-pūt$^{u}$** खिसि-पूतु । पक्षिभेदपोतः m. a young teal.

**khyusk$^{u}$** खिस्कु, see **khiskun.**

**khĕy$^{i}$tan** ख्यियितन्, **khĕy$^{i}$tav** ख्यियितव्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khyāv** ख्याव् in **khyāv khyāv** ख्याव् ख्याव् । पुनः पुनरपहारणम् (आदनं वा) the act of giving food continually; causing continual or gradual misappropriation by another of property entrusted to him.

**khyauv** ख्यौव्, **khyōv** ख्योव्, **khĕyāv** ख्ययाव्, **khĕyiv** ख्ययिव्, **khĕyōv** ख्ययोव्, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khyāwun** ख्यावुन् (also **khyāwanāwun** ख्यावनावुन्) । आदनम्, अपहारणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyôw$^{u}$** ख्योवु), to give to eat, to cause to be eaten; to cause to eat, to feed, etc. (K.Pr. 4, Śiv. 970, 1784, K. 373) (causal of **khyon$^{u}$** in all its meanings, Gr.Gr. 172); esp. to cause another to misappropriate or embezzle property entrusted to him. **shōr khyāwun,** to cause another to eat a noise, to roar at a person (Rām. 828; cf. 1780).

**khyôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** ख्योवु-मंतु । आदितः, अपलापितः perf. part. (f. **khyöv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$** ख्यांवू-मंचू), caused to be eaten; (of property entrusted) caused to be misappropriated or embezzled by the trustee.

**khyāwanāwun** ख्यावनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **khyāwanôw$^{u}$** ख्यावनोवु), caus. of **khyon$^{u}$**, i.q. **khyāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 172).

**khyāwañ** ख्यावञ् f., i.q. **khĕwawañ,** q.v., see **bata-kh°**, p. 137*a*, l. 7.

**khyēy** ख्येय्, **khĕyēy** ख्ययेय्, **khĕyēyēy** ख्ययेयेय्, **khĕzi** ख्यज़ि, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khöz$^{\ddot{u}}$** खांज़ू । जलविकृतमलादिकम्, कण्डूः f. the corruption of stagnant water (accompanied by putrefaction and a foul smell), slime (Śiv. 1804); the disease of itch; a disease of the teeth (see **danda-kh°**, p. 224*b*, l. 41).

**khĕzihē** ख्यज़िहे, see **khyon$^{u}$.**

**khazmath** खज़्मथ् (H. xii, 3) or **khizmath** खिज़्मथ् (K.Pr. 107; H. ii, 3), i.q. **khaḍ$^{a}$math,** q.v.

**khazāna 1** खज़ान خزانہ । कोशः m. a repository, magazine, store house, granary; a treasury; treasure (Śiv. 428, 1754; Rām. 1135, 1734); revenue, finances.

**khazāna 2** खज़ान । पत्रपरिपाकः m. the ripening of the leaves (i.e. these turning yellow or red in autumn). Possibly a met. extension of **khazāna 1,** with allusion to the golden colour of the leaves. **—lagun** —लगुन् । विकारारम्भः m.inf. the turn of the leaf to begin, the leaves to begin to change colour, Autumn to commence.

**khaẓ$^{a}$r** खंज़र् or **khüz$^{\ddot{u}}$r** खंज़ूर् । खर्जूरः m. a date (the fruit) (Rām. 807). **-kul$^{u}$** -कुलु m. the date palm.

**kaj 1** कज् (cf. کج) । वक्रता m. crookedness; esp. the condition of something originally straight, but which has become crooked. Cf. **hol$^{u}$-kol$^{u}$,** p. 331*a*, l. 50, **kaj-raftār,** and **kol$^{u}$ 2.**

**kaj 2** for **küj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2,** see **kol$^{u}$ 1.**

**kaj 3** (L. 462), incorr. for **khàj$^{i}$,** q.v.

**kajĕ,** see **kaḍun.**

**kàj$^{i}$** कंजि or **küj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2** कंजू, see **kol$^{u}$ 1.**

**kajī,** for **küj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1,** see **kal 1.**

**kāji 1** and **2** काजि, see **kôj$^{u}$** and **köj$^{i}$ 2.**

**kāji 3** काजि in **kāji-tamon$^{u}$** काजि-तमंनु । अतिधूसराङ्गः adj. (f. **-tamüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -तमंञू), dark-skinned, dark-complexioned (over the whole body).

**kĩj** कीँज् or **kinj** किंज् f. the cat in the game of tipcat, see **loṭh$^{u}$.** The word is a by-form of **kij$^{i}$,** q.v.

**kij$^{i}$** किजि, **kij$^{\ddot{u}}$** किजू, **kīj$^{i}$** कीजि, or **kīj$^{\ddot{u}}$** कीजू । काष्ठकीलकः f. a wooden peg or spike (Rām. 435); a peg for tethering cattle; a tent-peg; a small nail, tack, spike, or wedge for fastening anything (cf. **ala-k°**, p. 23*a*, l. 34; **chāna-k°**, p. 162*a*, l. 13; **dāsa-k,** p. 252*a*, l. 9) (K.Pr. 41 *kīj*, 112 *kij*; El. *kij*). Cf. **kyul$^{u}$.**

**kiji-khrāv** किजि-ख्राव् । कीलकयुता काष्ठपादुका f. a wooden patten with a peg at the fore-end, which is grasped between the toes, and by which the patten is held to the foot. **-kũsh$^{i}$** -कूँशि । उन्नत उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of high-heeled shoe worn in winter, see **kũsh$^{i}$.**

**kōjĕ** कोज्य, see **kūl$^{u}$.**

**kôj$^{u}$** कोजु । प्रातराशवेला m. (sg. ag. **köj$^{i}$ 1** कांजि, abl. **kāji 1** काजि), the morning meal, breakfast (Gr.Gr. 157, K.Pr. 104); the hour of the morning meal, about 4½ hours after sunrise (K.Pr. 176), the forenoon. Cf. **aḍ-kôj$^{u}$,** p. 10*a*, l. 32; **khanḍawāv-kôj$^{u}$,** p. 403*a*, l. 27; i.q. **cāsht,** q.v. (El. also *kanj*). **—khyāwun** —ख्यावुन् । प्रातराशवेलाभोज्यस्याशनम् m.inf. to cause to eat the morning meal, to give breakfast (to), esp. (when owing to a death in a family, the members fast by eating only once a day, in the evening) to cause the members of a family to break such a fast by inducing them to take the morning meal. **kāji-kāla काजि-काल । प्रातराशसायन्तनाशयोः** adv. both at the morning meal and at the evening meal, both at breakfast and at supper (there being only two meals a day); cf. **kāla-kāji,** s.v. **kāl 1. -pát$^{i}$ -पॅति । प्रथमप्रहरादनु** adv. after the time of the morning meal, after the early forenoon.

**köj$^{i}$-bata का॑जि-बत । प्रथमप्रहरभोजनम्** m. the food eaten at the morning meal; the morning meal itself, breakfast. **-gāsa -गास । पूर्वाह्णभोज्यं तृणम्** m. the early morning meal of grass, or the like, given to cattle. **-samay -समय्** m., i.q. **-wakth,** bel. (K. 204). **-wakth -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकालः** m. (sg. dat. **-waktas -वक्तस्**), the time of the morning-meal, breakfast-time. **-waktan -वक्तन् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्त्यनेहसि** adv. at the time of the morning meal, at breakfast time. **-waktas -वक्थ् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले** adv., id.

**köjis का॑जिस् । प्रथमप्रहरभुक्तिकाले** adv. at the hour of the morning meal, at breakfast time (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like) (El. also *kanjis*). **-bög$^{i}$ -बा॑गि** or **-bögin -बा॑गिन् । प्रातराशवेलायाम्** adv., id., but more indefinite, at about breakfast time.

**kājyuk$^{u}$ काज्युकु । प्रथमप्रहरकालिकः** adj. (f. **kājic$^{ü}$ काजिचू**), of or belonging to, or produced at the time of the morning meal (i.e. in the forenoon).

**köj$^{i}$ 2 का॑जि** or **köj$^{ü}$ 1 का॑जू । शिला** f. (sg. abl. **kāji 2 काजि,** for **3,** see s.v.), a slab, a flat stone; esp. a flat stone on which sandal-wood, condiments, or the like, are ground with a muller (K. 151). **kāji-tīl काजि-तील् । घृष्टं तैलम्** m. a kind of medicinal oil, ground out of medicaments on such a slab. It is used as a remedy for skin diseases. **-waṭh -वठ् । पाषाणमुसलोऽल्पः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), the stone muller used with the above grinding slab (El. *kájiwat* or *kájwaṭ*) (K.Pr. 60, 112, 114, 148).

**köj$^{ü}$ 2, 3 का॑जू,** see **kôl$^{u}$ 1, 3.**

**kū̃j कूँज्** (cf. كُنج) **। कोणः** m. a corner (El.); an intermediate point of the compass, such as north-east, south-east, and so on. El. makes this word f.

**kuj$^{i}$ कुजि** or **kuj$^{ü}$ कुजू । बालवृक्षः** f. a small or young tree; a bush, shrub (K.Pr. 36); a plant (as distinct from a tree) (K.Pr. 27, 80; W. 128). Cf. **olici-kuj$^{i}$,** p. 23*b*, l. 45, and **kul$^{u}$.**

**kūj$^{ü}$ कूजू,** see **kūl$^{u}$.**

**küj$^{ü}$ कंजू,** see **kal 1** and **kol$^{u}$ 1.**

**kajkulāh** کجکلاه adj. c.g. and subst. m. one who wears his turban awry, a fop, a beau; (cf a king) one who wears a curved crown (YZ. 2), see **kaj 1.**

**kū̃jal कूँजल्** or **kū̃jĕl कूँज्यल् । कोणवान्** adj. c.g. possessing corners, angled (e.g. of something quadrangular or pentangular), i.q. **kūnal.**

**kajĕn कज्यन्** (YZ. 569, *kajin*), (eyes, fem.) were torn out by her, see **kaḍun.**

**kajĕr कज्यर् । मूकत्वम्** m. dumbness, muteness (cf. **kol$^{u}$ 1**).

**kaj-raftār** کجرفتار, **kaj-raphtār कज्-रफ़तार्** adj. c.g. walking crookedly or obliquely; perverse (Gr.M.); unprincipled, irregular. Cf. **kaj 1.**

**kujāṣt** کجاست, where is? (borrowed from Persian) (K.Pr. 16).

**kājwaṭ, kājiwat,** see **köj$^{i}$ 2.**

**kajyōv कज्योव्,** see **kaḍun.**

**kak,** see **kakav.**

**kāka काक,** see **kākh.**

**kākā काका** m. a crow, in **kākā-jī,** the revered crow, i.e. the crow known in Sanskrit as Bhusuṇḍa, who was famous for his piety (see **busunḍ**) (Śiv. 1772, where the word may also mean a revered elder. Cf. **kākh**).

**kīkī कीकी** or **kaikī कैकी** or **kökī का॑की** (by Paṇḍits often written **kaikayī कैकयी** or **kaikēyī कैकेयी,** in Sanskrit fashion), f. in Hindū legend, N. of one of the wives of King Daśaratha, Rāmacandra's stepmother, and mother of Bharata. In Sanskrit her N. was 'Kaikēyī'. By her intrigues she procured Rāmacandra's banishment, in order to secure the throne for her own son. She is hence considered a type of all slanderous intriguers. (Rām. 5, 40, 153, 206, 256, 277, 297, etc., always spelt **kīkī**; obl. form **kīkīyĕ,** Rām. 82, 148-9, 155, 182, 261, 266, 282, and (m.c.) **kīkiyī,** Rām. 83).

**kök$^{i}$ का॑कि । जल्पाकः** adj. c.g. an ill-natured tattler, one who habitually goes about saying unpleasant things. Cf. **kīkī.**

**kọ̆k$^{u}$ क्वॅकु** in **kọ̆k$^{u}$-mọ̆k$^{u}$ क्वॅकु-म्वॅकु । संकुचिताङ्गत्वम्** m. contraction or drawing together all one's limbs, and drawing one's garments tight round one (e.g. under the influence of cold or of great fear).

**kuk$^{i}$ कुकि । उच्चैः शिरस्त्रम्** f. a kind of tall hat, worn especially by mendicant devotees and the like.

**kuk$^{u}$ कुकु** in **byôl$^{u}$-kuk$^{u}$,** a cuckoo, see **byôl$^{u}$-kuk$^{u}$,** p. 150*a*, l. 24; cf. **kukil$^{ü}$** and **kukyul$^{u}$.** (L. 138, *shakuk* or *kuku, Cuculus canorus*).

**kākad काकद्** (= کاغذ) **। काकलम्** m., see **kākaz.**

**kākh काख्** (= کاکا) **। पिता, ज्येष्ठः** m. (sg. dat. **kākas काकस्**), a father (only used with reference to one's own father); an elder male relative (esp. when —° added to a person's name or referring to him); an eldest son of a family is so addressed or referred to by his brothers and sisters (K.Pr. 156, 217, 251); a much-respected person outside the family may also be so addressed (K.Pr. 217). Cf. **kākañ.**

**kāka-hõkal** काक-हॉँकल् । दूरतरः सम्बन्धः f. distant relationship (i.e. a relationship which is admitted, or which is traditional, but the exact degree of which cannot be stated). **-lāla** -लाल । ज्येष्ठतातः m. a beloved elder, such as a beloved father of a house or person in similar position of authority in a house, is thus addressed by the other members.

**kākun$^{u}$** काकुनु adj. (f. **kākün̄$^{\ddot{u}}$** काकंञू, of or belonging to one who is elder (e.g. an elder brother) (cf. **bāyyun$^{u}$**, p. 149*b*, l. 17) (K.Pr. 251). **kākun$^{u}$ hāputh** काकुनु हापुथ् m. 'Daddy's bear', the bogey with which children are threatened to make them good, as in 'be quiet, there's a bear coming'; hence, nothing to be really afraid of (K.Pr. 92).

**kōkh** कोख् । वेशः m. (sg. dat. **kōkas** कोकस्), fine outward appearance (due to dress, ornaments, etc.). **—cārun** —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम् m.inf. to 'tie up' one's dress, to arrange one's dress, etc., to dress oneself up; esp. to arrange or tie up the hair, etc. Cf. **kōkala.**

**kūkh** कूख्। कोलाहलः m. (sg. dat. **kūkas** कूकस्), a loud shouting, shriek, or outcry made by a single person.

**kŏ-khoḍ$^{u}$** क्व-खंडु । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an impure vulva, one belonging to a habitually unchaste and depraved woman.

**kŏ-khaḍyuk$^{u}$** क्व-खड्युकु । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. **-khaḍic$^{\ddot{u}}$** -खडिचू), one born from such, one utterly vile and baseborn.

**kākājī** काकाजी, see **kākā.**

**kŏ-köj$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्व-कांजू etc., see **kŏ-kôl$^{u}$.**

**kŏ-küj$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्व-कंजू, see **kŏ-kal.**

**kakkū**, see **kakav.**

**kakkar** कक्कर् m. *Pistacia integerrima* (El.).

**kŏ-kal** क्व-कल् । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **kŏ-küj$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्व-कंजू), evil longing, vicious desire. **kŏ-küj$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्व-कंजू । कुत्सितोत्कण्ठया adv. with an evil longing, with desires fixed on or exercised in evil objects or occupations.

**kōkala** कोकल । केशपाशः m. a method of wearing the hair, esp. adopted by prostitutes and the like. It is described as tying the hair across the upper part of the forehead, and letting it hang down each cheek in a ringlet (El. translates 'a ringlet, a lock of hair'). Cf. **kōkh** and **kakav.**

**kŏ-kil** क्व-किल् f. used in the gen. **kŏ-kili-hond$^{u}$** क्व-किलि-हंदु । दुष्टकीलाजातः adj. (f. **-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$** -हंज़ू), born of unlawful (incestuous) sexual intercourse; used in abuse. Cf. **kil.**

**kŏ-kôl$^{u}$** क्व-कोलु । कुत्सितकालभवः adj. (f. **-köj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कांजू), of or belonging to an evil time, born or produced at an evil or ill-omened time.

**kŏköl$^{i}$** क्वकांलि । कुत्सिते काले adv. at an evil or ill-omened time. **—warshun** —वर्शुन् । अनुचिते प्रादुर्भावः m. (sg. dat. **—warshĕnas** —वर्शनस्), rain at an evil time, untimely rain; met. the production or appearance of anything at an ill or awkward time (whether the thing is desired or not).

**kukāl** कुकाल्, see **kath.**

**kukila** कुकिल, **kukili** कुकिलि, see **kukil$^{\ddot{u}}$** and **kukyul$^{u}$.**

**kukil$^{\ddot{u}}$** कुकिलू । कोकिला f. the hen of the black or Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India. Cf. **kukyul$^{u}$**, of which it is f. (K.Pr. 9). In Śiv. 503 the pl. nom. is **kukila.**

**koklas** (? spelling), the Kashmīr Pucras Pheasant, *Pucrasia biddulphi* (L. 120).

**kẽkalüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** कँकलंटू । सरटः f. (sg. dat. **kẽkalacĕ** कँकलच्य), a lizard, chameleon (K.Pr. 102; K. 836–7; L. 156, *kauklat*).

**kŏ-kôm$^{u}$** क्व-कोमु adj. (f. **kŏ-köm$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्व-कांमू), one who does evil deeds, wicked, sinful (Rām. 1776).

**kākun$^{u}$** काकुनु, see **kākh.**

**kõkun** कॉँकुन् m. a bracelet in **kõkan-band** कॉँकन्-वंद् । कङ्कणबन्धः m. the tying on of the bracelet; esp. at a Hindū sacrifice the ceremonial tying on, by the sacrificing priest, of a red thread round the right fore-arm of the sacrificer, and of another round the left fore-arm of the sacrificer's wife. Cf. **kõkan̄.**

**kokan-bēr** (? spelling) m. *Zizyphus vulgaris* (El.).

**kõkanāwun** कॉँकनावुन् also **kõkawun** कॉँकवुन् । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. [illegible] (1 p.p. **kõkanôw$^{u}$** कॉँकनोवु), to praise (one person to another), to recommend (a person).

**kākan̄** काकञ् । प्रजावती f. the wife of an elder male relative; esp. an eldest brother's wife (cf. **böy$^{i}$-k°**, p. 149*b*, l. 6) (K.Pr. 156; Rām. 510; H. v, 10; K. 1017); a paternal uncle's wife, or (in the lifetime of one's grandmothers or similar female relatives of at least that degree) one's own mother. Cf. **kākh, māmatur$^{u}$**, and **māsatur$^{u}$.**

**kõkan̄** कॉँकञ् । कङ्कणविशेषः f. a gold or silver bracelet or armlet. Cf. **kõkun.**

**kõkan̄ĕ-mast** कॉँकञ-मस्त । अरालाः केशाः m. a woman's hair when naturally curling. **-wor$^{u}$** -वरु । अल्पापूपभेदः m. a kind of small cake, made out of the little amount of flour left over when baking a number of cakes or loaves, and indicating that the tale of loaves is complete.

**kakar 1,** i.q. **kakkar,** q.v.

**kakar 2 ककर् । धूमपानम्** m. any substance meant to be smoked, such as tobacco, bhang, or the like (vulg.).

**kakor$^{u}$ ककरॖ । अनिच्छा** m. unwillingness (due to laziness, apprehension of trouble, or the like) to undertake any work when urged to do so.

**kākur काकुर्** m. the barking deer (El.).

**kakur$^{u}$ ककुरॖ । कलङ्कनम्** m. a mark; esp. a stain, an ugly mark (Rām. 1011).

**kākur$^{u}$ काकुरॖ । शठप्रकृतिः** m. (f. **kāk$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ काक्रॗ**, K.Pr. 132, *kākir*), a dishonest man, a swindler (rare), f. a similar woman (in K.Pr. 132 translated ' sharp ').

**kakür$^{ü}$ ककरॗ** or **kük$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ कक्रॗ । दृढा त्वक्, हिमस्य शिलीभावः** f. the hard outer rind of a water-melon or similar fruit; the hard crust of snow which has melted on the surface of a road and then frozen again. Cf. **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 9.

**kēkur$^{u}$ कँकुरॖ** m. a servant, a subordinate (K. 23).

**kŏkor$^{u}$ क्वकरॖ, kŏkur क्वकुर्,** or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kŏkur$^{u}$ क्वकुरॖ । कुक्कुटः, श्वेताल्पपाषाणः** m. (pl. nom. **kŏkar क्वकर्**; f. sg. nom. **kŏkür$^{ü}$ क्वकरॗ**), a cock (the barn-door fowl) (K.Pr. 221); a fowl (K.Pr. 117, 236); a kind of round white pebbles used by little girls as a toy (in this sense employed in the plur.); fem. a hen (El. *kŏkir*; K.Pr. 117, 163, *kukĕr*; Śiv. 1814).

**kŏkar-bā̃g क्वकर्-वाँग्** f. the crowing of a cock; cock-crow, early morning (El., K.Pr. 176). **-bā̃gi -वाँगि** adv. at cockcrow, at dawn (El.). **-böv$^{ü}$ -वाव़ू । कुक्कुटपार्श्वमांसम्** f. a fowl's thigh; hence, the thick flesh off the side of a fowl. **-dō̃ka-dō̃kh -दोँक-दोँख्** or **-dō̃kha-dō̃kh -दोँख-दोँख् । कुक्कुटयुद्धम्** f. (sg. dat. **-dō̃ka-dō̃ki -दोँक-दोँकि**), the mutual pecking of cocks, cock-fighting. **-gām -गाम्** m. a fowl-village, a village in which fowls are reared, or in which the inhabitants make a speciality of rearing fowls (H. xi, 8). **-kun** (? spelling and gender), fowl cholera (L. 366). **-mor$^{u}$ -मरॖ । कुक्कुटालयः** m. a fowl-house (cf. K.Pr. 240). **-māz -माज़् । कुक्कुटमांसम्** m. fowl's flesh (a word principally used by Musalmāns). **-nāg -नाग्** m. N. of a fountain in Pargana Bring (the Sanskrit *Kukkuṭēśvara* (El. *Kukir Nāg*, RT.Tr. II, 469 *Kuk$^{a}$r Nāg*). **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु । कुक्कुटपोतः** m. (f. **-pūts$^{ü}$ -पूछू**), a chicken (Gr.Gr. 131). **-tīr$^{ü}$ -तीरॗ । कुक्कुटपत्त्रः** f. a fowl's feather. **-tīrĕ lāganĕ -तीर्य लागञ । निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** f. pl. inf. to apply fowl's feathers; met. to put a person to shame, to make him an object of blame by bringing a charge of some fault (esp. when undeserved). **-tīrĕ yiñĕ -तीर्य यिञ । अतिदारिद्र्यावाप्तिः** f. pl. inf. fowl's feathers to come; met. to be reduced to poverty. **-zang -जंग् । कुक्कुटजङ्घा** f. a fowl's leg; standing on one leg (like a fowl).

**kŏkür$^{ü}$ क्वकरॗ । कुक्कुटी** f. a hen. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करॅञू । निन्दापात्रीकरणम्** f.inf. to calumniate, to make a person an object of blame (esp. when undeserved).

**kŏ-kôr$^{u}$ क्व-कोरॖ । कुत्सिताकारः, कुत्सितरूपः** adj. (f. **-kör$^{ü}$ -कारॗ**), (of an animate object) ill-shaped, ugly.

**kük$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ कक्रॗ,** see **kakür$^{ü}$.**

**kŏkarūkū क्वकरूकू** m. the sound of a cock-crowing or any similar inarticulate meaningless sound (Śiv. 1814).

**kŏ-karm 1 क्व-कर्म् । कुकर्म** m. an evil action, a wicked deed (W. 110, Śiv. 19, K. 12); an unlucky action; (amongst Hindūs) an evil action done in a former birth, resulting in unhappiness or misfortune in the present life.

**kŏ-karm 2 क्व-कर्म्** adj. c.g. one who suffers from an unhappy fate owing to actions done in a former birth (Śiv. 423). See **1.**

**kŏ-karmī क्व-कर्मी** adj. c.g. an evil doer, a sinner (Rām. 52).

**kŏ-kēran क्व-केरन् । कुत्सिता प्रकृतिः** m. (of a human being) an evil nature, a bad disposition.

**k$^{a}$karāray क्करारय् । काष्ठादिभञ्जनशब्दानुकृतिः** f. onomat. the crashing noise of breaking or falling timber, or the like.

**kā̃kshā काँचा** f. (K. 605), i.q. **kā̃ch,** q.v.

**kakshĕma** (?) m. *Serratula anthelmintica*, a kind of sawwort (El., who also gives as synonyms *bukokī*, *kāla zīra*, *kālī zīrī*, and *malwa bakchī*. Cf., however, **kāla-zyur$^{u}$**, s.v. **kāla 3**).

**kŏ-kath क्व-कथ् । कुत्सितं वचनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-kathi -कथि**), an ill word, a word that should not be spoken, an abusive or indecent expression.

**kŏ-kaṭh क्व-कठ् । कुत्सितपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a bad son, one, who by bad conduct, is a disgrace to his parents and family (Gr.Gr. 132).

**kakutari** (? spelling) f. N. of a certain potherb, used as an acid vegetable, probably *Rumex acetosa* (L. 72). Cf. **obul$^{u}$** and **aibij.**

**kakav ककव्** or **kakuv ककुव् । चकोरः** m. (sg. dat. **kakawas ककवस्**), the Bartavelle or Greek partridge (*Perdix rufa*) (fabled to subsist on moonbeams, and to eat fire at the full moon). It is believed to be tortured by a perpetual thirst, even though it drink water continually, drop by drop (El. and K.Pr. 101, *kakkū*; K.Pr. 145, *kakkav*; L. 119, *kak*, *Caccabis chukar*; Rām. 97). **—karun —करुन् । अपयानम्** m.inf. to play the partridge, i.e. to abscond, to run away, esp. to do so without being seen (cf. K.Pr. 145). **—paṭh$^{a}$rāwun —पंठ्रावुन्** । केशानां वेशेन स्थापनम् m.inf. to dress the hair over the forehead in a certain way used esp. by prostitutes; cf. **kōkala.** **-rangish$^{i}$ -रंगिशि** । गतिचातुर्यम् f. (of a human being) quickness in walking, the habit of or facility in walking quickly (cf. K.Pr. 101, the crow learnt to walk like a partridge). **-ṭhūl -ठूल्** । चकोराण्डम् m. a partridge's egg. **-trēsh -त्रेश्** । चकोरपिपासा f. a partridge's thirst; met. a thirst which is not quenched by frequently repeated small draughts of water.

**kō̃kawun कौँकवुन्** । गुणप्रशंसनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kō̃kow$^{u}$ कौँकवु**), i.q. **kō̃kanāwun,** q.v.

**kaikayī कैकयी** or **kaikēyī कैकेयी** or **kökayī कांकयी,** i.q. **kaikī कैकी,** q.v.

**kukyul$^{u}$ कुकिलु** । पुंस्कोकिलः m. (f. **kukil$^{ü}$ कुकिलू**), the black, or Indian, cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*, the *kōil* of India (Śiv. 1814).

**kukila-phōj कुकिल-फोज्** m. a flock of cuckoos (Śiv. 1860).

**kukili-hoṭ$^{u}$ कुकिलि-हंटु** । कोकिलातुल्यः कण्ठस्वनः m. a cuckoo's throat; met. a human voice sweet as that of the Indian cuckoo. **-pūr$^{i}$ -पूरि** । कोकिलापादन्यासः f. the putting down of the foot of a cuckoo, a cuckoo's gait; met. (of a beautiful woman) a gait charming as that of a cuckoo. **-pôṭ$^{u}$ -पोटु** । औषधभेदः m. a kind of medicinal grass growing in wet ground. It is used as a laxative (L. 75, *kakilipot*; Śiv. 1808).

**kākaz काकज़्** كاغذ or **kākad काकद्** । काकलम् m. paper. According to El. the manufacture of paper in Kashmīr is said to have begun in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Before that time birch-bark was used (see **burza**). The great paper works of Kashmīr are situated at Naushāhar, near to Śrīnagar. (H. **kākad**, xii, 6, 7, 11–2, 15–8, 22; **kākaz,** viii, 10). **-baṛ$^{a}$g -वर्ग्** كاغذ برگ m. a leaf, or sheet of paper (Gr.M.). **-chal -छल्** f. a bit or scrap of paper (Gr.M.). **-dasta -दस्त** كاغذ دستہ । काकजाख्यलिपिपटनिचयः m. a quire of paper, 24 sheets. **-gar -गर्** । काकलसम्पादकः m. a paper-maker; a paper-seller, a stationer. **-gara -गर** m. a house made of paper equivalent to our 'house of cards', a house that can be at once destroyed (Śiv. 1778). **-han -हन्** f. a piece of paper (Rām. 1163). **-kūṭ$^{ü}$ -कूटू** । वेष्टितं दीर्घकाकलम् f. (sg. dat. **-kōcĕ -कोच्य**), a strip of paper; esp. a long strip of paper rolled up, formerly used in Kashmīr for business accounts or the like. **-kyom$^{u}$ -क्यंमु** । काकलक्रमिः m. a paper-worm, an insect which eats and destroys paper that is not cared for, a fish-insect, book-worm, or the like.

**kākazī काकज़ी** adj. c.g. of paper, made of paper; paper-like, thin, delicate. **—ḍūn$^{u}$ —डूनु** m. a superior kind of walnut, with a shell like paper and a large excellent kernel (L. 352).

**kal 1 कल्** । चिन्ता, उत्कण्ठा f. (sg. dat. **küj$^{ü}$ 1 कजू,** Gr.Gr. 69; K.Pr. 92 has *kaji*, but Śiv. 1757 has *kali*, and L.V. 64 has pl. dat. *kalan*; for **küj$^{ü}$ 2,** see **kol$^{u}$ 1**), longing, regret, yearning (L.V. 64; YZ. 271; Śiv. 1757; Rām. 650; K. 499, 1102, 1142); worry, worrying, anxiety (K.Pr. 92); thought, consideration, calculation (i.q. **kalanā,** q.v., Śiv. 583, 769); loving thought, affectionate meditation (Śiv. 524, 1575; K. 279). **—ganüñ$^{ü}$ —गनंञू** । उत्कण्ठाभिवृद्धिः f.inf. longing (for any object) to increase (L.V. 48). **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$ —कडंञू,** f.inf. to pull out longing, to suggest or prompt a wish, to cause a person to long (for anything) (Śiv. 576).

**kal 2 कल्** । यन्त्रम् f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), a machine, an engine (Śiv. 1575, 1870).

**kal 3 कल्** f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), i.q. **kalā,** q.v. (Śiv. 1657, 1842). **shĕshi-kal,** a digit of the moon (L.V. 25, 69).

**kal 4 कल्** f. (sg. dat. **kali कलि**), any practical art; accomplishment, skill, dexterity; **yōga-kal,** skill in *yōga*, the practice of *yōga*, or mental absorption, L.V. 14.

**kal 5 कल्** in **kala-kal कल-कल्** । कोलाहलः m. a noise, uproar; the act of raising an uproar. Cf. **kŏlakŏl.**

**kāl 1 काल्** । समयः, भोजनावसरः, कृतान्तः m. a time, a season (cf. **āpayĕ-kāl, barsāth-k°,** p. 127*a*, l. 31, **hĕndawan-k°,** p. 338*b*, l. 21) (YZ. 454; Śiv. 659, 1325, 1723, 1758); time, a period of time (YZ. 237; Rām. 548); esp. one of the four ages or *satya*, *trēta*, *dwāpara*, and *kali yugas* (L.V. 91); a meal-time; a meal (YZ. 435); the appointed time, Fate, Destiny (Rām. 276, 282); the time of death, death (Śiv. 158, 165, 708, 1563; Rām. 192, 412, 769; K. 68, etc.); Death (personified) (Śiv. 281, 864, 1209, 1465, 1480, 1723, 1908, 1915; Rām. 414, 956; K. 38, 363, etc.); N. of Śiva in his terrific form (Śiv. 1333); —° the amount of anything taken at one time, as in **bata-kāl,** p. 137*a*, l. 8, the amount of rice sufficient for a single meal, **dŏda-kāl,** p. 189*a*, l. 47, the amount of milk taken from a cow at one milking; **anta-kāl,** the end-time, the time of death (K. 8, 238); **yüts$^{ü}$**

**kāl,** a long time (Rām. 1297; K. 489, 685, 704, 794, 1111), for, or from, a long time. (Śiv. 1209; Rām. 306, 895, 1137). With suff. of indef. art. (**kālāh, kālā**) this word is used adverbially when —°, as in **az-kālāh,** only once to-day, p. 74*a*, l. 16; **kē̃h-kālā,** for a short time, for a while (Gr.M., K. 603); similarly **wārayāh kāl,** for a very long time (H. viii, 2). There are three times,— present, past, and future—or, as an alternative explanation, the three conditions of waking, dreaming, and sound sleep (Śiv. 1428, 1694). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. time to pass (Śiv. 81, 706); **kē̃h kālāh gav,** a short time passed (H. v, 10; viii, 2); **wārayāh kālāh gav,** a long time passed (H. viii, 2). **—kshēph karun —क्षेप् करुन्** m.inf. to pass time, to spend time (Gr.M.). **—wātun —वातुन्** m.inf. time to elapse; **kōtāh kāl wôtuy,** how much time elapsed for thee? how much time did you spend (in such and such a place, etc.) (Gr.M.).

**kāla काल** adv. at (such and such) a time; (opp. to **pagāh,** to-morrow) at (the evening) time, in the evening, this evening (K.Pr. 194, 227). Cf. **kālacan.** **-kāji -काजि । सायन्तनाशप्रातराशयोः** adv. both at breakfast and supper, i.q. **kāji-kāla,** p. 430*a*, l. 1. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ** adv. from some time, i.e. for some time since (Gr.M.); **kē̃h kāla-pĕṭha,** from some time, some time ago; **yüts**$^{ü}$ **kāla-pĕṭha,** from a long time, and so on for other similar expressions (Gr.M.). **-shēkhar -शेखर्** m. (in Hindū mythology) the crest of Time or of Death, a N. of the god Śiva (Śiv. 1174). **-samhār -संहार्** m. N. of the god Śiva in his terrible form of Rudra, who will destroy the universe on the last day, literally, the destroyer of Time or of Death (Śiv. 68, 122, 864. In 118, 152, 1577, the name specifically refers to the destruction of death). **-samhörī -संहांरी** m., id. (Śiv. 203, 621, 1888). **-zāl -ज़ाल्** m. the net of time, passage or efflux of time; **-zöl**$^{i}$ **-ज़ांलि** adv. by efflux of time (L.V. 64).

**kālan कालन्** adv. —° at such and such a time (cf. **arinĕn-kālan,** p. 44*a*, l. 26).

**kālas कालस्** adv. at (such and such) a time (Śiv. 862, 1887). Cf. **köl**$^{i}$**-kālas,** p. 438*b*, l. 9. **wārayāhas kālas,** for (during) a long time (H. iii, 1).

**kāl 2 काल्** m. the day after to-morrow, in **az-kāl.** See **az 1** (p. 74*a*, l. 13) where it is incorrectly translated 'to-morrow'. This word, therefore, differs in meaning from the Hindī *kal.* The Kāshmīrī for 'to-morrow' is **pagāh.** (El. *kā̃l,* i.e. **köl**); yesterday (Śiv. 1333).

**kāli 1 कालि** adv. (for **2,** see s.v., for **3,** see **kôl**$^{u}$ 1) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-kāli,** to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays (p. 74*a*, l. 15).

**köl**$^{i}$ **1 कांलि** adv. (for **2,** see under **kôl**$^{u}$ **1**) on the day after to-morrow, used —°, as in **az-köl**$^{i}$ (p. 74*a*, l. 16), to-day and the day after to-morrow, nowadays. **-kĕth -क्यथ् । परश्वः** adv. on the day after to-morrow (Gr.Gr. 157; W. *kolkiet,* 95). **-kĕth-kani -क्यथ्-कनि । प्रायः परश्वः** adv. about the day after to-morrow, on the day after to-morrow or thereabouts.

**kala कल** کلہ (L. 460, *kal*) । **शिरः, आद्यभागः** m. the head of a human being or other animal (cf. **gāḍa-k°,** p. 276*b*, l. 4) (K.Pr. 51, 92–3, 136, 169; YZ. 565; Śiv. 124–5, 128, 205, 313, 319–21, etc.; Rām. 269, 410, 630, 634, 1457, 1738; H. iii, 1, 5, 9; K. 236, 390, etc.); the top, end, or tip (of anything) (cf. **dünz**$^{ü}$**-k°,** p. 229*a*, l. 42; **dā̃-k°,** p. 230*a*, l. 29; and **muji-k°,** s.v. **muj**$^{ü}$); the head or beginning (of anything) (K.Pr. 118, *kulah*); the front (of anything) (cf. **dāsa-k°,** p. 252*a*, l. 10); the commencement (of a story, or the like). **—chāwun —छावुन्** m.inf. to fling the head (at so-and-so), to thrust (at) with the head, to butt (**akh akis-kun,** mutually Rām. 923, but **kalas kañĕ chāwun,** to fling stones at a person's head, Rām. 1433). **-dāla -दाल । शिरसः स्थूलाकृति चर्मादि** m. head-leather, thick skin on a man's head which by itself gives him the appearance of stoutness. **—ḍōlun —डोलुन् । दीनीभवनम्** m.inf. 'the head to be of no value', i.e. to become very humble, to stoop to humility (in supplicating another to grant a request). **—dārun —दारुन् । वशीभवनम्** m.inf. to offer the head (to the executioner); hence, to become entirely subject or obedient to another. **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु । तत्परीभवनम्** m.inf. to give the head (including the mind, voice, etc.); hence, to become entirely engrossed in the accomplishment of some object, to devote oneself with ardour to some work. **-ganḍ hyon**$^{u}$ **-गंड्-ह्यंनु । अग्रभागग्रन्थनम्** m.inf. to tie up the head; esp. to tie up the top of a bundle of articles. **—ganḍun 1 —गंडुन् । उष्णीषः** m. a turban. **—ganḍun 2 —गंडुन्** m.inf. to add a preface or introduction to a book. **-hīr**$^{ü}$ **-हीरू । छेदितं शिरः** f. a decapitated head (e.g. of a goat) (K.Pr. 197); met. (as a term of reproach) a head as useless as if it were decapitated, an empty noddle. **-hērĕ-pröpyun**$^{u}$ **-हेर्य-प्रांप्युनु । मूर्धोपहारनैवेद्यम्** m. an offering of the head of a sheep or other animal made by a Hindū to a god. **—hĕth lalanāwun —ह्यथ् ललनावुन्** m.inf. to take hold of a person's head and fondle it (Rām. 269, 1129). **-hātsh** -हाछ् । शिरश्छेदाभियोगः f. (sg. dat. **-hātsi** -हाचि), a charge resulting in decapitation, a charge of a capital crime. **-khaphür$^{ü}$** -खफॅरू। कपालः f. half of the cranium of the head, i.e. the forehead and adjacent part of the skull, the front of the cranium, see **khaphür$^{ü}$**. **-kàn$^{i}$** कॅनि adv. in the direction of the head, at the head end (of an animal) (H. xi, 9). **-kin$^{i}$ dyun$^{u}$** -किनि दिनु m.inf. to throw (a person) head-foremost, to cast head-first (K.Pr. 171, W. 144). **-kôp$^{u}$** -कोपु । शिरः कलापश्च m. head and cranium, i.e. an entire head including the hair; cf. **kôp$^{u}$ 3.** **-kāpi-sān** -कापि-सान् । शिरः कलापाभ्यां सह adv. with head and hair i.e. entirely (e.g. of a person diving and plunging so that his entire body is under water, or of a person greedily eating up an entire dish, as if, like an ogre, he were eating an entire animal, head, hair, and all). **-māl** -माल् f. a chaplet of heads, or skulls, said by Hindūs to be worn by the god Śiva (Śiv. 88, 814, 891). **-mālā-dar** -माला-दर् (Śiv. 1174) or **-māla-dārawun$^{u}$** -माल-दारवुनु (Śiv. 1260, 1537) m. he who wears a chaplet of skulls, N. of Śiva. **-māz** -माज़् । शिरोमांसम् m. the flesh of the head, the flesh of the head of a sheep, goat, or similar animal, cut off from the bone and sold by butchers. **-phŏphüj$^{ü}$** -फ़ुफंजू । अत्यल्पं शिरः f. a small head, a little head, a head which is small as compared with the other members of the body; cf. **hēri-phŏ°**, p. 345*b*, l. 46. **-push$^{u}$** -पुशु । टुप्पिकाविशेषः m. a head covering, a kind of skull-cap (worn chiefly by women) (El.; K.Pr. 146, *kalaposh*; L. 459, *kal pōsh*; W. 140) (cf. **gĕv-k°**, p. 316*b*, l. 4); (from its shape) a sheep's paunch, see **ḍàmb$^{i}$-k°**, p. 218*a*, l. 10, and **ḍamiñĕ-k°**, p. 220*a*, l. 39. **-push$^{i}$-kor$^{u}$** -पुशि-कॅरु । टुप्पिकाविशेषाधस्तनभागः m. the lower part or edge of this skull-cap. **-push$^{u}$ madun** -पुशु मदुन् । टुप्पिकाविशेषधारणशीलः m. (sg. dat. **—madanas** —मदनस्), a skull-cap cupid, a man who either owing to want of a proper turban or through shamelessness habitually wears such a woman's skull-cap, and who is vain of his personal appearance when doing so. **-pĕṭh$^{i}$ wŏṭh** -प्यंठि व्वठ् f. a leap over (so-and-so's head) (H. ii, 9). Similarly **-pĕṭh$^{i}$**, (whirling a thing) over one's head (K. 187); **-pĕṭh$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$** (flung it) over his head (K. 351). **-shēkh** -शेख् । अत्युद्धतः m. (sg. dat. **-shēkhas** -शेखस्), one who (on account of great wealth or good qualities, high family, or the like) is proud, haughty, insolent; one who (for similar reason) is entitled to great respect. **-ṭāph** -टाफ् । शिरसि तलप्रहारः f. (sg. dat. **-ṭāpi** -टापि), a slap (with the open hand) on the head. **-tshaṭh** -छ़ठ् । अत्याहितम् f. (sg. dat. **-tshaṭi** -छ़टि), a cold blast on the head; met. terror caused by some great calamity (e.g. by undergoing punishment or by the pain due to some severe disease). **-tshŏṭh** -छ़ूठ् । शिरोमलधूल्यादिः m. (sg. dat. **-tshŏṭi** -छ़ूटि), scurf of the head. **-tsünḍ$^{ü}$** -च़ंण्डू । शिरआहतिः f. (sg. dat. **-tsanjĕ** -च़ंज्य), a blow on the head (from a fist, kick, or the like); met. the occurrence of anxiety due to fear of death, or the like. **-tsanjĕ-kūr$^{ü}$** -च़न्ज्य-कूरू । निःसहाया कन्या f. 'the daughter of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan girl dependent upon others who treat her unkindly. **-tsanjĕ-nĕcyuv$^{u}$** -च़न्ज्य-न्यचिवु । निःसहायबालकः m. 'the son of a blow on the head', i.e. an orphan boy situated as ab. **-tsoṭ$^{u}$** -च़ंटु । छिन्नशिराः, अतिसाहसी, अत्युदारः adj. (f. **-tsüṭ$^{ü}$** -च़ंटू), having the head cut off, beheaded; met. one who is audacious in order to help another, a knight errant, quixotic, chivalrous; warm-hearted, generous, of a noble disposition; one who fearlessly and audaciously engages in vile and contemptible employment. **—tsaṭun** —च़टुन् m.inf. to behead (K.Pr. 214; Rām. 997; H. iii, 2; viii, 6; cf. Rām. 471). **-walyun$^{u}$** -वलिनु । शिरोवेष्टनम् m. anything wrapped like a turban round the head; esp. when worn by a woman. **-vyoṭh$^{u}$ 1** -व्यंठु । औषधविशेषः m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as a remedy for colds or the like. ? the *kalawint*, mentioned in L. 75 as a plant used as an antineuralgic medicine. **-vyoṭh$^{u}$ 2** -व्यंठु । स्थूलशिराः adj. (f. **-vĕṭh$^{ü}$** -व्यंठू), large-headed.

**kalas dôd$^{u}$** कलस् दोदु m. a headache (El., Gr.M.). **—dyun$^{u}$ akhāh** —दिनु अखाह m.inf. to strike a person a single blow on the head (Rām. 483, 819). **—harakath karüñ$^{ü}$** —हरकथ् करंञू f.inf. to shake the head (Rām. 712).

**kalā** कला or **kal 3** कल् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ** कलाय or **kali** कलि), a digit, or one-sixteenth part of the moon's diameter. Hence, the expression 'sixteen kalā's' indicates complete brightness of the moon, or, met. of anything else (Śiv. 1438, 1658).

**kāla 2** काल (for **1**, see **kāl 1**) adj. black (YZ. 66, 228); cf. **kôl$^{u}$ 3.** **—dāna** —दान m. *Ipomœa cœrulea* or *Pharbites nil* (El.). **—gaṭa** —गट । नीलो ऽन्धकारः f. the black darkness of a cloudy moonless night (Rām. 402); met. a time of lawlessness, injustice, and calamity. **-sar$^{a}$ph** -सर्फ् m. (sg. dat. **-sarpas** -सर्पस्), the black and most poisonous variety of the Cobra, *Coluber naga* (Śiv. 1055, Rām. 1469). **—zīra,** see **kakshĕma,** and cf. the next. L. 346 says it is

*Carum, sp.*, and that it is a garden spring crop cultivated as a condiment for improving the condition of horses and other cattle. **—zyur$^{u}$ —ज़िरु ।** **कालोपकुञ्चिका** m. the seed of the *Nigella indica*, a kind of cummin. Cf. **kālī** and **kakshĕma.**

**kalāī,** see **kalāy 2.**

**kali 1** and **2 कलि,** see **kal 1** and **2,** and also **kalā.**

**kali 3 कलि** in **kali-kāl कलि-काल् । कलियुगसमयः** m. (gen. **-kāluk$^{u}$ -कालुकु,** Śiv. 338; **-kālun$^{u}$ -कालुनु,** Śiv. 1758) (amongst Hindūs) the time of the Kali-yŏg (see the next) full of evil and sin (Śiv. 338, 1325, 1723, 1758). **-yŏg -य़ुग् । कलियुगम्** m. (among Hindūs) the fourth and worst of the four ages of the world, in Sanskrit *Kali-yuga*. It is the age of vice, and is at present current (Śiv. 1521; Rām. 51; K. 6, 7, 12). Cf. **kāl 1.**

**kāli 2 कालि** m. (for **1,** see **kāl 2,** for **3,** see **kôl$^{u}$ 1**) in **kāli-nāg कालि-नाग्** m. the name of a Nāga or snake who inhabited the river Yamunā (Jamnā), and was slain by Kṛṣṇa. The Skt. form of the name is *Kāliya* or *Kālīya* (K. 230 ff.).

**kālī काली** in **kālī-zīrī काली-ज़ीरी** f. *Serratula anthelmintica* (El.), see **kakshĕma** and **kāla 2. -zēwar -ज़ेवर्** m. *Bupleurum marginatum* (El.).

**kail,** see **kēla 1.**

**kaul कौल् । जातिविशेषः, तज्जातिमांश्च** m. N. of a certain sept of Brāhmaṇs, the members of which follow the Tāntrik or *Kulâcāra* ritual; a member of this sept.

**kaula-bāy कौल-बाय् । कुलाचारिस्त्री** f. the wife of a member of the Kaul sept (Gr.Gr. 34). **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु । कुलाचारानुयायिपोतः** m. the son of such a Brāhmaṇ; esp. a worthy son, spoken of with respect (Gr.Gr. 131). **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु । कौलपुत्रः** m. id., but not necessarily in a laudatory sense (Gr.Gr. 131).

**kēla 1 केल । पशुविशेषः** m. the ibex or Ladākī goat (*Capra sibirica*, L. 114 *kel* and *kail*, El. *kail*). It is found in the mountains of Ladak, Baltistān, and Wardwān. **kĕl$^{i}$-phamb क्यलि-फंब्, kil$^{i}$-phamb किलि-फंब्,** or **kīl$^{i}$-phamb कीलि-फंब । रङ्कुमृगरोमाणि** m. the under hair of the ibex. It is imported from Ladak and is a valuable shawl-wool. It is superior to all other wools, and finds its way with great difficulty to the Indian markets. For further particulars see El. s.v. *kil-phamb*. Cf. **bŏṭa-phamb,** p. 138*b*, l. 24 (L. 114, *kel famb*; K.Pr. 94, *kil-phamb*).

**kēla 2 केल । (कदली) फलविशेषः** f. the fruit of the plantain tree (*Musa sapientium*), a banana. It does not grow in the valley. **-thür$^{ü}$ -थंरू । कदलीलता** f. a plantain tree (see ab.).

**kĕl$^{i}$ 1 क्यलि,** see **kēla 1.** For **2,** see **kyol$^{u}$.**

**kĕl$^{i}$ 3 क्यलि** or **kĕli क्यलि । कदा** adv. of time (inter.) at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 156).

**kil किल् । आहतिः** f. (sg. dat. **kili किलि**), a nudge, a thrust with the elbow, knee, or the like, to call attention (cf. **khŏni-k°,** p. 402*b*, l. 1) (Gr.Gr. 13); a slap with the edge of the open hand (El.); esp. a slap given in the act of sexual intercourse.

**kila diñĕ किल दिञ** f. pl. inf. to give nudges, to thrust and push (e.g. in making way through a crowd) (K.Pr. 56).

**kili-hond$^{u}$ किलि-हंन्दु । कीलाजातः** m. born of a blow given in sexual intercourse; hence, as a term of abuse, born of casual or secret intercourse, unlawfully begotten. **—kili khyon$^{u}$ —किलि ख्युनु । असकृद्धस्ताघातेन पीडनम्** m.inf. to hurt a person with repeated slaps or cudgellings; to poke over and over again (e.g. to poke a corpse on the funeral pyre to make it burn quickly) (K.Pr. 101).

**kila किल** قلعہ **। प्राकारः** m. a fort (esp. one on a mountain or eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification (Gr.M.). I.q. **kalāy 1,** q.v. There is another **kila,** pl. of **kil,** q.v.

**kil$^{i}$ किलि,** etc., see **kyul$^{u}$.**

**kŏl 1 क्वल् । कुलम्** m. a race, a family, stock (Śiv. 1322; K. 379, 467, 604). In Śiv. 1536 **manz kŏla** is translated by the Sanskrit *saṁsāra-madhyāt*, (I shall escape) from existence in the world (?) as if **kŏl** were used met. for the whole family of mankind. **-aḍij$^{ü}$ -अडिजू । कुलीनास्थि** f. bone of a (good) family; hence, good stock, as in **kŏl-aḍijĕ-hünz$^{ü}$ kūr$^{ü}$,** a girl of a good stock. **-akŏl -अक्वल्** m. family and no family, the entire universe comprised in two categories, (1) those things which can be conceived as existing in groups or families, and (2) those things which cannot be so conceived (L.V. 2). **-cĕmākh -च्यमाख्** کل چماق **। धूर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **-cĕmākhas -च्यमाखस्**), a habitual or professional sharper, swindler, cheat. **-kūr$^{ü}$ -कूरू । महाकुलपुत्री** f. a girl of family; hence, a virtuous maiden of good stock. **-kōrĕ-yĕhānath -कोर्य-यहानथ्** کل کورہ اهانت **। शिक्षायामपि स्वावमानज्ञानम्** f. the disdain shown by a girl of high family; met. the insulted feeling experienced by a child under instruction, even when he is being instructed by his elders and betters, the sulkiness of an unwilling pupil. **-mŏl -म्वल् । कुलं मूल्यं च** m. (sg. abl. **kŏla-mŏla क्वल-म्वल,** cf. **kŏla-mŏla-rost$^{u}$,** bel.), family and money-value, family and property (the two things considered in arranging a marriage). **-nāshukh** -नाशुख् । कुलघातकः m. (sg. dat. **-nāshĕkas** -नाशकस्), a destroyer of a family, a bad son who brings disgrace on his family. **-pŏt$^{a}$r** -प्वत्र् or **-pŏth$^{a}$r** -प्वथ्र् । कुल्यपुत्रः m. (sg. dat. **-pŏtras** -प्वत्रस्), one who is born of excellent stock of high rank and repute. **-rīth** -रीथ् । कुलरीतिः f. (sg. dat. **-rīʦ$^{ü}$** -रीच़ू), the traditional customs of a family. **-tārukh** -तारुख् । कुलोद्धारकः m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), the saviour or restorer of a family, a good son of high repute and of good stock, who by his virtuous acts, or by clearing off his ancestral debts, is an honour to his family.

**kŏla-dīph** क्वल-दीफ् m. the lamp, or glory, of a family (Śiv. 1536). **-gātukh** -गातुख् । कुलघातकृत् m. (sg. dat. **-gātakas** -गातकस्), the murderer of a family; a man of good stock, who ruins or disgraces his family. **-kalankh** -कलंख् । कुलदूषकः c.g. (sg. dat. **-kalankas** -कलंकस्), a stain on a family; one of respectable stock who disgraces his family by sinful practices, or the like. **-kshĕy** -क्षय् । कुलनाशः m. the total destruction of a family, the wiping out of a family. **-mŏla-rŏst$^{u}$** -म्वल-रंस्तु । कुलमूल्याभ्यां हीनः adj. (f. **-mŏla-rüʦh$^{ü}$** -म्वल-रंछ़ू), without family and money-value, of low stock and poor (u.w. reference to a person whom one is considering as a possible bride or bridegroom; see **kŏl-mŏl,** ab.). **-mār** -मार् । सर्पविशेषः m. a kind of serpent, whose bite is said to be so deadly that not only does the person bitten die, but also his whole family. **-nāsh** -नाश् । कुलच्छेदः, सर्पविशेषः m. destruction of a family; also i.q. **kŏla-mār.**

**kŏl 2** क्वल् । कुल्या f. (sg. dat. **kŏli 1** क्वलि), a river, a stream, a brook (cf. **chaʦa-kŏl**) (K.Pr. 103, 114; W. 149; L. 457 *kulih*, dat.; YZ. 407; Śiv. 1023, 1569; Rām. 42, 620; H. xii, 2, 4; K. 563); an artificial stream, canal, irrigation channel (cf. **dāra-k°,** p. 235*a*, l. 30) (L. 464); met. a stream or flow of something other than water (cf. **dyāra-kŏla,** m., p. 270*b*, l. 28). El. *kŏl*, *kúl*, and *kwŏl*.

**kŏla-obuj$^{i}$** क्वल-ओंबुजि । कुल्यः शाकविशेषः f. a variety of the plant **obuj$^{i}$** (q.v.) which grows in streams. **-budij** -बुदिज् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of rice with a fragrant white soft grain; cf. **mŏshka-budij,** s.v. **mŏsh$^{ŏ}$kh.** **-bal** -बल् । कुल्यास्थानम् m. ground near a river or stream (cf. **bal 3**). **-boṭh$^{u}$** -बंठु । कुल्यातटः m. the bank of a river (Rām. 1007). **-buz$^{i}$** -बुज़ि । कुल्यासात् adj. c.g. dependent on a river, become part of a river, merged in a river (e.g. something fallen into it, or someone who has plunged into it) (cf. **buz$^{i}$**). **-ganḍ** -गंड् । कुल्याबन्धः m. 'tying up a channel', stopping the flow of water through an irrigation channel in order to divert the stream in some desired direction. **-grazun** -ग्रज़ुन् । कुल्यास्वरः m. the roar or noise made by the current of a river or stream (e.g. when it strikes some impediment to its flow). **-gŏta** -ग्वत । कुल्यामज्जनम् m. bathing in a stream or canal; falling accidentally into such; met. falling accidentally into any water. **-gŏta lagạn$^{i}$** -ग्वत लगंनि । अतिव्याकुलत्वम् m. pl. inf. tumblings into water to occur; met. to be distraught, full of perturbation, agitated (from sorrow, anxiety, abuse given by another, or similar cause). **-hŏgiñ** -हाँगिञ् । शम्बूका f. a fresh-water shell, the shell of a fresh-water bivalve. **-hūñ$^{ü}$** -हूञू । दुर्नामा f. a kind of water-animal said to resemble a leech (the Sanskrit *durnāmā* apparently means 'cockle'). **-kŏlur** -क्वलुर् m. the Blue-winged Teal or Garganey, *Querquedula circia* (L. 130, *kulkilar*). **-kôw$^{u}$** -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of bird resembling a crow which haunts small streams and water-channels. **-nöyid** -नांयिद् । कुलीरः m. a kind of fresh-water crab. **-phạṭ$^{i}$ gaʦhun** -फंटि गछुन् । नद्यां निमज्ज्य मरणम् m.inf. to die by drowning (mostly used in curses). **-ṭūc$^{u}$** -टूँचु । पक्षिविशेषः m. a kind of long-billed fish-eating bird, which haunts river banks. **-tār** -तार् । कुल्यातरणम् m. the act of jumping or stepping across a small brook or water-channel. **-ṭyūṭ$^{u}$** -ट्यूँटु । कोयष्टिकः m. a certain bird, ? a lapwing. **-wŏd$^{o}$r$^{u}$** -व्वदंरु । कुल्योद्रः m. a river-otter. **-wān** -वान् । नदीमलशुद्धिः m. the spring-clearing of a river or canal by removing the mud, etc., that has accumulated in the winter (L. 461 in *atilkulwān*, 464; Śiv. 239).

**kŏli dörith dyun$^{u}$** क्वलि दांरिथ् दिनु m.inf. to fling into the river; met. to cast away, get rid of (K.Pr. 76). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । विफलीभवनम् m.inf. to go into the river; to fall into a river (K.Pr. 8, 192, 224, 263); met. to become useless, ineffectual. **—kŏli khasun** —क्वलि खसुन् m.inf. to go upstream along the bank of a river, to walk upstream (H. xii, 4). **-kun** -कुन् । नदीं प्रति adv. to or towards the river, in the direction of a river, etc. (u.w. vbs. of motion) (Gr.Gr. 161). **-ʦhunun** -छुनुन् । विफलीकरणम् m.inf. to throw into a river (K.Pr. 114, 146; Rām. 352, 1037, 1587–8); met. to make fruitless, to make ineffectual (an action or thing). **-wŏṭh** -व्वठ् । नदीझम्पा f. (sg. dat. **-wŏṭi** -व्वटि), a jump into a river; esp. a jump into a river in order to commit suicide, throwing oneself into a river.

**kōl 1 कोल्** (= قول) m. a promise (El., Gr.M.).

**kōl 2 कोल्** كول m. a cup (YZ. 130). Cf. **dŏda-kōl,** p. 189*a*, l. 49.

**köl,** see **kāl 2.**

**kŏlai क्लै,** i.q. **kŏlay,** q.v.

**kŏli 2 क्लि** (for 1, see **kŏl 2**) in **kŏli-vĕṭh$^{i}$ kshĕ क्लि-व्यठि क्ष । क्षकारः** m. the name given in schools to the Śāradā or Nāgarī compound letter *kṣa* क्ष.

**köl$^{i}$ कालि,** see **kāl 2** and **kôl$^{u}$ 1.**

**kol$^{u}$ 1 कलु । मूकः** adj. (f. **kaj$^{i}$ कजि** or **küj$^{ü}$ 2 कजू**; spelt *kaj* in K.Pr. 92, 239; for **küj$^{ü}$ 1,** see **kal 1**), dumb, mute (cf. **aḍa-kol$^{u}$,** p. 11*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 9; Gr.M. 93; L.V. 20, 86; YZ. 436; Rām. 1207).

**küj$^{ü}$ कजू** adj. f. dumb, a dumb woman (K.Pr. 239). Used as the proper name of a certain dumb woman (K.Pr. 92, *kaj*, mis-translated 'deaf'). **—bahāth —वहाथ्** (cf. بہتان) । **मिथ्यापवादः** f. (sg. dat. **bahöts$^{ü}$ वहात्सू**), a false calumny, a false accusation against a person's character. The connexion of this compound with **kol$^{u}$** is doubtful. Cf. **kaj 1** and **kal 1.**

**kal$^{i}$-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$ कलि-म्वंडु । मूकसदृशः** adj. (f. **-mŏṇḍ$^{ü}$ -म्वंडू**), one who is habitually silent, one who never has a word to say, one who sits silent (either from want of education or from natural disposition) amid general conversation, one who is taciturn.

**kalis ḍol$^{u}$ कलिस् डलु । श्रोताप्यश्रोतेव** m. one who, though he hears, pretends not to hear. Cf. **ḍalun 1.**

**kol$^{u}$ 2 कलु,** bent, crooked, etc., in **hol$^{u}$-kol$^{u}$,** see **hol$^{u}$.** Cf. **kaj 1.**

**kôl$^{u}$ 1 कोलु** adj. (f. **köj$^{ü}$ काजू**), the form which **kāl 1** takes when used adjectivally and —°. It follows **kāl 1** in all its meanings. Examples are **ok$^{u}$-kôl$^{u}$,** one who eats only once a day (p. 19*a*, l. 15); **yüts$^{ü}$-kôl$^{u}$,** of or belonging to a long time ago (H. ii, 4); **rĕta-kôl$^{u}$** m. the hot-season, summer (Śiv. 327). **harda-kôl$^{u}$,** of or belonging to winter (see **köl$^{i}$,** bel.).

**kāli 3 कालि** adv. (for **1,** see **kāl 2,** for **2,** see s.v.), at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brō̃ṭh-kāli,** in former times (p. 128*a*, l. 15); **path-kāli,** in former times (L.V. 91; K. 240); **path-kāli pĕṭha,** from olden times (till now) (Śiv. 1653). **-hond$^{u}$ -हन्दु** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brō̃ṭh-kāli-hond$^{u}$,** of or belonging to former times; of or belonging to the beginning, initial (p. 128*a*, l. 16).

**köl$^{i}$ 2 कालि । कालतः** adv. (for **1,** see **kāl 2**), in the course of time, at some time (either past or future), at some time or other (K.Pr. 207; Śiv. 527, 1020; Rām. 247, 1602); at (the right) time (Gr.Gr. 157, Rām. 1676); at the appointed time, at the destined moment (L.V. 74); —° at such and such a time, as in **brō̃ṭh-köl$^{i}$** (with vb. in a past tense) in former times, at the beginning; (with a vb. in a future tense) in future times, in the future (L.V. 92) (cf. **brō̃ṭh-k°,** p. 128*a*, l. 19; **har$^{a}$da-k°,** in the autumn, p. 348*a*, l. 11) (K.Pr. 30, YZ. 534); **yüts$^{ü}$-k°,** for a long time (Śiv. 343); **kē̃h-k°,** after some time (K. 624, 734). **-kālas -कालस्** adv. sometimes, now and then (Śiv. 165).

**kālyuk$^{u}$ कालिकु** adj. (f. **kālic$^{ü}$ कालिचू**), of at such and such a time, used —°, as in **brō̃ṭh-kālyuk$^{u}$,** existing or born in former times, old fashioned (p. 128*a*, l. 20).

**kôl$^{u}$ 2 कोलु** in **hāha-kôl$^{u}$** or **hahā-kôl$^{u}$,** see p. 324*a*, l. 43.

**kôl$^{u}$ 3 कोलु** adj. (f. **köj$^{ü}$ 3 काजू**), black. Cf. **kāla 2.** With emph. **.y, kôluy,** see **dŏ̃d,** p. 188*a*, l. 40.

**kul कुल्** كُل । **समग्रम्** m. the totality, the whole; the whole (of), total, sum; all, universal; esp. the total (in counting, adding, etc.).

**kúl,** see **kŏl 2.**

**kul$^{u}$ कुलु । वृक्षः** m. (f. **kuj$^{i}$ कुजि** or **kuj$^{ü}$ कुजू,** q.v.), a tree (K.Pr. 9, 60, 116, 168; YZ. 397; Śiv. 167, 182, 197, 267, 367–8, 497–8, 505, 713, 1025, 1208, 1396, 1651, 1678, 1813; Rām. 479, 602–3, 653, 692, 1097, 1178, 1407–8; K. 12, 111, 170 ff., 219, 232, 270 ff., 350, 775, 890, 970). When —°, this word has a wider extension, and includes the idea of a creeper or a shrub, as in **ala-kul$^{u}$** (see **al**), a pumpkin-vine; **daṅĕwali-k°** (**daṅĕwal**), a coriander shrub; **dat$^{a}$r$^{i}$-k°** (**datur$^{u}$**), a datura shrub; cf. **kuj$^{i}$.** It is also used in metaphorical senses, as in **bata-k°** (p. 137*a*, l. 9), the food-tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कटु । वृक्षादिः** m. trees and the like, trees shrubs bushes etc. **—pĕṭh pôñ$^{u}$ khārun —प्यठ् पोञु खारुन् । वैरादेर्विस्तारणम्** m.inf. as it were to water a small seed of enmity, anger, crime, to fan a spark of anger, sin, etc., to foment such.

**kul$^{i}$-dadür$^{ü}$ कुलि-दद्रू । वृक्षकोटरः, पक्षिणीभेदः** f. a hollow in a tree, such as that in which a bird or other living creature takes up its abode (H. ii, 10); a kind of bird that lives in hollow trees. It digs out hollows in trees itself. ? a woodpecker. **-gŏḍ -ग्वड । वृक्षमूलम्** m. the part of the trunk of a tree immediately above the root; the root itself. **-goḍa-gardan -ग्वड-गर्दन् । वृक्षमूलोपमा ग्रीवा** f. a neck resembling the root of a tree, i.e. a thick neck, a neck grown thick by self-indulgence in eating and drinking. **-gañĕr -गञर् । वृक्षघनत्वम्** m. thickness of trees, the closeness together of trees in a wood, or the like. **-kôṭ$^u$ -कोटु । दार्वाघाटः** m. a kind of bird that drills holes in a tree with its beak, ? a kind of woodpecker. **-kôw$^u$ -कोवु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a tree-crow, a kind of bird so heavy in body that small shrubs bend under its weight. **-tih$^o$r$^u$ -तिहरु** or **tyuhor$^u$ त्युहरु । वृक्षाग्रम्** m. the top of a tree, a treetop (Śiv. 747). **-wün̄$^ü$ -वंञू । वृक्षसंततिः** f. a clump of trees, a grove of trees (natural or artificial) (W. 112, *kuliwanⁱ*).

**kuli-pĕṭhuk$^u$ bôj$^u$ कुलि-प्यठुकु वोजु । वृक्षस्थफलदायभागी** m. one who owns a share in the fruit of a tree; met. a shareholder in joint family property. **-pĕṭhuk$^u$ ʦū̃ṭh$^u$ -प्यठुकु चूँठु । वृक्षस्थितं पालेवतफलम्** m. an apple on a tree (which is visible to all, and which anyone can pluck); met. (in business) money, etc., which everyone can see and which anyone can take, as in **asond$^u$ dana chuh kuli pĕṭhuk$^u$ ʦū̃ṭh$^u$**, his money is like an apple on a tree.

**kūl$^u$ कूलु । पिङ्गलः** adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōlĕn कोल्यन्**; f. sg. nom. **kūj$^ü$ कूजू**, f. dat. **kōjĕ कोज्य**), reddish-brown, tawny, ruddy (cf. **kōlun**).

**kuil** (L. 462), see **kyul$^u$**.

**kālbāf, kālbāph** قالباف **काल्वाफ्** (= قالي باف) m. a carpet-weaver (El.).

**kulic$^ü$ 1 कुलिचू** (= کلچه) **। पूपविशेषः** f. a kind of small disc-shaped cake made of flour, milk, sugar, clarified butter, etc. **kulicĕ-wor$^u$ कुलिच-वरु । पूपविशेषो वर्तुलः** m., id.

**kulic$^ü$ 2 कुलिचू**, sg. gen. f. of **kul$^u$**, q.v.

**kālacan कालचन्** or **kālacĕn कालच्यन् । सायम्** adv. in the evening (K.Pr. 105; H. v, 5; viii, 3); cf. **kāla**, p. 434*a*, l. 21. **—bög$^i$ —वांगि** or **—bögin —वांगिन्** adv. at about evening, at eveningtide.

**kālacanan कालचनन् । सायाह्ने** adv., i.q. **kālacan. —bög$^i$ —वांगि** or **—bögin —वांगिन् । प्रायः सायंकाले** adv., i.q. **kālacan bög$^i$**.

**kālacanas bög$^i$ कालचनस्-वांगि** or **—bögin —वांगिन् । सायङ्कालवेलायाम्** adv., i.q. **kālacan bög$^i$**.

**kāldach काल्दछ्** f. a bramble (El. who makes the word m., but **dach** is f.).

**kāla-dāna काल-दान**, see **kāla 2.**

**kuluf**, see **kuluph.**

**kŏlagôm$^u$ क्लगोमु । प्रसिद्धग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a well-known village in the Div$^a$sar (Skr. *Dēvasaraḥ*) Pargana of Kashmīr. The workmen there are said to be the cleverest in the Valley (K.Pr. 94).

**kŏlagöm$^i$ क्लगांमि** adj. c.g. of or belonging to, or produced in the village of Kŏlagôm$^u$. **—ḍaba डव । ग्रामविशेषोद्भवसमुद्गकः** m. name of a special kind of casket made in Kŏlagôm$^u$.

**kālāgni कालाग्नि** m. (according to Hindūs) the fire that will destroy the world, conflagration at the end of time. **-rud$^a$r -रुद्र्** m. (sg. dat. **-rudras -रुद्रस्**), the god Śiva regarded as the fire that is to destroy the world (Śiv. 153, 1120, 1147). Cf. **kāl 1.**

**kālāh कालाह्**, see **kāl 1.**

**kalēja कलेज** m. the liver.

**kalējas dôd$^u$ कलेजस् दोदु** m. pain in the liver, liver complaint (Gr.M.).

**kalki कल्कि**, see **karki.**

**kŏlakŏl क्लकल्** onomat. ? gend. the sound of calling or summoning (Rām. 677). Cf. **kal 5.**

**kulkilar**, see **kŏla-kolur**, p. 437*b*, l. 17.

**kolkiet**, see **köl$^i$-kĕth**, p. 434*b*, l. 8.

**kalakath कलकथ्** m. (sg. dat. **kalakatas कलकतस्**), Calcutta (Gr.M.).

**kŏl-k$^a$ʦ क्ल्-कच़् । गण्डूषः** f. a mouthful of water used for rinsing the mouth (Śiv. 836).

**kōlal कोलल् । सुतङ्गमः** m. a man who habitually has sexual intercourse with his own daughter.

**kalam कलम्** قلم **। लेखनी, रोपणार्हवृक्षशाखाखण्डः** m. (N.B.—This word is f. in Hindī), a reed; a reed-pen; a pen (cf. **jadwal-k°**, p. 371*a*, l. 14) (K.Pr. 152; Śiv. 1912; H. ix, 12); a painter's brush; a mode of writing, character, handwriting; a cutting of a tree for planting, a set, a slip (cf. **dachĕ-k°**, p. 185*b*, l. 38); a short length of thin wood (e.g. a bamboo) (cf. **baīs-k°**, p. 131*b*, l. 12). **-chapōṭa -छपोट । लेखनीशकलः** m. a splinter of a reed pen, a reed pen originally long, but which by use and constant cutting, has become worn down to a mere splinter or stump. **-dāna -दान** (= قلم دان) **। लेखनीधानिका** m. a pen-case, pen and ink case, a standish; esp. one of the highly-ornamented papier mâché pen-cases, for which Kashmīr is famous (W. 111; L. 378, *kalamdán*). **-dönī -दांनी** adj. c.g. of or belonging to a (papier mâché) pen-case; one of the three qualities of paper made in Kashmīr, the kind now chiefly manufactured, containing no hemp fibre (L. 380); **kār-i-kalamdönī**, papier mâché work (L. 378). **-dāna-khôṭ̃$^u$ -दान-खोँटु । लेखनीधानिकार्धभागः** m. the upper half, forming the cover, of such a Kāshmīrī pen-case. **—garun —गरुन्** m.inf. to mend a pen (Gr.M.); to make a pen (El.). **kalam-nôr$^u$ कलम्-नोरु । लेखनीनालिका** m. a tubular box for holding pens. **-trāsh -त्राश्** (= قلم تراش) f. a penknife (Rām. 1268). **-zan -ज़न्** قلم زن m. a pen-smiter, a penman, a quill-driver (K.Pr. 92); a painter, draughtsman (Rām. 130).

**kalama-phuṭ**$^{ü}$ **कलम-फुटू । भग्नलेखनी, ह्रस्वलेखनी** f. an old worn-out and broken reed-pen; a reed-pen worn down to a mere stump.

**kalām** كلام m. a word (El., YZ. 157).

**kalima** كلمة, **kalama कलम**, or **kalma कल्म** m. a word, speech, expression, phrase (Gr.M.); the Muslim creed or profession of unity, viz. *lā ilāha illa'l-lāh, wa Muḥammad rasūlu'l-lāh*, there is no god but The God, and Muḥammad is the apostle of The God (K.Pr. 227).

**kĕlam क्वलम् । देवदारुनिर्यासः** m. the resin of a deodar or other fir-tree, fir-tar; according to L. 80 (*kilam*) it is a kind of black pitch distilled from the roots of the Himalayan blue pine (*Pinus excelsa*, see **kāyor**$^{u}$ and **yör**$^{ü}$) and is used by men who work in the rice-fields, who anoint their legs and arms with it to protect themselves against water insects. Sheep are also marked with it.

**kulim**$^{i}$ **कुलिमि**, see **kulyum**$^{u}$.

**kīl-mīch** (El.), *kulmanch* (L. 74), *kulmānch* (L. 79) (? spelling and gender), the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens*, a honey flower (L. 74). The word is apparently connected with **mãch**, honey. Cf. **kulāra** and **kwīllim.**

**kalē-müʦ**$^{ü}$ **कले-मंच़ू**, see **kalyō-mot**$^{u}$, s.v. **kalun.**

**kalanā कलना** f. calculation. **kalanāyĕ-rost**$^{u}$ **कलनाय-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüʦh**$^{ü}$ **-रंछू**), not calculating, not doing anything in the hope of reward (Śiv. 1537).

**kalun कलुन् । मूकीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kalyōv कल्योव्**), to become dumb, become speechless (Śiv. 434, 741, 748, 986); to be stricken dumb, to be left without an answer. **kalyō-mot**$^{u}$ **कल्यो-मंतु । मूकीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **kalē-müʦ**$^{ü}$ **कले-मंच़ू**), become speechless (of one who formerly could speak); (in a dispute) become speechless, left without an answer.

**kōlĕn कोल्यन्**, see **kūl**$^{u}$.

**kōlun कोलुन् । पाकादिना लोहितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kōlyōv कोल्योव्**), (of food) to become browned by roasting, frying, or the like. Cf. **kūl**$^{u}$.

**kalandar कलन्दर्** قلندر m. a kind of wandering Musalmān monk, a Calender (K.Pr. 29, sg. voc. *Kalandarai*).

**kalīng कलीङ् । समानशीलता** f. of like character (to such and such), usually —°, the former member indicating someone blameworthy.

**kŏlung**$^{u}$ **क्वलुंगु । कलिङ्गः** m. a kind of Shrike, ? *Lanius erythronotus*, the Rufous-backed Shrike (cf. L. 149).

**kūlinj**$^{ü}$ **कूलिञ्जू । महाशूलरोगः** f. acute colic.

**kālindī कालिन्दी** f. N. of one of the wives of Kṛṣṇa. She was a daughter of the Sun (K. 703).

**kalankh कलंख् । कलङ्कः** m. (sg. dat. **kalankas कलंकस्**), stain, mark, soil; esp. a moral stain, or a stain in reputation; a blemish, defect (Gr.M.).

**kŏlĩ**$^{ü}$ **क्वलिञ्जू**, **kŏlī̃**$^{ü}$ **क्वलीञ्जू**, see **kŏlyun**$^{u}$.

**kuluph कुलुफ्** (= قفل) **। यंत्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **kuluphas कुलुफस्**), a lock (of a door, chest, or the like), a padlock (K.Pr. 164, 220). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to lock (El.). **—muʦarāwun —मुच़रावुन्**, m.inf. to unlock (Gr.M.). **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to unlock (a door, etc.) (H. iii, 8).

**kīl-phamb**, see **kĕl**$^{i}$**-phamb**, p. 436*a*, l. 38.

**k**$^{a}$**laph**$^{a}$**th क्लफ्थ्** كلفت **। क्लृप्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **k**$^{a}$**laph**$^{ü}$**ʦ**$^{ü}$ **क्लफंच़ू**), trouble, vexation, distress, inconvenience; (in Kāshmīrī) the preparations or arrangements necessary for any Hindū religious sacrifice, or the like.

**kalpan कल्पन्** (L.V.) or **kalpanā कल्पना** (Śiv.) f. creating in the mind, imagining; (hence, in Śaiva theology) earthly desire (which is all vanity) (L.V. 30, 33; Śiv. 1658).

**kālā-pönī काला-पांनी** m. transportation (the punishment) (borrowed from Hindī). **kālā-pönī sōzana yun**$^{u}$, to be sentenced to transportation (Gr.M.).

**kalpānth कल्पान्थ् । कल्पान्तः** m. (sg. dat. **kalpāntas कल्पान्तस्**), (amongst Hindūs) the end of a *yuga* or age, esp. of the present, or Kali, age (see **kali 3**), the dissolution of all things, the last day (Śiv. 119); met. a great calamity or agony (comparable to what will happen at the last day); a *kalpa* or fabulous period of time consisting of 4,320,000,000 years (Śiv. 854, 1209). Cf. **mahākalph.**

**kalpāntas tā̃ कल्पान्तस् ताञ्** adv. up to the end of the age, to the end of all time, i.e. practically equivalent to our 'to all eternity'.

**kalapōsh**, see **kala-push**$^{u}$, p. 435*a*, l. 29.

**kīl-path**$^{a}$**r कील्-पथ्र्** (? spelling) m. the maple (*acer*) (El. *kīlpatar*).

**kalpa-vruksh कल्प-वृक्ष्** m. (in Hindū mythology) one of the five trees of Svarga or Indra's paradise, fabled to fulfil all desire, the wishing tree, the tree of plenty. In Sanskrit *kalpavṛkṣa* (Śiv. 1013, 1213, 1553).

**kalar कलर्** m. fallow ground (El.).

**kŏlur क्वलुर् । कादम्बः, कारण्डवः** m. a kind of bird, the bald coot, *Fulica atra* (L. 122, *kolar*).

**kôlur**$^{u}$ **कोलुरु । मीनविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of river fish. The word is said to be very rare.

**kulāra** (? spelling), m. *Viburnum fœtens* (El.). Cf. **kīl-mīch** and **kwīllim.**

**kalaronᵘ** कलर॑नु । नडतूलम् m. reed-cotton, rush-cotton, the cotton-like flower of a certain reed (? *Phragmites communis*), which grows in marshes and on the borders of lakes in Kashmīr.

**kalaran-bôrᵘ** कलरन्-वोरु । मृण्मय्येव सुधा m. reed-cotton plaster; a grey-coloured plaster (cf. **bôrᵘ 2**) made up of mud mixed with this reed-cotton, which is applied to the inner walls of houses, like whitewash.

**ka̤lᵃrun** क॑ल्रुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ka̤lᵒrᵘ** क॑ल्रु), i.q. **ka̤lᵃrāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 175).

**ka̤lᵃrāwun** क॑ल्रावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ka̤lᵃrôwᵘ** क॑ल्रोवु), to make dumb, cause to be dumb, to make speechless; to strike dumb, to leave without an answer; caus. of **kalun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173), also **ka̤lᵃrun.**

**kailās** कैलास् m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of a mountain (in Sanskrit *kailāsa*), the fabulous residence of Kubēra, the god of wealth, and the paradise of Śiva. It is said to be situated among the loftiest peaks of the Himālaya, near lake Mānasa (Śiv. 63, 79, 114, 116, 270, 390, 393, 648, 737, 1076, 1100, 1349, 1440, 1456; Rām. 937).

**kailāsa-kŏh** कैलास-क्वह् (Śiv. 252) or **kŏhi-kailās** क्वहि कैलास् (Śiv. 823) m. the mountain of Kailāsa, i.q. **kailās.** **-wās** -वास् (Śiv. 1257) or **-wösī** -वा॑सी (Śiv. 195, 779) m. he who dwells in Kailāsa, a N. of Śiva.

**kilis** किलिस्, see **kyulᵘ.**

**klēsh** क्लेश् m. pain, torment, affliction (L.V. 80). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to cause affliction (to, dat.) (L.V. 51).

**kalush** कलुश् । कलशः m. (sg. dat. **kalashĕs** कलशस्), a jar; esp. (among Hindūs) a sacred jar or cup which is set up before beginning the ritual of worship, and into which water and fruits are cast. It is supposed to represent all the gods. **—wahārun** —वहारुन् । कलशस्थापनारम्भः m. the ceremonial setting up of this jar before commencing the principal ritual; met. the first thing done in any work.

**kalashĕ-ḍūnᵘ** कलश-डूनु । कलशाक्षोटः m. a walnut which forms part of the fruit cast into this jar. At the conclusion of the main worship, and after the jar has been removed, these walnuts are distributed to the members of the congregation to be eaten by them. **-lawa** -लव । कलशाभिषेकः f. the ceremonial sprinkling of the worshippers with water from this jar, after the conclusion of the main ritual. **-nörᵘ̈** -ना॑रू । कलशकुम्भी f. the above jar. **-wörᵘ̈** -वा॑रू । कलशकुम्भी f., id.

**kalish** कलिश् । ताम्रपणः f. a copper coin of small value, such as a pice.

**kŏlāsh** क्वलाश् قلاش । स्वार्थसाधकः adj. c.g. shrewd, cunning, crafty; malicious; (in Kāshmīrī) one who habitually gains or attains his or her object solely by his own cleverness, a Machiavel.

**kōla-sar** कोल-सर् m. N. of a lake in Kashmīr visited by Hindū pilgrims on their way to **Harmŏkh** (p. 343*a*, l. 31), q.v. In Sanskrit it is called *Kaulasaras.* The pilgrims throw money into it as they pass by (Śiv. 1177, 1892).

**kᵃlath** क॑लथ् قلت । दुष्प्राप्तिः f. (sg. dat. **kᵃlüʦᵘ̈** क॑लचू), littleness, smallness; fewness, paucity, deficiency, insufficiency, scarcity; want, indigence; difficulty; (in Kāshmīrī) (of a thing) rareness (on account of insufficient production, or the like).

**kulⁱtrᵃh** कुलित्रह् । ग्रामभेदः m. N. of a village about twelve miles south of Śrīnagar.

**kŏlaʦh** क्वलछ् in the following: **kŏlaʦh wöjᵘ̈** क्वलछ् वा॑जू । दायविशेषः f. a ring given by a bride's parents to their son-in-law when she first goes to her husband's house. It is used there as a kind of guide or omen for the auspicious helping of food; cf. **kŏluʦhᵘ.** **-wörᵘ̈** -वा॑रू । मृण्मयः पात्रविशेषः f. an earthen dish in which the hands are washed after helping food (which is done with the unaided hand), a finger-bowl.

**kŏluʦhᵘ** क्वलुछु । ओदनव्यञ्जनविभजनम् the dividing out of cooked rice, condiments, etc.; helping or distributing food; met. taking out or putting back, etc., any collection of articles. Cf. **kŏlaʦh.**

**kalawāl** कलवाल् । शौण्डिकः m. a seller of spirituous liquor, a wine merchant; met. a drinker of spirituous liquor; hence, applied to Śiva as he who drinks the nectar of absolute bliss (Skt. *svânandâmṛtapāyin*) (Śiv. 1260, 1537).

**kulwān** (L. 461), see **kŏla-wān,** p. 437*b*, l. 30.

**kalawint** (L. 75), see **kala-vyoṭhᵘ 1,** p. 435*b*, l. 27.

**kalāy 1** कलाय् ( = قلعه ) । प्राकारः m. (sg. abl. **kalāyĕ 1** कलाय), a fort (esp. on a mountain or on an eminence), a fortress, castle, citadel, fortification. I.q. **kila,** q.v.

**kalāy 2** कलाय् قلعی । वङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **kalāyĕ 2** कलाय), tin (K.Pr. 93, 103); a coating of tin given to culinary vessels, etc.; the application of such coating (El., K.Pr., *kalái*). **kalāyĕ-gar** कलाय-गर् قلعی گر । वङ्गशिल्पी m. a tinner of pots and pans; a tinman.

**kalāyĕ 3** कलाय, see **kalā.**

**kāl$^{i}$yĕ कॅलिय قلیہ** m. broiled flesh-meat dressed with anything. See s.v. **ḍaphar,** p. 233*a*, l. 33.

**kŏlay क्वलय् ।  पत्नी** f. a wife (K.Pr. 13, 59, 70, 132, 147; W. 16; H. iii, 4; v, 3, 5, 9; viii, 3, 11; K. 685, 699).

**kŏlayĕ-buzy क्वलय-बुज़्य्** or **kŏlayi-buzy क्वलयि-बुज़्य् । पत्न्यधीनीभवनम्** adj. c.g. one who is dependent on a wife, i.e. who has only one relation, viz. a wife (see **buz$^{i}$,** p. 153*a*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 161); as adv. (u.w. vbs. of going, etc.) entirely under one's wife's orders (whether owing to her personality, or to her holding the purse-strings). **-grünz$^{ü}$ atsun -ग्रंज़ू अचुन् । अत्यधीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become extremely subservient to someone, in order to get a desired object. **-mahanyuv$^{u}$ -महनिवु । भार्याजितः** m. a wife's man, one who is always by his wife's side; one who customarily follows his wife's advice in business matters, etc.; one who is a henpecked husband. **-mot$^{u}$ -मंतु । पत्नीनिरतः** m. 'a wife-madman', i.e. one who through love for his wife neglects his business, etc., one who is uxorious. **-pôn$^{u}$ -पोनु । पत्नीवद्व्यापारः** m. acting like a wife, being very subservient, humble obedience. **-tôn$^{u}$ -तोनु । पत्नीत्वम्** m., id. **-yoz$^{u}$ -यंज़ु । पत्नीतत्परः** m. one who is uxoriously subservient to his wife. A **yoz$^{u}$** is a fool who wears his outer garments as inner garments, and *vice versa*.

**kôluy कोलुय्,** see **kôl$^{u}$ 3.**

**kulyum$^{u}$ कुलिमु । कुन्दम्** m. (sg. dat. **kulimis कुलिमिस्**), N. of a kind of jasmine, *Jasminum multiflorum*, or *J. hirsutum*, or *J. pubescens*.

**kulim$^{i}$ कुलिमि । प्रसेवकाः** m.pl. the ornamental ivory knobs at the bottom of a lute, to which the strings are fastened. **-pōsh -पोश् । कुन्दम्** m. the jasmine-flower.

**kalyān कल्यान्** m. good fortune, happiness, prosperity (Śiv. 204).

**kŏlyun$^{u}$ क्वलिनु** or **kŏlyūn$^{u}$ क्वल्यूनु । कुलीनः** adj. (f. **kŏlīñ$^{ü}$ क्वलिञ्ञू** or **kŏlīñ$^{ü}$ क्वलीञ्ञू**), of good family, of high birth; (of an animal) of good breed.

**kāliyavan कालियवन्** m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a tyrannical demon, who was burnt to death by the saint Mucukunda through a stratagem of Kṛṣṇa (Krishṇa). In Skt. the name is *Kālayavana* (Śiv. 1479; K. 578 ff., 614, 624).

**kāla zīra, kālī-zīrī,** see **kakshĕma, kāla 2,** and **kālī.**

**kālī-zēwar काली-ज़ेवर्,** see **kālī.**

**kam 1 कम् کم । अल्पम्** adj. c.g. deficient, less, short (K.Pr. 39; H. iii, 46), little, small, inconsiderable, few (K.Pr. 93, 94; Śiv. 1230, 1248; Rām. 520, 657; K. 660); young (of age) (YZ. 7); scanty; less (opp. to more) (Śiv. 444, 1596); abated; short (of life, stature) (Gr.M.). °— it gives the idea of defectiveness, inferiority, or negation. **-bakht -बख़्त् کم بخت** or **-bakt -बक्त्** (Śiv. 1041) adj. c.g. unfortunate, unlucky (W. 110). **-bāna -बान । अल्पभाग्यः** m. one possessed of no luck, luckless. **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become less, to diminish, decrease (Rām. 845, 1022, 1174, 1192, 1562). **-jyāda -ज्याद** (= کم زیاد) **। न्यूनाधिकम्** adv. more or less (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like) (H. ii, 12). **—kam 1 —कम् کم کم । अल्पशः** adv. (for **2,** see **kyāh**), only a little, little by little (u.w. vbs. of giving, or the like). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to diminish, to lessen (tr.), to make less (El., Śiv. 1256). **-nasīb -नसीब् کمنصیب** adj. c.g. unlucky, unfortunate (El.). **-phahm -फह्म् کم فہم** adj. c.g. of feeble understanding, stupid, ignorant (W. 110). **-pahān -पहान् । किञ्चिदल्पम्** adj. c.g. somewhat less (than a fixed quantity, or the like). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** or **—sapanun —सपनुन्** or **—sapazun —सपज़ुन्,** m.inf. to diminish, to become less, to grow less, to lessen (intr.) (El., Gr.M., Rām. 229). **-yāb -याब् کمیاب** adj. c.g. scarce, rare, uncommon, hard to get (Gr.M.). **-zōr -ज़ोर् کم زور । अल्पसामर्थ्यः** adj. c.g. weak, feeble, infirm, powerless; ineffectual (Śiv. 1734). **-zāth -ज़ाथ् کم ذات । निकृष्टजातिकः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas -ज़ातस्**), of low origin or caste, low-bred (Rām. 816). **-zuv -ज़ुव् । न्यूनशक्तिः** adj. c.g. having little life, weak, impotent (naturally or owing to disease).

**kamay-hanā कमंय्-हना** or **kam$^{ü}$y-hanā कमूय्-हना । किञ्चिन्मात्रम्** f. a little (of anything), a small amount. **-mŏyā -म्वया । किञ्चिन्मात्रम्** f., id.

**kam 2 कम्** m. work; sg. abl. **kama 1 कम,** used in the following:—**kama drāv कम द्राव् । कार्योपयोगपरिचितम्** adj. (f. **-drāyĕ -द्राय**), issued from work, i.e. thoroughly experienced, well trained by practice (e.g. a well-trained horse); (of an iron weapon, or the like) thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **—nērun —नेरुन् । परिपक्वीभवनम्** m.inf. to issue from work, i.e. to become thoroughly trained by practice, to become thoroughly experienced; (of an iron weapon, or the like) to become thoroughly forged (by repeated hammering, etc.). **-züṭ$^{ü}$ -ज़ंटू । कार्यकरणजीर्णवस्त्रम्** f. a work-rag, i.e. a working garment, an old worn-out garment used for working in, esp. the worn-out, torn garment worn by collectors of water-chestnuts.

**kam 3 कम्, kama 2 कम, see kyāh.** Note that this word is often used to mean ‘extraordinary things’, ‘what (wonderful) things!’

**kam 4 कम्**, sg. abl. **kama 3 कम**, in the following:— **kama-gör$^{i}$ कम-गा॑रि** or **-gör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -गा॑रू । शृंगाटवीजभेदः** f. N. of a particular kind of water-chestnut and of its kernel, see **gôr$^{u}$** and **gör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2. -khuru** (? spelling and gender), a kind of hoe on a long pole for scraping up and gathering water-chestnuts (L. 461, *kamkhuru*, cf. 355; see **gör$^{i}$-kôw$^{u}$**, p. 298*a*, l. 33, and **cokdan**).

**kām 1 काम्** m. (amongst Hindūs) love, sexual love (L.V. 71, Śiv. 1749); Love, Desire personified; non-sexual love (Śiv. 179); pleasure, enjoyment (cf. **darm,** p. 244*a*, l. 10); (in Hindū theology) desire (as an impediment to free communion with God) (Śiv. 767, 888, 1568, 1798; Rām. 42, 977); **kām krūd lūb muh,** desire, wrath, greed, and illusion, four vices often grouped together in Hindū theology (Śiv. 18, 269, 932, 1647).

**kāma-dīn काम-द्दीन्** or **kāma-dēnu काम-दे(धे)नु** (El. also *kāmadayan*) f. (sg. dat. **kāma-dīni काम-द्दीनि**, Śiv. 1006, 1368; K. 845 ff; pl. nom. **kāma-dīna काम-द्दीन**, Śiv. 1388, 1439; K. 97, 218, 229, 261, 944, 974); (in Hindū mythology) the desire-cow, the cow of plenty, N. of a fabulous cow belonging to the god Indra, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean, and to yield whatever may be requested of her (K. 13–4, 844); met. a cow that gives much milk, a milch-cow (K. 97, 218, 229, etc.); a cow (generally) (El.).

**kām 2,** said by El. to mean ‘some’. Probably a mis-spelling of **kāh,** see **kēh.**

**kȧm$^{i}$ क॑मि, kami कमि,** see **kyāh.**

**kamī कमी** كمي **। न्यूनता** f. (i.q. **kamĕr**), littleness, scantiness; paucity, scarcity, lack; deficiency (Gr.M., W. 112, Rām. 710); decrease, diminution, abatement (Śiv. 843); fall (of price). **—karün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कर॑ञू** f.inf. to make deficiency, to do deficiency; to show want of zeal, not to exercise one's full powers (Rām. 409, 1515).

**kaum,** see **kōm 1.**

**kĕma क्यम** (= قيمه) **। कुट्टितं मांसम्** m. pounded or minced meat, sold in this condition in the butchers' shops.

**kĕm$^{i}$ क्य॑मि,** see **kyom$^{u}$.**

**köim** قائم, see **köyim.**

**kŏm क्रम । व्यामः** f. an armful, as much space as there is inside the bent arms joined together at the fingers (Śiv. 1849, K. 720). **—karün$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कर॑ञू । आलिङ्ग्योत्थापनम्** f.inf. to lift up (some weighty object) by embracing it with the arms (Rām. 926).

**kŏma karañĕ क्रम करञ । अत्यर्जनम्** f. pl. inf. to make armfuls, i.e. to earn a great quantity of anything.

**kōm 1 कोम्** قوم **। जातिः** m. a tribe, race, family, sect, caste (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, *kaum*); **kōm-ĕ-Marwān,** the tribe of Marwān (a dirtily clothed wandering lot) (K.Pr. 142).

**kōm 2 कोम् । पामरः** m. one who is mean, despicable, unworthy of respect.

**kōm 3,** the Hindū pronunciation of **köm$^{\ddot{u}}$,** q.v.

**kọm$^{u}$ क्रमु** m. or **kŏm$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्रमू** f. **। धान्यवुसभेदः** m. the fine bran produced from the husks of the grain when paddy is pounded for the purpose of decortication (Śiv. 702, **kŏm$^{\ddot{u}}$,** so K. 1118, 1143 ff.); chaff (El., K.Pr., *kum*) (K.Pr. 204).

**kŏm$^{\ddot{u}}$-ṭaṭhȧj$^{i}$ क्रमू-टठ॑जि** or **-ṭaṭhüj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -टठ॑जू । वुसपात्रविशेषः** f. the wooden trough from which cows are fed with this bran. **-ƫŏchĕ -चूच्य । धान्यवुसभेदापूपाः** f.pl. cakes made of this bran (K.Pr. 103). **-wor$^{u}$ -व॑रु । वुसापूपः** m. a kind of thick round cake made of this bran. **-yöj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -या॑जू** f. another kind of cake made of the same (K.Pr. 3, 190).

**köm$^{\ddot{u}}$ का॑मू । क्रिया** f. (Hindūs generally write this word **कोमू**, and pronounce it **kōm,** cf. **gōv$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 316*a*, l. 31. Examples are Śiv. 1237; Rām. 469, 687; K. 89, 265), a work, action, deed (K.Pr. 64, K. 360); work, labour (K.Pr. 106, 114); a task, job, undertaking (cf. **dapi-k°,** p. 232*a*, l. 23) (Gr.M.; Rām. 310; K. 469, 794, 1034, 1036, 1064 ff.); a matter, affair (Gr.M.; Rām. 360, 1185; H. xi, 11; K. 89, 519, 565, 581, 749); business, transaction of business (K.Pr. 149; Rām. 469, 687, 848, 1163, 1280, 1446, 1611; K. 169, 480); workmanship, manufacture; work (as in needle-work, embroidery-work, etc.) (cf. **döv$^{i}$-k°,** p. 262*a*, l. 17); work, means of livelihood, profession (**kyāh köm$^{\ddot{u}}$ chukh karān,** what work do you do? El.) (Gr.M.); a post, employment (Gr.M.); a necessity, obligation (Rām. 1148); a purpose, object (Gr.M.), **chhuh kāmĕn lagān,** it serves (various) purposes (Gr.M.); **nērihē jān köm$^{\ddot{u}}$,** good work would have issued, it would have been of use (Gr.M.); **wāzan chĕh rāzan-sūty kŏsa köm$^{\ddot{u}}$,** what have cooks to do with kings (that they should be treated on equal terms) (Śiv. 1237). So **kyāh köm$^{\ddot{u}}$** (K. 1122). **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू** f.inf. to give employment (to), to employ (dat. of person) (Gr.M.). **-kār -कार् । कार्यादि** m. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kāras काम्य-कारस्**), work and the like; work, business, duties, occupation, business; transactions, dealings (Gr.M.). **—karũñᵘ̈ —करंञू** f.inf. to do an action (Gr.M.; Rām. 71, 1171, 1474); to do work (Gr.M.); in folk-tales the expression **kömᵘ̈ kürᵘ̈n,** he did a deed, or similar phrase, is common, and is equivalent to our 'and what do you think he did' in a fairy-tale (e.g. H. ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 2, 3, 7, 12, 14; xii, 22). **-kŏ̈ṭᵘ̈ -क्वंटू । कार्यादि** f. (sg. dat. **kāmĕ-kŏcĕ कम्य-क्वच्य**), i.q. **kömᵘ̈-kār** (K. 265, 281, 417).

**kāmĕ-hondᵘ काम्य-हेन्दु** adj. (fem. **-hünzᵘ̈ -हंज़ू**) (sing. gen.), of use, useful (Gr.M.). **-manz anun -मज़् अनुन्** m.inf. to bring into use, to use (El.).

**kāmi-kār कामि-कार् । कार्यकर्ता** m. a doer of work; esp. a good worker, a hard worker, an industrious worker. **-rostᵘ -रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ̈ -रंछू**), without work, idle, out of work (El.). **-rostᵘ karun -रंस्तु करुन्** m.inf. to dismiss, discharge (El., W. 87). **-ṭôṭhᵘ -टोठु । कार्यप्रियः** m. one who is loved on account of work done by him; one who habitually shows affection to another merely on seeing his actions. **-tsūr -च़ूर् । कार्यचौरः** m. a work thief, a lazy fellow who hides himself when he finds that there is work to do.

**kambai, kámbe,** see **kā̃bay 2.**

**kȧmbⁱ 1 कंबि** or **kümbᵘ̈ कंबू । खड्गपिधानिका** f. (for **kȧmbⁱ 2,** see **kombᵘ**), the sheath of a sword, a scabbard. Cf. **kō̃b** (El. *kómb* and *kumb*).

**kambi anun कम्बि अनुन् । वशीकरणम्** m.inf. gradually to bring under subjection, to tame (a man, beast, bird, etc.).

**kōmb कोंब्,** see **kō̃b.**

**kombᵘ कंम्बु । भुजिकाग्रभागः** m. the fore-end of the sleeve of a garment, the cuff. (It is made of a separate piece of material.)

**kȧmbⁱ-chal कंम्बि-छल् । वस्त्रबाह्वग्रखण्डः** f. the piece of cloth of which the cuff is made. **-wār -वार् । भुजिकाग्रभागपटखण्डः** m., id.

**kumbᵘ 1 कुंबु** m. (amongst Hindūs) a particular religious exercise, profound meditation brought on by closing the mouth and nostrils and thereby suspending the breath (Skt. *kumbhaka*) (L.V. 34, K.Pr. 187).

**kumbᵘ 2 कुंबु** or **कुंभु** m. N. of a certain astrological mansion, one of the signs of the zodiac, Aquarius, in Skt. *kumbha* (Rām. 1277, dat. **kumbi**).

**kümbᵘ̈ कंम्बू । खड्गकोशः** f., see **kȧmbⁱ.**

**kŏmbakh क्वंबख्** or **kŏmakh** کمک m. (sg. dat. **kŏmbakas क्वंबकस्**), help, aid, assistance (El. *kumbak*; Rām. 734; H. xi, 7); reinforcement (of an army, etc.); association of villagers for any particular joint object, assembly *en masse* of the inhabitants of the village for such (L. 458, *kumak*).

**kumbakarn कुंबकर्न्** or **कुम्भकरण्** m. (in Hindū legend) N. of a demon, the brother of Rāvaṇa (in Skt. *Kumbhakarṇa*). He used to sleep for six months at a time and then wake to gorge himself (Rām. 636, 926).

**kāmbal कांबल्,** i.q. **kā̃bal,** see **kāmal 1.**

**kömbil कांबिल्,** see **kō̃bil.**

**kŏmbun क्वंबुन्,** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kọ̆mbᵘ क्वंबु**), (amongst Hindūs) to suppress, or do away with (some impediment to religious welfare) by means of the *kumbhaka* meditation (L.V. 75). See **kumbᵘ 1.**

**kambar कंबर्** or **kamar कमर्** کمر (q.v.) **। कटिः** m. the loins, the waist; a girdle, zone, belt; the middle (of a mountain, etc.); the flank (of an army). **-band -बन्द्** (= کمر بند) **। कटिबन्धनम्** m. a girdle, zone, sash, belt, waistband; a long piece of cloth folded round the loins. **—ganḍun —गंडुन्** m.inf. to gird up the loins (Rām. 882), i.q. **kamar-ganḍun,** s.v. **kamar. -kash -कश्** (cf. کمرکش) **। औषधम्** m. N. of a certain medicinal root given to women after childbirth.

**kömbürᵘ̈ कांबंरू,** see **kō̃bürᵘ̈.**

**kámbar ká, kambar pach,** see **kō̃bürᵘ̈.**

**kambᵃrakh कंब्रख् । विशिष्टकार्पासभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **kambᵃrakas कंब्रकस्**), a certain kind of cotton cloth made with very fine threads, a kind of cambric.

**kāmbay कांबय्,** see **kā̃bay 1** and **2.**

**kamca कमच** or (El.) **kamcī** قمچی **। तोत्त्रम्** m. a whip, a scourge. **-dan -दन् । तोत्त्रदण्डम्** m. a whip-handle. **—lāyun —लायुन्** m.inf. to flog, to whip (El.). **-shĕlakh -शलख्** (= قمچی شلق) **। तोत्त्रताडनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakhas -शलखस्**), a beating with a whip, a whipping, a scourging.

**kamad कमद् । पुत्रादिपङ्क्तिः** f. sons, grandsons, and the like, when referred to as a whole.

**kāma-dīn काम-दीन्,** see **kām 1.**

**kāmdēv कामदेव्** or **kāmadēv कामदेव्** m. N. of the Hindū Cupid, the god of love. His wife was Rati, the Hindū Venus (K.Pr. 93; K. 735, 739); met. a person beautiful as the god of love, a Cupid (K. 263-8, 978).

**kĕmā̃gar क्यमाँगर् । संतोषशीलः** adj. c.g. one who is clever at supporting a large family on a small income, a clever, economical, and industrious housemaster or housewife.

**kĕmā̃garī क्यमाँगरी । निर्वाहनम्** f. successfully carrying housekeeping with a small income, clever economy.

**kumüjᵘ̈ कमंजू,** see **kumolᵘ.**

**kumajyār कमज्यार् । कोमलता** m. softness, delicacy (e.g. of a flower, or of a hand) (Gr.Gr. 141); gentleness, tenderness; tenderness, softness (of food); softness (e.g. that of butter caused by warmth).

**kŏmakh** کمک, see **kŏmbakh.**

**kŏ-mŏkha** **क्व-म्वख । कुमुखेन** adv. with an evil face; with a face distorted (by anger, or the like).

**kĕmkhāb** **क्यम्खाव्** or **क्यंखाव्** کمخواب m. silk or satin worked with gold or silver flowers, 'cincob,' brocade (Śiv. 535, 789, 901).

**kāmi-kār** **कामि-कार्** (El.), see s.v. **köm$^{ü}$.**

**kamal** **कमल्** m. a lotus, a lotus flower, to which a beautiful eye (Śiv. 1741) or a beautiful foot (Śiv. 1266; Rām. 938; K. 184, 392) is often compared; a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1538).

**kamāl** کمال m. perfection (K.Pr. 94).

**kāmal 1** **कामल्**, **kā̃bal** **काँवल्**, or **kā̃bay 1** **काँवय् । कामला** f. jaundice, excessive secretion or obstruction of bile.

**kāmal 2** **कामल्** or **kā̃bay 2** **काँवय् । काचमाची** f. N. of a certain medicinal plant, *Solanum nigrum*, used as an anti-periodic (L. 76, *kambai*; El. *kámbei*).

**kamal$^{i}$** **कम॑लि । स्थूलशाटकभेदः** f. a kind of black woollen blanket, said to come from the West.

**kamīla** **कमील** m. *Mallotus Philippinensis*, used as a dye, and also, in medicine, as a vermifuge (El. *Rottleria tinctoria*, a name now not used; L. 68, *kamila*).

**kumal** **कुमल्** (Rām. 1173) or **kūmal** **कूमल्** (Śiv. 1538) **। कोमलः** adj. c.g., i.q. **kumol$^{u}$**, q.v.

**kumol$^{u}$** **कुम॑लु । कोमलः** adj. (f. **kumüj$^{ü}$** **कुम॑ज़ू**), soft, delicate; gentle, tender; tender, soft (of food) (El. *kumul*); soft (e.g. butter when subject to warmth).

**kĕm$^{i}$lad** **क्य॑मिलद् । क्रिमिदूषितः** adj. c.g. full of worms, defiled by worms, maggoty, worm-eaten. **—karun** **—करुन् । तोदनम्** m.inf. to make a person maggoty, i.e. to pester him with repeated unreasonable requests.

**kumalun** **कुमलुन् । कोमलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kumalyōv** **कुमल्योव्**), to become soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to become tender (of the heart), to be full of pity and grace (Śiv. 308, K. 82); to become soft, to melt (of ice, snow, butter, or the like) (El.).

**kumalāwun** **कुमलावुन् । कोमलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kumalôw$^{u}$** **कुमलोवु**), to make soft or tender (e.g. food by cooking); to make a person's heart tender, to make him compliant by supplication, or the like; to soften, to melt (something congealed); caus. of **kumalun** (Gr.Gr. 170).

**kamalaz** **कमलज़्** m. he who was born in a lotus, N. of the Hindū god Brahmā. **kamalaza-nāth** **कमलज़-नाथ्** m. the lord who was born in a lotus, N. of Brahmā (L.V. 8).

**kamān** **कमान्** کمان **। ज्या** f. [(sg. dat. **kamöñ$^{ü}$** **कम॑ञ्ञू** (Gr.M.) or **kamāni** **कमानि** (Gr.M.))], a bow (the weapon) (Gr.M.; YZ. 6, 50–1, 208; Rām. 117, 121, 140, 446, 480, 919, 977, 982, 999, 1269, 1421); an arch (Gr.M., Śiv. 1715); the sign Sagittarius; (in Kāshmīrī, by confusion with **kamand,** q.v.), a bowstring; the bowstring-like top of a sidedoor or casement, the chord of an arch. **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$** **—कड॑ञ्ञू** f.inf. to draw a bow (El. who makes **kamān** m.). **—shērüñ$^{ü}$** **—शेर॑ञ्ञू** f.inf. to prepare a bow, to string a bow (Rām. 1420, 1452).

**kāman 1** **कामन् । दुर्लभता** f. (sg. dat. **kāmüñ$^{ü}$** **काम॑ञ्ञू**), scarcity, rarity.

**kāmüñ$^{ü}$** **काम॑ञ्ञू । दुर्लभम्** adv. (K.Pr. *kámani* or *kāmuni*), under conditions of scarcity, (obtainable) with great difficulty (owing to rarity) (K.Pr. 29); at a famine price (K.Pr. 38, 250). **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** m.inf. to become at a famine price, to be wanting when necessary (K.Pr. 95, 114, 242).

**kāmanā** **कामना** or (K. 572) **kāman 2** **कामन्** f. wish, desire (Śiv. 108, 1138, 1335, 1239, 1470, 1626, 1817; K. 263–4, 268–9, 274, 278, 339, 394, 573–4, 596, 718, 768, 1010). Cf. **mani-kāman,** s.v. **man 1.**

**kamīn** **कमीन्** کمین **। नीचः** adj. c.g. (of something animate) low, mean (by qualities as well as birth and family) (K.Pr. 94).

**kāminī** **कामिनी** f. (sg. dat. **kāminiyĕ** **कामिनिय**, K. 264), a loving or affectionate woman.

**kamun** **कमुन्** conj. 3, to tremble, to shiver (only El., probably corruption of **kō̃pun,** q.v., and should be spelt **kömun**).

**kŏ-mana** **क्व-मन । कुमनसा** adv. with an evil mind, with evil intention; with an angry mind.

**kamand** **कमन्द्** کمند m. a halter; a noose; a snare (El.); a bowstring (Rām. 977). Cf. **kamān.**

**kamanḍal** **कमंडल्** m. a gourd or vessel made of wood or earth, used as a water-jar by religious ascetics (Śiv. 543).

**kamāndār** کماندار m. a bowman, an archer (YZ. 50).

**kamāngar-pūr$^{u}$** **कमाङ्गर्-पूरु । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a place to the north of the Naupūr$^{u}$ quarter of Śrīnagar, formerly inhabited by makers of bows (Persian *kamān-gar*).

**kaman-hond$^{u}$** **कमन्-ह॑न्दु । किंसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** **-ह॑ञ्ज़ू**), see **kyāh.**

**kamanāwun** **कमनावुन्** (or **kamawun** **कमवुन्** or **kamāwun** **कमावुन्**, qq.v.) **। उपार्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamanôw$^{u}$** **कमनोवु**), to earn, acquire, gain; to accumulate, save; to acquire (a quality, condition, etc.) by practice or experience; (of iron, hard leather, or the like) to work at, to bring into proper condition, or to perfect by first softening it and then working upon it; to smelt (metal). **kamanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** कमनोवु-मंतु । स्वभ्यस्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **kamanöv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** कमनांवू-मंचू ), earned, acquired; (of a quality, condition, etc.) acquired by practice, thoroughly learnt; (of iron, leather, etc.) brought into proper condition by being softened and then worked upon; (of metal) smelted.

**kamph** कंफ् m. (sg. dat. **kampas** कंपस्), shaking, trembling (K. 415, 554). **būmi-kamph,** an earthquake (Rām. 281); cf. **bum 3** and **kõph. kampas gatshun** कंपस् गछुन् m.inf. to go to trembling, to be seized with trembling (K. 367).

**kömph** कांफ्, see **kõph.**

**kömpun** कांपुन्, see **kõpun.**

**kömpanāwun** कांपनावुन् , see **kõpanāwun.**

**kömpawun** कांपवुन् , see **kõpawun.**

**kömpawun$^{u}$** कांपवुनु, see **kõpawun$^{u}$.**

**kamar** कमर् کمر m. the flank, loins, waist (El.); cf. **kambar. -band** -बंद् کمر بند m. a waistband, girdle (El.); i.q. **kambar-band,** p. 444*b*, l. 15. **-basta** -बस्त کمر بستہ adj. c.g. having the loins girt, in a state of readiness, on the alert, ready for action (Rām. 573). **—gaṇḍun** —गंडुन् m.inf. to gird up the loins, get ready, arm (for) (Rām. 127), i.q. **kambar gaṇḍun,** p. 444*b*, l. 17.

**kamĕr** कम्यर् । न्यूनता m., i.q. **kamī,** q.v.

**kamür$^{ü}$** कमंरू f., see **krüs$^{ü}$-kamür$^{ü}$** and **kratsi-kamür$^{ü}$**, s.v. **kratsh 2.**

**kŏmār 1** क्मार् c.g. a youth (m. or f.) used —° in **rāza-kumār** राज़-क्मार्, a prince (Śiv. 1290) or a princess (Śiv. 971, 1285); as a portion of N.P. **danishṭh-kŏmār** (Rām. 572, 593).

**kŏmār 2** क्मार् m. N.P. of the Hindū god of war, called in Skt. Kumāra, Kārttikēya, Skanda, or Subrahmaṇyā. He is said to have been the son of Śiva and Pārvatī, and to be the leader of the *gaṇas* or hosts of Śiva (Śiv. 1278, 1581).

**kŏmāra-brôr$^{u}$** क्मार-ब्रोरु । कुमारदेवः m., i.q. **kŏmār 2. -jī** -जी m., id. (Śiv. 517). **-shēṭh** -शेठ् । कुमारषष्ठी f. (sg. dat. **shīṭh$^{ü}$** शीठू ), the sixth lunar day of the bright half of any month, esp. that of *Hār* ( = June–July, Skt. *Āṣāḍha*), on which women who desire sons fast in honour of Kumāra (the Skt. *Kumāraṣaṣṭhī*).

**kŏmörī** क्मांरी, often written **kumörī** कुमांरी । कुमारी f. a maiden, a virgin, older than seven, and younger than twelve years; a girl, a daughter (El. *komārī*) (Śiv. 37, 939, 945; Rām. 127, 137, 1220); a princess (Rām. 734, 1637, 1692). **rāza-kŏmörī** राज़-क्मांरी, a king's daughter, a princess (Śiv. 577, 630, 961, 1218, 1224, 1362, 1517).

**kum$^{a}$r$^{i}$** कुम्ररि or कुम्री f. N. of a certain bird, said to resemble the Indian cuckoo (**kukil$^{ü}$**) (Śiv. 504). Probably fem. of **kumor$^{u}$,** q.v.

**kumor$^{u}$** कुमंरु । पक्षिविशेषः m. N. of a certain small bird, with a high melodious voice. Cf. **kāwa-kumor$^{u}$** (Rām. 675).

**kamrāz** कम्राज़् । देशविशेषः m. N. of one of the two great divisions of the Valley of Kashmīr. It comprises the districts on both sides of the river Vĕth (or Jehlam) below Śrīnagar, while the other, **Marāz** (q.v.), comprises those above. Śrīnagar itself is called Yamrāz. The corresponding Skt. names are respectively Kramarājya and Maḍavarājya (RT.Tr. ii, 15, and II, 436). According to popular tradition, however, the valley was once divided between two brothers named, respectively, Kāmanadēva and Malhanadēva, after whom the tracts were named respectively Kāmarājya and Malhanarājya. For another popular etymology, see El. s.v. Kashmír, and K.Pr. 138.

**kamrözī** कम्रांज़ी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kamrāz (see the preceding); N. of a certain violent wind, i.q. **baḍa shāl,** p. 82*b*, l. 28 (L. 465).

**kams** कंस् m. Kaṁsa, N. of an Asura or demon (he was king of Mathurā, and the cousin and implacable foe of Kṛṣṇa, by whom he was slain (Śiv. 117, 653, 738, 748, 1425; K. 30, 37, 64, 72, *et passim*).

**kĕmis** क्यमिस, see **kyom$^{u}$.**

**kamsāntakh** कंसान्तख् m. (sg. dat. **kamsāntakas** कंसान्तकस् ), he who was the (causer of the) death of, Kamsa, a title of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 1398). See **kams.**

**kamsāsŏr** कंसास्वर् m. i.q. **kams,** q.v. (K. 22, 29, 31, 51, 64, 68, 122, 468).

**kaimath** कैमथ् (Rām. 17), see **kīmath.**

**kĕmat$^{i}$** क्यमंति in **kĕmat$^{i}$ kũsh$^{i}$** क्यमंति कूँशि । विशिष्टचर्ममयी पादुका f. a kind of high-heeled shoe (see **kũsh$^{i}$**) made of a special kind of variegated and embossed leather.

**kĕmuṭ$^{u}$** क्यमुटु । अल्पकीटः m. a little worm. This term is principally used when scaring a little child from any small wormlike object of which it may catch sight.

**kīmath** कीमथ् قیمت or (Rām. 17) **kaimath** कैमथ् m. (sg. dat. **kīmatas** कीमतस् ), price, value, worth (K.Pr. 88, Rām. 17). The form **kaimath** (or **kömath**) is probably due to confusion with the next.

**kömath** का॑मथ् قامت m. (sg. dat. **kāmatas** कामतस्), height, stature (El. *kāmat*) (Rām. 520). Cf. the preceding.

**kamawun** कमवुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamow$^{u}$** कम॑वु), to earn, etc., i.q. **kamanāwun,** q.v. The caus. of this vb. is **kamawanāwun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

**kamow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** कम॑वु-म॑तु । समुपार्जितः perf. part. (f. **kamüv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** कम॑वू-म॑चू), i.q. **kamanôw$^{u}$ mot$^{u}$,** q.v. s.v. **kamanāwun.**

**kamāwun** कमावुन् । अर्जनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamôw$^{u}$** कमोवु), i.q. **kamawun** and **kamanāwun,** qq.v., but principally used in the sense of acquiring, earning, or the like.

**kamāwan-kul$^{u}$** कमावन्-कुलु । अर्जकः m. the earning tree, i.e. the bread-winner of a family (i.q. **kamāyi-kul$^{u}$**, s.v. **kamöy$^{i}$**).

**kamawanāwun** कमवनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kamawanôw$^{u}$** कमवनोवु), to cause to earn; caus. of **kamawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

**kamöy$^{i}$** कमा॑यि । अर्जनम् f. earning, acquiring; earnings, gains, profits; work, performance. **kamāyi-kul$^{u}$** कमायि-कुलु । अर्जनकारी m. the bread-winner of a family, i.q. **kamāwan-kul$^{u}$,** q.v. s.v. **kamāwun.**

**kam-yāb** کمیاب, see **kam 1.**

**kāmyāb** कामयाब् کامیاب adj. c.g. obtaining one's object, successful (Gr.M.).

**kāmyöbī** कामया॑बी کامیابی f. success, prosperity in an undertaking (YZ. 250).

**kamāyidār** कमायिदार् । पुष्टीकृतः adj. c.g. that which has received thorough working, thoroughly worked, perfected, made or become complete; useful, producing excellent results (Rām. 9, m.c. **-dörī**).

**kamyul$^{u}$** कम्युलु । गृहकृषीवलः m. a farm labourer who lives in the farmer's house.

**kamzōr** کمزور, see **kam 1.**

**kan 1** कन् । कर्णः, अन्तभागः m. (sg. abl. **kana 1** कन), the ear (El.; K.Pr. 154, 206, 246; W. 18; YZ. 187; Śiv. 98, 197, 408, etc.; Rām. 11, 28, 58, 171, 245, 353, etc.; K. 507; H. iii, 5, 9; vii, 11); the edge (of a leaf, or the like). Paṇḍits often spell this word **kaṇ** कण्. **—dārun** —दारुन् । कर्णधारणम् m.inf. to place the ear, to lend the ear, attend to, listen to (Gr.M.; Śiv. 163, 395, 584, 596, 802, 966, 1439, 1517, 1580, 1614; Rām. 6, 48, 1491, 1496; K. 15, 261, 638, 991). **—khĕn$^{i}$** —ख्यं॑नि । पौनःपुण्येन कर्णचोदनम् m. pl. inf. to eat the ears; hence, to besiege a person's ears, to worry by continued talking (e.g. in requesting, giving advice or giving information). **—khár$^{i}$ gaʦhán$^{i}$** —खं॑रि गछं॑नि । कर्णप्रोद्गमनम् m. pl. inf. the ears to become erect (e.g. on hearing good news, or on learning some secret). **—mā̃ján$^{i}$** —माँजं॑नि । कर्णसंमार्जनम् m. pl. inf. to clean the ears; esp. of a woman preparing her ears to receive ornaments; met. to polish up the edges of anything. **—phyush$^{u}$** —फिशु or **kán$^{i}$ phish** कं॑नि फिश् । कर्णपथगमनम् m. (of something said) the act getting into the ear and sticking there; esp. of children who perversely listen to people talking and do not forget what they hear, whether they are meant to hear it or not; cf. our saying about little pitchers having long ears. **-pakh$^{a}$sh** -पख्श् । कर्णभागमात्रम् adj. c.g. of the size of a piece of an ear; hence, very small, tiny (as a measure of size). **-path** -पथ् । तालपत्रम् m. a kind of ear ornament, shaped like the leaf of a *tāl*-palm, and studded with precious stones or pearls. **—thawun** —थवुन् m.inf. to offer the ear, lend the ear, listen (to), attend (to) (Śiv. 40, 182, 697, 765, 807, 821, 988, etc.; Rām. 29, 55, 60, 209, 334, 455, 500, 528, etc.; H. ii, 7). **—thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf., id. (L.V. 91; YZ. 556; Śiv. 533, 544, 880, 1594, 1668, 1803; Rām. 83, 1758; H. viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4). **—ʦŏmbun** —चुंबुन् । कर्णयो रन्ध्रविधानम् m.inf. to bore the ear (to receive earrings, etc.) (Śiv. 1290). **—zor$^{u}$** —ज़ं॑रु m. a deaf ear, the ear of one who is deaf; esp. in a phrase to avert ill-luck from self-praise, **shaitāna-sánd$^{i}$ kan zár$^{i}$,** (may) Satan have deaf ears (K.Pr. 191).

**kana-bal** कन-बल् । श्रवणबलम् m. power of hearing, esp. the acute hearing of blind men and the like, who, though unable to read, are able to remember the contents of a book by merely hearing it read; cf. **kana-pav,** bel. **-ḍōl** -डोल् । उपेक्षा m. disregard, indifference; although hearing, acting as if one did not hear; turning away the ear (from), refusing to listen (to) (K.Pr. 94). **-ḍölī dĩn$^{ü}$** -डा॑ली दिञू f.inf. to refuse to listen (to a person) (H. v, 2). **-dūr** -दूर् । कर्णिकाभेदः m. a kind of earring or pendant, usually set with a single pearl and worn on the lobe of the ear (El.; YZ. 36, 448; Śiv. 1689; Rām. 1040); i.q. **kana-dür$^{ü}$ 2,** bel. **-dür$^{ü}$ 1** -दं॑रू । कर्णाकृष्टिः f. pulling the ear, esp. the disciplinary pulling of a pupil's ears by his teacher. **-dür$^{ü}$ 2** -दं॑रू । पटलप्रान्तः f. a kind of wooden tassel set on each corner of the roof of a house, that swings to and fro like an ear pendant (cf. **kana-dūr,** ab.) (K.Pr. 123, L. 464). **-gŏgul$^{u}$** -ग्वगुलु । कर्णगोलकः m. the ear-turnip, i.e. the *meatus auditorius externus,* the mastoid process of the ear (El.); a general name for the whole ear with its root; cf. **-yöj$^{ü}$,** bel. **-hápĩn** -हं॑पिञ । कर्णजलौका f. a centipede, *Scolopendra* (Hindī *kan-khajūrā* ; El. *kanahaiping*). **-kapas -कपस्** । **अतिप्रेरणा** f. 'cotton in the ear', strict injunction (given to a messenger, so that he shall not forget his message). **-kutsor$^{u}$ -कुच़ंरु** । **कर्णेजपः** m. 'an ear-puppy', one who immediately conveys to another news that he has just heard from someone else, a tattling newsmonger, a tattler. **-lĕḍ -ल्यड्** । **अवलकर्णः** adj. e.g. weak-eared, one who believes everything he hears, and who acts upon it as if it were true. **-mal -मल्** । **कर्णमलम्** m. dirt of the ear, ear-wax, etc. **-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$ 1 -म्वंडु** । **कर्णमूलम्** m. the root of the ear. **-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$ 2 -म्वंडु** । **जडकर्णः** (f. **-mŏṇḍ$^{ü}$ 1 -म्वंडू**, sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ 1 -म्वंज्य**), dull of hearing, hard of hearing. **-mŏṇḍ$^{ü}$ 2 -म्वंडू** । **कर्णमूलम** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏnjĕ 2 -म्वंज्य**), i.q. **-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$ 1.** **-mana-tū -मन-तू** । **कर्णे ऽत्युच्चैः शब्दकरणानुकरणम्** m. (when a grown-up person is sporting with a child) pretending to shout loudly into the ear. The speaker makes motions as if he were going to shout, and then merely murmurs these words '*kana mana tū*' into the child's ear. **-phol$^{u}$ 1 -फंलु** । **जीर्णप्रान्तः** adj. (for **2**, see **kana 2**), worn or torn at the edges (esp. of garments and the like). **-phoṭ$^{u}$ -फंटु** । **भग्नकर्णः** adj. (f. **-phüṭ$^{ü}$ -फंटू**), having the ear torn or broken (from a blow, or the like) ; (of something inanimate) having the edge torn or broken. **-pyush$^{u}$ -पिशु** । **अत्यल्पम्** m. a flea in the ear (and hence invisible) ; hence, some very small thing which cannot be seen, but whose existence is perceived by some other sense. **-pav -पव्** । **श्रवणशक्तिनैपुण्यम्** m. skill in remembering narratives or literary passages after a single hearing ; cf. **kana-bal,** ab. **-ron$^{u}$ -रंनु** । **भूषणहीनकर्णः** adj. (f. **-rüñ$^{ü}$ -रंञू**), ear-maimed, one having ears that are not adorned with the usual earrings, etc. ; ugly-eared. **-tihij$^{ü}$ -तिहिजू** । **कर्णपालिः** f. the 'ear-sprout', i.e. the lobe of the ear. **-tsoṭ$^{u}$ -च़ंटु** । **छिन्नकर्णः** adj. (f. **-tsüṭ$^{ü}$ -च़ंटू**), having the ear or ears cut (Gr.Gr. 75) ; (of something inanimate, e.g. a sheet of paper) having the edge or edges cut. **-wöj$^{ü}$ -वांज़ू** । **कर्णभूषणम्** f. an earring (El. ; K.Pr. 36, 236 ; W. 114 ; K. 926, 1047). **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । **कुण्डलम्** m. a large earring, worn both by men and by women (El. ; Śiv. 98 ; K. 60, 755, 770, 926, 1047). **-wān -वान्** । **कर्णाकर्णिका** m. the passing of news from ear to ear, the spreading of a general report in this way. **-woṭ$^{u}$ -वंटु** । **टुप्पिका, अंसाल्पपटः** m. a kind of cap reaching down to the ears, worn by Panjābīs ; a pad made of rags or straw put on the shoulders under a load that is being carried. **-wȧṭ$^{i}$-byôl$^{u}$ -वंटि-ब्योलु** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. N. of a certain kind of paddy. **-yöj$^{ü}$ -यांज़ू** । **कर्णशष्कुली** f. the ear-biscuit, i.e. the entire ear with its root ; cf. **-gŏgul$^{u}$,** ab. **-yār -यार्** । **कर्णनिकटवर्ती सखा** m. an ear-friend, a confidential friend, a close and dear friend to whom one can confide secrets. **-zūj$^{ü}$ -ज़ूज़ू** । **तिरस्करणम्** f. the **zūj$^{ü}$** is a kind of long cloth hanging down the back from the crown of the head to the small of the back ; when it hangs only as far as the ears it is called **kana-zūj$^{ü}$**. In former times in schools, when one pupil defeated another in a learned discussion, the defeated pupil was made to put on and wear a **kana-zūj$^{ü}$,** and hence the word still means also defeat in a contest of learning.

**kȧn$^{i}$-achar कनि-अछर्** । **कर्णश्रुतान्यक्षराणि** m.pl. letters the sound of which are known by ear and not by sight (e.g. in the case of a blind man, or of one too stupid to read). **-katha -कथ** । **कर्णे कथितम्** f.pl. words spoken into a person's ear, private communications conveyed by a whisper, etc. **-phish -फिश्** । **कर्णपथगमनम्** m., i.q. **kan phyush$^{u}$,** ab. **-phisarāray -फिसरारय्** । **कर्णजापः** f. long whispered communication, continued whispering in the ear. **-pȧt$^{i}$ -पंति** । **श्रुतमश्रुतवत्** adv. behind the ear, i.e. (when one hears) as if one did not hear ; inattentively (K.Pr. 229). **-shĕch$^{i}$ -शंछि** । **कर्णवार्ता** f. news or a message conveyed privately, a secretly conveyed message, whispered news. **-sīr$^{ü}$ -सीरू** । **पशुचिकित्साविशेषः** f. slitting the ear of a cow, as a remedy for cattle-pox (L. 459). **-t$^{\dot{a}}$j$^{i}$ -तंजि** or **-t$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ -तंजू** । **कर्णतूलिका** f. an ear-pick, a small metal or wooden spike for clearing out the ears. **-tȧl$^{i}$ anun -तंलि अनुन्** । **गूढश्रुतिः** m.inf. to bring under the ear, to make a practice of eavesdropping. **-tȧl$^{i}$ nyun$^{u}$ -तंलि निनु** m.inf. to take (a person) under the ear, to let him have one's ear, to patronize (K.Pr. 102). **-tȧl$^{i}$ wanun -तंलि वनुन्** m.inf. to say under the ear, to say privately (Gr.M.). **-tȧl$^{i}$ yun$^{u}$ -तंलि यिनु** । **कर्णे जपत्वम्** m.inf. to come under (so-and-so's) ear, to tell (false) tales to a person, to calumniate secretly to so-and-so.

**kanas bata ladun कनस् बत लदुन्** m.inf. to put food into one's ear (instead of into one's mouth) (originally of a drunkard), to be an utter fool (K.Pr. 94, 206). **—dôd$^{u}$ —दोदु** m. ear-ache (W. 114).

**kan 2 कन्** m. —∘ a ball of cooked food ; cf. **ana-kan,** p. 29*b*, l. 37, and **bata-kan,** p. 137*a*, l. 11.

**kani-hanā कनि-हना** f. a little ball of cooked food, a small quantity of food (K.Pr. 150, *kanih-hanā*).

**kan 3** कन् m. —° a single one, esp. one of a pair, as in **bīrbali-kan,** one of a pair of earrings (p. 119*a*, l. 2). So, **dachĕ-kan,** a single grape (p. 185*b*, l. 40); **dūra-kan** or **dūra-hȧr$^{i}$-kan** (p. 238*b*, ll. 43, 47); **ḍĕj$^{i}$-hȧr$^{i}$-kan** (p. 267*b*, l. 19); **jumka-kan** (p. 374*a*, l. 18); **lōlakh-kan,** s.v. **lōlakh.** With the exception of **dachĕ-k°,** each of these examples refers to some kind of earring. Cf. **kun$^{u}$.**

**kan 4,** see **kün$^{ü}$.**

**kan 5** कन् کن m. a digger, an engraver, used —°, as in **mŏhar-kan,** a seal-engraver, see **mŏhar.**

**kān 1** कान् । शरः m. an arrow (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 68; Śiv. 353; Rām. 320, 367, 499, 503, 552, 685, 727, 932, 1298, 1453, 1455; K. 824). **—barun** —वरुन् m.inf. to aim an arrow (L.V. 71).

**kāna-dag** कान-दग् । शरप्रक्षेपमात्रम् f. the range of an arrow, a bowshot. **-nôr$^{u}$** -नीरु । इषुधिः m. a quiver. **-phal** -फल् । शल्यम् m. the metal tip or point of an arrow.

**kān 2** कान् کان । खनिः f. (sg. dat. **kōñ$^{ü}$** कांञ्‌), a mine, a quarry (El., m.), a source (El., f.). Cf. **gandakh-k°,** p. 290*a*, l. 35.

**kān 3,** see **kün$^{ü}$.**

**kana 2** कन । कणः m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a particle, atom, granule; esp. (in the pl.) the broken fragments of grain remain when rice is being husked, broken rice. **-khĕtsür$^{ü}$** -ख्यच़्रू । कणसंमिश्रम f. a mixed pottage in which this broken grain is used instead of legumes, see **khĕtsür$^{ü}$ 2.** **kana-phol$^{u}$ 2** -फलु । कणबीजम् m. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), a single fragment of this broken rice.

**kana 3** कन । कदा कालात् adv. inter. (for **1,** see **kan 1**), from when? since when? (usually referring to a time long past). **ḍĕṭha-kana,** a long time ago, from a long time ago, see **ḍĕṭha** and Gr.Gr. 256). **kana-pĕṭha** कन-प्यठ । कदा प्रभृति adv., id. **kana-shutun** कन-शुतुन् । कस्मात्कालादारभ्य adv., id.

**kana 4** कन pleon. suff. added to inter. adverbs, as in **kĕtha-kana,** how? (K. 272).

**kane,** see **küñ$^{ü}$.**

**kȧn$^{i}$ 1 and 2** कंनि, see **kan 1** and **kon$^{u}$.**

**kȧn$^{i}$ 3** कंनि postpos. governing abl. (cf. **kin$^{i}$,** of which it is a variant). It also governs the dative if the governed noun or pronoun is or refers to a human being. It indicates locality, as in **kala-kȧn$^{i}$,** at the head end (of an animal), and **laṭi-kȧn$^{i}$,** at the tail end (H. xi, 9); route or method, as in **dāri-kȧn$^{i}$** (flung out) through the window (H. v, 4); and, esp., motion from, as in **yĕs-kȧn$^{i}$,** from whom (it will escape) (H. ii, 8).

**kani 1,** see **küñ$^{ü}$.**

**kani 2** कनि or **kanĕn** कन्यन् (cf. **kin$^{i}$** and **kun**) postpos. governing abl. or, in the case of animate rational beings, the dat. Considered by native grammarians to be a sec. suff. It is used in various ways, viz.:—

(1) Governing the abl. of adverbs of place and other words, it indicates 'on to', and is u.w. vbs. of putting, and the like, as in **anda-kani,** (put) on the outer side (p. 31*b*, l. 43); **apāri-kani,** (put) on the other side (p. 39*a*, l. 30); **ōra-kani,** (put) on there, on the far side, or (H. v, 2) in that direction (p. 41*b*, l. 21); **bŏna-kani,** (put) down (p. 110*b*, l. 18); **brōṭha-kani,** (put) in front, (lay) before, (sit down) before (Rām. 268) (p. 128*a*, l. 39); **hĕri-kani,** (put) at the top (p. 367*a*, l. 39); **khōwari-kani,** (put) on the left side (Śiv. 1090) (p. 425*b*, l. 15); **pĕṭha-kani,** (put) above (everyone else), in the place of honour (Śiv. 1716), and so on.

Often the idea of 'putting', etc. is dropped, and the compound is used simply as an adv. or post.pos. (governing dat.), as in **anda-kani,** outside (Śiv. 422); **bŏna-kani,** below (H. iii, 2); **brōṭha** (or **bōnṭha**) **-kani,** in front; **garas brōṭha-kani,** opposite the house (Gr.M.; so H. ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11, etc.); **labi-kani,** at the edge (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1570); **pĕṭha-kani,** above, on the top of (H. viii, 1); **wŏzali-kani** (a bite) on the red side (of an apple) (K.Pr. 238).

In all the above cases it may be put into the genitive, and then forms and adjective indicating 'of or belonging to such-and-such a position', as in **anda-kanyuk$^{u}$** (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$**), of or belonging to what is outside, of or belonging to the outside; **apāri-kanyuk$^{u}$,** of or belonging to the opposite side; **ōra-kanyuk$^{u}$,** of or belonging to the far side; **bŏna-kanyuk$^{u}$,** of or belonging to below, nether; **brōṭha-kanyuk$^{u}$,** of or belonging to what is in front; **hĕri-kanyuk$^{u}$,** of or belonging to something on the top, and so on.

(2) So far we have dealt with **kani** as a postposition governing the ablative. The word with which it is compounded, **anda, apāri, ōra,** and so forth is put in the ablative because it is governed by **kani.** But adverbs of place can be placed independently in the ablative, and then indicate motion from. Thus: **ōr,** there; **ōra,** from there: **yōr,** here; **yōra,** from here, and so on. **kani** may also be compounded with these ablatives without changing their meaning. Here it is not a question of **kani** as

a postposition governing the ablative, but one of **kani** as an adverb being suffixed, without changing the meaning, to another adverb indicating motion from. Thus, **ōra-kani,** means not only 'on there' (under 1), but also 'from there' (Śiv. 1674, Rām. 946) under this rule. Similarly we have **hōra-kani,** from there, thence; **kōra-kani,** whence? (Rām. 949); **pata-kani,** from behind (Śiv. 1734); **tōra-kani,** thence; **yōra-kani,** hence, or (relative) whence (Gr.Gr. 159); **brōṭha-kani,** from opposite, as well as 'in front'. Similarly, with nouns, we have **ösa-kani** (issuing) from the mouth (H. viii, 7); **tālawa-kani** (down) from the ceiling (H. viii, 6).

Similarly, as an adverb, **kani** is sometimes added pleonastically to an adverb of place, without causing a change of meaning. A good example is **pĕṭh-kani** (s.v. **pĕṭh**), above, in the upper portion; hence, in the place of honour (K.Pr. 103) (cf. **pĕṭha-kani,** ab.); **tami pĕṭh$^{i}$-kani,** on the top of that, in addition to that (H. iii, 8).

(3) As a postpos. **kani** may also indicate the reason for anything, as in **ạd$^{a}$ri-kani** (p. 15*a*, l. 45), (money) for the sweetmeats; **ami-kani** or **awa-kani** (p. 54*b*, l. 37; p. 55*b*, l. 36) for that reason, therefore; **humi-kani** or **huwa-kani,** therefore; **kami-kani** or **kawa-kani,** wherefore? **tami-kani** or **tawa-kani,** therefore; **yĕmi-kani** or **yĕwa-kani,** wherefore; **yimi-kani** or **yiwa-kani,** for this reason (Gr.Gr. 159).

(4) As a further development of this sense it may often be translated by 'for', in the sense of 'as a substitute for', 'instead of', 'in the place of', 'to serve as'. The following examples are mainly taken from Śiv., but the use runs through all literature; **ashĕ-kani,** (blood) instead of tears (Rām. 1483); **bāri-kani,** (silver used) as plaster (Rām. 568); **dāji-kani,** in place of a dowry (Śiv. 1677); **dūpa-dīpa-k°,** instead of incense and lamps (Śiv. 1692); **dāra-k°,** in place of wood (Śiv. 337); **dāryau-k°,** to serve as casements (Śiv. 340); **kaharau-k°,** serving as palankeen-bearers (Śiv. 84); **laṭi-k° latshul$^{u}$,** a besom used as a tail (K.Pr. 124); **mŏkta-k°,** instead of a pearl (Śiv. 1145); **mŏkaṭa-k°,** in place of a diadem (Śiv. 892); **pakh$^{a}$cau-k°,** in place of the side-arms of a spinning-wheel (Śiv. 1014); **pōshĕ-k°,** instead of a flower (Śiv. 863; cf. 1692); **rūda-k°,** instead of rain (Śiv. 713); **rathabāna-k°,** serving as a charioteer (Śiv. 1146); **sumi-k°,** to serve as a bridge (Śiv. 1793); **sŏna-k°,** instead of gold (Śiv. 169); **traṭi-k°,** serving as a necklace (Śiv. 1557); **wardanau-k°,** (bark) for a bridal garment (Rām. 763); **yikili-k°,** to serve for a beam (K.Pr. 41); **yōñĕ-k°,** instead of a sacrificial thread (Śiv. 1014).

(5) As a postpos. governing a word signifying time or season, it indicates uncertainty (Gr.Gr. 159), as in **ūtra-kani,** about the day before yesterday (p. 68*b*, l. 21); **az-kani,** about to-day, perhaps to-day (p. 74*a*, l. 19); **brōṭhus-kani,** about, or perhaps, next year (p. 129*a*, l. 32); **dạhum-kani,** on about the tenth lunar day (p. 201*a*, l. 43); **dã-phulạyi-kani,** at about the season of paddy flowering (**dã-phulay,** p. 230*b*, l. 12); **hāra-kani,** about the month of Hār (p. 343*b*, l. 44); **har$^{a}$da-kani,** at about autumn (p. 348*a*, l. 12); **köl$^{i}$-kĕth-kani,** on about the day after to-morrow (**köl$^{i}$-kĕth,** p. 434*b*, l. 9); **pagāh-kani,** perhaps to-morrow (**pagāh**).

(6) Examples of other relations indicated by this postposition are :—**āmpa-kani,** by means of beak-to-beak feeding (H. viii, 1; perhaps incorr. for **kản$^{i}$ 3**); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); **pata-kani,** afterwards (H. x, 1); **thür$^{ü}$-kani,** (turning) backwards (H. v, 4).

In all the above (whether under head 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6) **kani** can be put into the genitive as under head 1, to indicate of or belonging to the motion from, reason, or indefinite time indicated.

**kĕn** क्यन्, an adverbial suff. added pleonastically in **wuñ-kĕn,** now, at present (Gr.M.; Śiv. 634, 841, 1713, 1718–9; Rām. 852); a by-form of **kani.**

**kĕna** क्यन, see **kyon$^{u}$.**

**kin 1,** see **kañĕ 1.**

**kin 2** किन् (Śiv. 1894–5), a by-form of **kin$^{i}$,** q.v.

**kina** किन । उत conj. or, as in **suh kina bŏh,** he or I (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 82, 121, *kih nah*; W. 153; YZ. 110, 206; Śiv. 923, 1664; Rām. 280, 289, 445, 450, etc.; H. v, 7; viii, 3, 11; xii, 18, 19, 23).

**kīna** कीन کینہ । अन्तष्कोपः m. hatred, rancour, malevolence, malice, spite, grudge, resentment, animosity (El. *kin* and *kinah*, Rām. 802).

**kin$^{i}$** किनि or occasionally (e.g. Śiv. 1894–5) **kin** किन् or **kản$^{i}$** कंनि (q.v.) । पार्श्वतः postpos. (cf. **kản$^{i}$ 3, kani 2, kun, kāñ 2,** and **kiñ**), governing ag. or abl. or occasionally the ag. of the gen. (as in **himāla-sản d$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$,** Śiv. 728). There does not appear to be any distinction of meaning dependent on the case governed. The word primarily means 'from', as in **achiv-kin$^{i}$,** (tears falling) from the eyes (Rām. 284, 482, 1201, 1482); **ạnd$^{a}$r$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$,** from within (p. 32*b*, l. 17); **apör$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$,** from the far side (p. 39*a*, l. 42);

**brūṭh$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, from in front, from before (p. 128*b*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 158) ; **dachin$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, from the right (p. 186*a*, l. 36) (Gr.Gr. 159), cf. bel. ; **khōw$^{\dot{a}}$r$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, from the left (p. 425*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 159) ; **pȧt$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, from behind (**path**) (Gr.Gr. 159) ; **pĕṭh$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, from above (**pĕṭh**) (Gr.Gr. 159), but 'upon' in Śiv. 166 ; **thȧj$^{i}$wörī-kin,** from Thȧj$^{i}$wôr$^{u}$ (Śiv. 1895) ; **tȧl$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, from below (**tal**) (Gr.Gr. 159 ; Rām. 1410, contrasted with **hyor$^{u}$-kun**, upwards) ; **wana-kin$^{i}$**, from the forest (Śiv. 1440).

In this sense it is added pleonastically to adverbs already signifying motion from (Gr.Gr. 158) as in **ati-kin$^{i}$**, from there, thence ; **huti-kin$^{i}$**, thence ; **kati-kin$^{i}$**, whence ? **tati-kin$^{i}$**, thence ; **yĕti-kin$^{i}$**, whence (relative) ; **yiti-kin$^{i}$**, hence.

Sometimes it indicates progressive motion, the idea of 'from' being more or less dormant (cf. W. 97, *kin*, by the side of), as in **bŏn$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, below, in the sense of going along the foot of anything (e.g. an embankment) (p. 110*b*, l. 24) ; **brūṭh$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, not only 'from before', as ab., but also 'ahead', in the sense of going along in front of another person ; **öbī wati-kin$^{i}$**, (to go) by the water route (Gr.M.) ; **himāla-sȧnd$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, via the Himâlaya (Śiv. 728) ; **kōcĕ-kin$^{i}$**, (wandering) through lanes (Rām. 44) ; **khala-kin$^{i}$**, by way of the threshing floor (Śiv. 1476) ; **khŏshkī wati-kin$^{i}$**, (to go) by the land route (p. 419*a*, l. 20) ; **kŏlav-kin$^{i}$**, (swimming) along the streams (Rām. 620) ; **löriy-kin$^{i}$**, via Lār (Śiv. 1894, so K.Pr. 124, *lāri-kin$^{i}$*).

With adverbs of place, it is even used pleonastically, and may altogether lose the root-idea of motion from. Thus, **dachin$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, on the right hand (Rām. 856), on the south (cf. ab.) (Rām. 1682); **khōw$^{\dot{a}}$r$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, on the left (Rām. 421, 856) ; **nĕbȧr$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, on the outside (Rām. 1558); outwardly (Śiv. 764) ; **pachim$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, on the west (Rām. 1681) ; **pūr$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, on the east (Rām. 1681) ; **wŏtȧr$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, on the north (Rām. 1682). Cf. **buth$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, face to face, bel.

It sometimes indicates reason or cause, as in **ami-kin$^{i}$** or **awa-kin$^{i}$** (p. 54*b*, l. 39 ; p. 55*b*, l. 39), for that reason, therefore ; **zānana-kin$^{i}$**, through knowing (Gr.M.) ; **āsana-kin$^{i}$**, owing to being (so-and-so) (Gr.M.) ; **bē-khabariyi-kin$^{i}$**, owing to neglect (Gr.M.) ; **anubawa-bāwa-kin$^{i}$**, owing to the condition of perception (Śiv. 75, 982) ; **murkha-bŏz$^{\ddot{u}}$-kin$^{i}$**, owing to foolish thought (Śiv. 881) ; **nirmala rūpa-kin$^{i}$**, owing to (thy) pure form (Śiv. 886).

It often signifies a means or method, as in **achiv-kin$^{i}$**, by means of the eyes ; hence (to come) as fast as one can see, (to come) at once (Śiv. 717) ; **barau-kin$^{i}$**, (looking) through the doors (Śiv. 958) ; **dāri-kin$^{i}$**, (to go out, or look) through a window (**dör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3**) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 254, Rām. 331) ; **ak$^{a}$li-kin$^{i}$**, by means of intelligence, to the best of one's intelligence (Rām. 546) ; **kana-kin$^{i}$**, by means of the ears, by hearing (Śiv. 1815) ; **mana-tana-kin$^{i}$**, (knowing) with mind and body (Śiv. 241) ; **myön$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, through, by means of me (Gr.M.) ; **yōga-kin$^{i}$**, by means of ascetic practices (Śiv. 984) ; **zĕvi-kin$^{i}$**, (singing) with the tongue (Śiv. 241).

Like the Hindī *sē*, it is very often used to form adverbs of manner, as in **āgyāyĕ-kin$^{i}$**, according to a command (Śiv. 1051) ; **ạnd$^{\dot{a}}$r$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, inwardly (as well as 'from the inside') (Śiv. 764) ; **avĕz$^{\ddot{u}}$-kin$^{i}$**, wrongly (p. 71*a*, l. 7) ; **bakta-bāganāyĕ-kin$^{i}$**, by good fortune (Śiv. 411) ; **buth$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, impudently, audaciously (p. 142*b*, ll. 10 ff.) ; face to face (Rām. 152, 920) ; (falling) on the face (Rām. 5, 8, 926, 1176, 1180, 1201, 1242, 1354) ; **dana-kin$^{i}$**, (to return) like a hockey-ball (p. 222*a*, l. 38) ; hence, to retort ; **darma-kin$^{i}$**, devoutly (p. 244*b*, l. 20) (Śiv. 428) ; **dayāyĕ-kin$^{i}$**, in a kindly way ; as interj. please ! have the kindness to (p. 267*a*, l. 3) ; **hōshĕ-kin$^{i}$** with due care and attention (p. 353*a*, l. 27), carefully, heedfully (Rām. 1286) ; **lōla-kin$^{i}$**, affectionately (Śiv. 702) ; **kuni-kin$^{i}$**, in some way or other (p. 390*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 780) ; **mana-kin$^{i}$**, with the mind, with heart and soul (Śiv. 62, 272, 335, 1534) ; **nāwa-kin$^{i}$**, (known) by name (Śiv. 1289) ; **parhēza-kin$^{i}$**, cautiously (**parhēz,** caution) (Gr.M.) ; **pȧz$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, in truth (Rām. 1149) ; **rāma-rūpa-kin$^{i}$**, in the person (or in the character) of Rāma (Śiv. 701 ; so 737, 778) ; **ranga-kin$^{i}$**, in appearance (Śiv. 1366) ; **tawāzau-kin$^{i}$**, politely (**tawāza,** politeness) (Gr.M.) ; **zarra-kin$^{i}$**, ever so little, hardly at all (**zarra,** an atom) (YZ. 231).

**kon** (K.Pr. 156), see **ʦhŏʦa-kôn$^{u}$**, s.v. **ʦhọʦ$^{u}$**.

**kōn** (? spelling) m. the branch of a tree (El. who gives *kón* on p. 8, and *koṅ* on p. 159). Perhaps the same as **kôn$^{u}$ 2.**

**kŏna** क्वन । नौरन्ध्ररोधनम् f.pl. the caulking of a boat. (This is done by packing in a kind of grass rope between the planking; cf. **kôn$^{u}$ 5** and **kọth$^{u}$**). —**kaḍañĕ** —कडञ । नौरन्ध्रपूरकरज्जुनिष्कासनम् f.pl.inf. to pull or pick out the caulking between the planks of a boat ; met. to pick holes in a person's character, to criticize unfavourably.

**kōna कोन । किं न** adv. how not? why not? (e.g. **suh kōna yiyi,** why will he not come?) (K.Pr. 30, *kunah*; 173, 251, 253, *konah*; YZ. 28; Śiv. 87, 309, 487, 1559, 1704; Rām. 76, 215, 352, 436, 664, 769, 1186, 1217, 1484, 1588–9, 1615–6, 1635, 1769, 1775; H. viii, 1; K. 141, 264, 341, etc.).

**kōni कोनि**, m.sg. abl. of **kūn$^{u}$**, q.v.

**kȫnī कांनी** adj. c.g. in Rām. 1141, **lāl-i kȫnī,** translated in the Skt. commentary by '*ratnaṁ bahumūlyam*', a jewel of great price. The phrase probably represents the Pers. لعل کانی, a ruby of a mine, i.e. a genuine, not artificial, ruby.

**kon$^{u}$ कंनु । आह्वायकः** m. a summoner, the man sent by her people to invite a young bride on a visit from her husband's house. (The invitation is a matter of some ceremony, and must be accompanied by a present to the husband, L. 262). **kån$^{i}$-wôl$^{u}$ कंनि-वोलु । आह्वायकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यन्**), id.

**kôn$^{u}$ 1 कोनु । सूत्रगुटिका, सूत्रगोलकः** m. a ball of thread as it is made on the spinning wheel (K.Pr. 259).

**kȫn$^{i}$ barana yin$^{i}$ कांनि वरन यिनि । आन्तरीयाङ्गनाड्यादितृप्तिः** m. pl. inf. pass. the balls of thread to become filled up; hence, met. (when a person has been reduced to a skeleton by famine or disease, and receives relief or is convalescent) the filling out of his internal organs and veins due to returned appetite and good food.

**kôn$^{u}$ 2 कोनु । क्षुद्रदण्डः** m. a thin stick, a slight rod (cf. **lashi-kôn$^{u}$**, s.v. **låsh$^{i}$**); esp. one of the row of sticks set up in the ground by a weaver, on which he arranges the warp prior to putting it in a loom for weaving. Cf. **gaba-kôn$^{u}$**, p. 274*b*, l. 1.

**kôn$^{u}$ 3 कोनु** in **burza-kôn$^{u}$,** a man whose profession it is to remove bark from birch-trees. See **burza,** p. 130*b*, l. 32. Cf. also **lari-kôn$^{u}$**, a house-broker, s.v. **lür$^{ü}$.**

**kôn$^{u}$ 4 कोनु । काणः** adj. (f. **kȫñ$^{ü}$ कांञू**), one-eyed, monocular, blind of one eye (K.Pr. 1, 14, 66, 95, 100, 249); cf. **cipa-kôn$^{u}$** and **dōla-kôn$^{u}$** (p. 211*b*, l. 16). —° often used to indicate clumsiness, or the like, as in **atha-kôn$^{u}$**, p. 59*a*, l. 33. **—kalam —कलम् । काणीभूता लेखनी** m. a one-eyed pen, i.e. a pen of which one side of the nib is damaged.

**kȫn$^{i}$-bāgay कांनि-वागय् । काणो विभागः** f. a one-eyed division, an unfair division (looking more in one direction than another; hence, giving more to one person than another).

**kāñi-åch$^{i}$-gāsh काञि-अंछि-गाश । काणाक्ष्णः प्रकाशः** m. the gleam of a one-eyed eye, i.e. of the eye of a one-eyed man (a very rare thing, and difficult to bring about); hence, met. used with reference to some object which is rare or difficult of accomplishment.

**kôn$^{u}$ 5 कोनु । नीरन्ध्रत्वं प्राप्तः** adj. (f. **kȫñ$^{ü}$ कांञू**), having holes or orifices filled or choked up (e.g. a sieve choked up with dirt). Cf. **kŏna.**

**koin,** see **koñ$^{u}$ 2** and **3.**

**kun 1 कुन्**, incorr. for **kun$^{u}$,** q.v. (Śiv. 329).

**kun 2** (? spelling) in **kŏkar-kun** (L. 366), fowl-cholera, see p. 432*a*, l. 37.

**kun 3 कुन् । प्रति** postpos. (cf. **kani 2** and **kin$^{i}$**) governing the dat. (Gr.M.), also used as a sec. suff. not governing any case (Gr.Gr. 160, Gr.M.); towards, in the direction of, to (W. 97). The following examples are taken principally from Śiv. and Rām. u.w. vbs. of motion (Śiv. 341, 532, 538, 654, 1010, 1193, 1196, 1209, 1275, 1437, 1555, 1560, 1709, 1722–3, 1745, 1860; Rām. 114, 205, 249, 388, 443, 495, 521, 750, 1193, 1207; H. viii, 6, 11).

(*a*) As postpos.:—**ath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (p. 55*b*, l. 20) (Gr.Gr. 160); **biyĕ-kun,** (going) anywhere else (H. xii, 4); **dakhĕnas-kun,** (reached to the south) (Rām 632); **danjĕ-kun wuchun,** to look towards the condition (p. 226*a*, l. 8), to calculate resources; **kŏli-kun,** towards the river (p. 437*b*, l. 42) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mājĕ-kun,** towards the mother (**möj$^{ü}$**) (Gr.Gr. 161); **mölis-kun,** towards the father (Gr.Gr. 161); **tas-kun,** (love) towards him (YZ. 77); **tath-kun,** towards that, in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **ʦĕ-kun phīr$^{ü}$,** she turned towards thee (Rām. 1275); **wārĕ-kun,** towards the garden (Gr.Gr. 161).

(*b*) As suffix:—**ākāsh-kun,** towards, or up to, the sky (Rām. 924, 1055); **andaṛ-kun,** to within (p. 32*a*, l. 42); **apôr$^{u}$-kun,** to beyond (**apôr$^{u}$**); **ōr-kun,** in that direction (Gr.Gr. 160); **ot$^{u}$-kun,** in that direction (p. 53*a*, l. 13); **bŏn-kun,** downwards (p. 110*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 161); **brō̃ṭh-kun,** towards the front (p. 128*a*, l. 23) forwards; in future (Śiv. 1756); **gām-kun,** towards the village (p. 286*b*, l. 30) (Gr.Gr. 160); **gara-kun,** towards the house (Gr.Gr. 160, Rām. 1370); but **garas-kun** (Rām. 1090, 1693); **hyor$^{u}$-kun,** upwards (p. 367*a*, l. 34) (Rām. 1410, contrasted with **tål$^{i}$-kin$^{i}$**, from below); **kōr-kun,** whither? (Rām. 513); **nagar-kun,** (went) to the city (Rām. 1554); **tūr$^{i}$-kun,** thither verily (Rām. 1254); **wŏtur$^{u}$-kun,** towards the north (Rām. 632; cf. 783); **yipôr$^{u}$-kun,** in this direction (W. 95); **yāra-sond$^{u}$-kun,** in the direction of the friend's (house) (H. x, 11).

From the idea of motion towards, there is developed the meaning of 'to' after verbs of saying, addressing, etc. (Śiv. 79, 86, 394, 429, 555, 708, 941, 1007, 1252, 1318; Rām. 55, 198, 209, 220, 252, 307, 371, 373, 379, 442, etc.; H. v, 2; vii, 4, 20, etc.), and various other dative senses, such as (making a bow) to (Śiv. 156); (looking towards or at) (Śiv. 584, 758, 760, 768, 1008, 1593, 1737; Rām. 245, 535–6, 670, 825, 980, 1048, 1084–5, etc.); (showing) to (H. vi, 5); (becoming manifest) to (L.V. 22, Śiv. 171); (turning the ear) to (Śiv. 544); (turning the mind) to, (having and inclination) to, (or taste) for, etc. (Śiv. 596, 750, 754, 1181, 1293, 1751); (devoting the mind) to (Rām. 565, 1134, 1673); (affection) to, (longing) for (YZ. 77; H. iii, 7; vii, 3); (good intentions) to (Rām. 521); (do service) to (Rām. 627); (give welcome) to (Rām. 751); (promise) to (Rām. 627); (arrive) at (Rām. 1167, 1428; H. x, 5); (happen) to (Rām. 536, 1116); (attach) to (Rām. 993, 1178); (wield a weapon) against (Rām. 40, 999); (go for refuge) to, (take refuge) with (Rām. 1291, 1478, 1584); (a test) in reference to, (a test) of (Rām. 459); (limbs pressed) to (limb) (Rām. 1117); **akh akis-kun,** one to, or against, the other (Rām. 518, 923).

A further development is the meaning 'in', 'at', as in:—**akith-kun,** on one side (H. xii, 14); **ōr-kun,** on the far side, over there, as well as 'in that direction'; **andas-kun,** at the end (H. xii, 6); **ath-kun,** there, as well as 'in that direction' (p. 55*b*, l. 20); **brō̃ṭh-** (or **bōnṭh-**) **kun,** in front (H. i, 8; K. 555), as well as 'in a forward direction' (p. 128*a*, l. 23); **dachan-kun,** on the right-hand side (**dachyunᵘ**) (W.); **hyorᵘ-kun** or **hyūrᵘ-kun,** at the top, as well as 'upwards' (p. 367*a*, l. 34); **khôwur-kun,** on the left (W. 129); **kōr-kun** or **kotᵘ-kun,** where? as well as 'whither?' **path-kun,** at the back, behind (Śiv. 1194; H. v, 8); afterwards (H. iii, 5; v, 5); finally, ultimately (Śiv. 1344, 1901); (with verb in future) behind (the present time); afterwards, in the future (Śiv. 70, 311); (with verb in past) behind (the present time), formerly, in the past (Śiv. 72, 425, 1908; K. 347); **pĕṭh-kun,** above, in the place of honour (K. 476, 516).

**kun 4 कुन्**, adv. anywhere, at any place (Śiv. 1428), i.q. **kuni 1,** q.v.

**kūn कून् । कोणः** m. a corner (El., Gr.Gr. 18). **—yunᵘ —यिनु । वक्रीभवनम्** m.inf. a corner to come; in a machine, a driving band to become displaced.

**kuna 1 कुन । शाकविशेषः** f. a certain potherb, growing wild amidst other potherbs; it is also used medicinally in colds and inflammatory diseases, being considered cool and dry; it is said to be the same as the *kulfa* of India, *Portulaca oleracea* or purslane. It is believed to grow with particular freedom in famine years, when it is used for food (L. 71).

**kuna 2 कुन**, in **kuna-pöthᵃr कुन-पांथर् । शकुनादिदेयम्** m. a present given to artizans employed in making the necessary materials on the occasion of a son's marriage; the present is given for good luck, and especially by a man who has only one son.

**kuni 1 कुनि । कदाचित्, क्वापि** adv. ever, at any time (Gr.M., K. 504); at some time, sometimes; anywhere, in any place (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 1428, **kun**; 23, 97, 846, 1540, 1666, 1757, **kuni**; Rām. 1158; H. viii, 7; K. 82, 152, etc.); somewhere (H. viii, 7); at all, in any respect (H. v, 6; viii, 1, 2, 9; xii, 1, 22; K. 641); **prath kuni,** everywhere (Gr.M.); **har kuni,** everywhere (W. 95); **kuni-kani,** in any way (H. xii, 13); with emph. *y*, **kuniy,** at any time (Rām. 1654); anywhere (Rām. 91) (El. *kunyi*). **-kuni -कुनि । कदाचित्कदाचित्** adv. sometimes, now and then (Gr.M.; K. 476, 480, 963, 992), wherever, in every place that (Rām. 739). **-na -न** adv. at no time; nowhere (El.; W. 95; L.V. 9, 11, **nā kunē,** m.c.; K.Pr. 201, *nah kune*).

**kuni 2 कुनि** and **kunī,** see **kunᵘ.**

**kuni 3 कुनि,** see **kē̃h.**

**kunᵘ कुनु,** sometimes (e.g. Śiv. 329) written **kun कुन् । एककः** card. (f. **kuñᵘ̈ कुनू**), one, only one, a single (Gr.Gr. 81; K.Pr. 119, 220; Śiv. 1239, 1544, 1561, 1622; Rām. 410); only, the only [as in **kunᵘ nĕchyuwᵘ,** an only son; so **kunᵘ boktᵘ,** the only devotee (K. 828)]; exactly one (Gr.M.); one and the same (Rām. 301); alone, by oneself (YZ. 436, Rām. 1623, K. 895); only, bare (El.). (K.Pr. spells **kuñᵘ̈**, *kuni*; and the dat. **kuñĕ,** *kunih*.) **kunᵘ zonᵘ कुनु ज़ंनु । एकाकी** adj. (f. **kuñᵘ̈ züñᵘ̈ कुनू ज़ंनू**), a person alone, one all alone, by oneself, genl. used with a verb, as in 'sitting alone', and so forth (Śiv. 1199, K. 563).

**kunuy कुनुय् । एक एव** adj. (f. **kuñᵘ̈y कुनूय्**), only one (L.V. 84, 94; H. vi, 7; vii, 2; x, 8); a single (K.Pr. 9, 91, 117, 119, *kunui*; Śiv. 25, 328, 512, 712, 715, 883, 898, 907, 912, 1274, 1281, 1443, 1548, 1643, 1646, 1756, 1763, 1764, 1768; Rām. 1229; K. 288, 761); one, become one, united (K.Pr. 83, of quarrelsome dogs becoming one for common object, *kunī* for pl. nom. **kuniy**); (of several things compared) one and the same, all one (L.V. 90; K.Pr. 125, *kunī*; K. 821); alone, by oneself (L. 458, *kuni*; Śiv. 779, 1189, 1713; Rām. 1361, 1744); left all alone, with no friends or relations, or (e.g. on a journey when one is separated from his fellow-travellers) companions, or the sole survivor (e.g. in a battle) (Rām. 981). **—hyuh$^{u}$** —हिहु adj. (f. **kuñ$^{ü}$y hish$^{ü}$** कुञूय् हिशू), exactly similar (Hindī *ēk sā*) (Gr.M.). **—zon$^{u}$** —ज़ंनु । एक एव पुरुषः adj. (f. **kuñ$^{ü}$y zün$^{ü}$** कुञूय् ज़ंञू), one who is alone (Śiv. 534; Rām. 1051, 1219, 1225; H. viii, 7; xii, 15); left all alone (e.g. of one on a journey separated from his comrades, or a single survivor in a battle) (Rām. 973, 1200).

**kuñ$^{ü}$y** कुञूय् । वराटकक्रीडापणविशेषः f. of **kunuy,** ab.; also, in the game of heads and tails played by children with cowries (in which a number of cowries are thrown up into the air, and those that fall open side downwards and upwards respectively are counted), when only one cowry falls with the open side downwards, and all the others fall with it upwards, the throw is called a **kuñ$^{ü}$y,** and the owner of the single cowry wins the game. **kuñ$^{ü}$y** (or **kuñiy**) **zün$^{ü}$** कुञूय् (or कुञिय्) ज़ंञू । एकाकिन्येव f. of **kunuy zon$^{u}$**, ab.

**kūn$^{u}$** कूनु adj. (m. pl. dat. **kōnĕn** कोन्यन्; f. sg. nom. **kūñ$^{ü}$** कूञू, sg. dat. **kōnĕ** कोन्य), cornered; used —° as in **öṭha-kūn$^{u}$,** eight-cornered, octagonal (p. 66*b*, l. 23).

**kün$^{ü}$** कंनू । वास्तु m. the foundation (of a house, or the like) (El. *kān* and *kan*; Gr.M.; Śiv. 448; Rām. 607).

**kĕnabob$^{u}$** क्यनबंबु m. the fruit of the blue lotus or water lily (*Nymphæa*) (Śiv. 1809). Cf. **kĕna-rab,** s.v. **kyon$^{u}$.**

**kanācī** कनाची m. *Rubus rotundifolius* (El.).

**kanauca** कनौच, m. *Salvia* (El.).

**kinch,** see **kinj$^{ü}$.**

**kúnch** कूंछ्, see **kũch.**

**kānchun** कांछुन्, see **kãchun.**

**kŏ-nĕcyuw$^{u}$** क्व-न्यचिवु m. (sg. dat. **-nĕcivis** -न्यचिविस्), a bad child (W. 110).

**kand 1** कंद् قند । फाणितम् m. crystallized sugar, sugar-candy (El.; K.Pr. 62, 94; Śiv. 45, 435, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 42, 998, 1335, 1557). El. also has **gand,** which may be a misprint for *qand* (قند). **kanda-ṭsọ̆k$^{u}$** कन्द-च्वंकु । फाणितमूलम् m. the bottom part of a piece of crystallized sugar; (sugar is crystallized in a kind of jar, and the bottom of the resulting lump is naturally the thickest part; cf. Pers. *kūza*). Cf. **mŏdur$^{u}$.**

**kand 2** कंद् m. an edible root, a bulb; (in Śaiva philosophy) the 'bulb' which is supposed to be the root of the *nāḍis* or tubes through which the *prâṇa* or life wind circulates. It is also called *maṇipūraka*, and is said to be situated in the region of the navel or solar plexus; (cf. *Śivasūtravimarṣiṇī*, i, 12, and *Yōgacūḍāmaṇi-upaniṣad*, 12). In L.V. 56, it is called **kandāpurā. kanda-mūl** कंद-मूल् । वनौषधिमूलानि m.pl. edible roots, radish, etc.; esp. the roots eaten by Hindū forest ascetics.

**kanḍ** कंड् m. a nut (El.).

**kānḍ** कांड् or काण्ड्, see **kā̃ḍ 1** and **2.**

**kandi 1** (? spelling) N. of a hilly tract in Kashmīr (L. 359, 436).

**kandi 2,** see **künḍ$^{ü}$ 1.**

**kȧnd$^{i}$** कन्दि । अञ्चलम् f. the selvedge, or non-ravelling edge of a textile fabric.

**kando,** ? spelling, *Cæsalpinia sepiaria* (El.).

**kandū,** see **kanduw$^{u}$.**

**kŏnḍ** क्वंड् or **kŏnḍa** क्वंड । कुण्डः m. a kind of large bowl or basin made of metal or earthenware (Gr.Gr. 145); a deep still spring (El., Gr.Gr. 145); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; cf. **ạg$^{a}$na-kŏnḍ** (p. 16*b*, l. 34) (Rām. 631). Cf. **kọ̆nḍ$^{u}$.**

**kōnda** कोंद्, see **kō̃da.**

**kond$^{u}$** कंदु pron. indef. only noted in L.V. 55, where it occurs in the pl. ag. **kandĕv . . . kandĕv,** by some . . . by others, by several people . . . by several other people.

**kọ̆nḍ$^{u}$** क्वंडु or **konḍ$^{u}$ 1** कंडु । कुण्डम् m. a large bowl or basin, a cauldron for cooking or other use (cf. **liwan-kọ̆nḍ$^{u}$**, s.v. **liwun**; **maĩzi-k°,** s.v. **maĩz**); (amongst Hindūs) a hole dug in the ground for receiving consecrated fire; i.q. **kŏnḍ,** q.v. **-kās** -कास् । कार्यसमाप्तिपूर्वको ऽवकाशः m. 'removal of the (dirty) pots and pans after a feast'; hence, leisure after the completion of a work; cf. the next. **-kāṭh** -काठ् । कुण्डकाष्ठादि m. the litter of dirty cauldrons and bits of firewood left after a great feast, used in phrases like **konḍ$^{u}$-kāṭh kösith,** having cleared up the litter (he did so-and-so); used met. when a person gives up laziness, and takes to serious work (quasi, he clears up the litter after his feast, and sets to work). Cf. the preceding. **—manḍul$^{u}$**—मंडुलु। मार्जन(लेपन)विशेषः m. scouring round a cooking pot after use with scouring earth, water, etc., in order to clean the inside from the remains of food or the outside from smoke, etc.; met. disgracing a person by covering his face with mud (Śiv. 128). Cf. **d$^{a}$h,** p. 198*b*, l. 7.

**kȧṇḍ$^{i}$-lĕj$^{ü}$** **कंडि-ल्यंजू । स्थाल्यादिसंशोधनार्थमल्पं मृत्पात्रम्** f. the small vessel in which are kept the scouring-earth, water, etc., used for scouring cooking pots, etc., as ab. **-wā̃-ḍul$^{u}$** -वाँ-डुलु । **स्थालीस्थालादिसंशोधको मृत्पात्रभेदः** m. the large bowl or tub in which water is kept for scouring purposes, as ab. **-wā̃-manḍul$^{u}$** -वाँ-मंडुलु । **स्थाल्यादिसंमार्जनशोधनादि ।** m., i.q. **koṇḍ$^{u}$-manḍul$^{u}$**, ab. **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु । **स्थाल्यादिसंमार्जनप्रक्षालनजलम्** m. the dirty water with which vessels have been scoured, as ab.

**koṇḍ$^{u}$ 2** कंडु । **कण्टकः** m. a thorn, prickle, spine (cf. **mitsar-k°**) (El. *kŏnḍ, kúnḍ*; K.Pr. 61; L. 75, 76, *kund*; 464, *kundu*; YZ. 99; Śiv. 1734, 1807; Rām. 354, 1200, 1210, 1218, 1224, 1226, 1329, 1355, 1424, 1432, 1529, 1633; H. viii, 1); the sharp bone of a fish (cf. **gāḍa-k°**, p. 276*b*, l. 10) (K.Pr. 168); a small nail, a sprig, a tack.

**kȧṇḍ$^{i}$-bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** **कंडि-बब्रू । कण्टकिनी बर्बरा** f. a kind of basil. **-bombur** -बंबुर् । **भ्रमरः** m. a kind of bee whose body is said to be covered with spines. **-dŏph** -द्वफ् । **कण्टकक्षुपः** m. (sg. dat. **-dŏpas** -द्वपस्), a thorn-bush, a thorny bush. **-hür$^{ü}$** -हंरू । **कण्टकदारुसमूहः** f. a collection of (dry) thorn branches, a heap of thorns (Rām. 585); cf. **hür$^{ü}$** (p. 347*b*, l. 35). **-nār** -नार् । **कण्टकाग्निः, कण्टकमयकापथः** m. a fire of thorns (very fierce in its burning); a valley road between two mountains choked with thorns, and almost impassable. **-pȧl$^{i}$yār** -पंलियार् । **कण्टकवृतिः** f. a thorn fence (round a garden, or the like). **-pōsh** -पोश् । **कण्टकपुष्पम्, पुष्पविशेषः** m. the flower of any thorny shrub; N. of a certain flower. **-pay** -पय् । **कण्टकवृतिः** m. a thorn fence. **-thür$^{ü}$** -थंरू । **कण्टकलता** f. any thorny shrub, a thorn-bush (K.Pr. 218, L. 282); N. of a special thorny shrub used for making fences. **-tshar** -छ़र् । **शालोर्ध्वाच्छादकपटलान्तकाष्ठभेदः** f. a thorn-creel, a large kind of basket full of, or for holding, thorns; N. of a certain piece of wood in the topmost roof of a house. **-tshür$^{ü}$** -छ़ंरू । **कण्टककण्डोलः** f. a basket made of thorns; a basket full of thorns. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । **कण्टकजालम्** m. a piece of ground covered with or surrounded by thorns, as by a net (YZ. 257; Śiv. 1568, 1686, 1854). Cf. W. 112, *kaṇḍizār*.

**koṇḍ$^{u}$ 3** कंडु । **कृपणः** m. (f. **künḍ$^{ü}$ 2** कंडू, q.v.), a stingy person, a miser.

**koṇḍ$^{u}$ 4** कंडु, also written **kọ̆nḍ$^{u}$** क्वंडु । **कलङ्कः** m. a stain (cf. **lashi-kọ̆nḍ$^{u}$**, s.v. **lȧsh$^{i}$**), the act of causing a stain, staining.

**koṇḍ$^{u}$ 5** कंडु । **मूलिकादिघर्षणवस्तु** m. a washerman's dressing iron (El. *kunḍh*); a scraper or grater for grating radishes, or the like; usually °—, the second member being the article to be grated, as in the following :—**kȧṇḍ$^{i}$-muj$^{ü}$** **कंडि-मुजू । घर्षिता मूलिका** f. grated radish, but **mujĕ-koṇḍ$^{u}$**, a radish-grater (cf. **muj$^{ü}$**).

**kŏnḍ$^{ü}$** क्वंडू f. used in pl. **kŏnjĕ** क्वंज्य । **उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बः** f.pl. delay deliberately made in making a gift or granting a request, or in order to show indifference or contempt.

**kŏnjĕ-ātsha** **क्वंज्य-आछ़ । उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बः** f., id. The word *ātsha* is said to be meaningless here, but cf. **ôtsh$^{u}$**, endeavour; **ātsha** may be pl. of a fem. **ötsh$^{ü}$**. **—karañĕ lagañĕ** —करञ लगञ । **उपेक्षार्थं विलम्बोत्पादनप्रकटीकरणादि** f. pl. inf. openly to make such delay. **—lagañĕ** —लगञ f. pl. inf. such delay to occur, hence (on the part of the person who is expecting) anxiety to be felt (K.Pr. 128, *konjih*).

**kunda** कुंद کندہ । **स्थाणुः** m. a billet, a log; a trunk or stump of a tree; a kind of clog or wooden fetter (for prisoners).

**kūnḍī** कूंडी, see **kū̃ḍī**.

**künḍ$^{ü}$ 1** कंडू । **दृढत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ** कंज्य), the hard woody shell of a fruit, such as a walnut, pomegranate, or the like (K.Pr. 120; L. 353, *kandi*); used for the hard rind of a special kind of gourd, see **ala-k°**, p. 22*b*, l. 16; an encampment, see **gujȧr$^{i}$-k°**, p. 281*b*, l. 41.

**kanjĕ-nār** **कंज्य-नार् । वल्काग्निः** m. a fire of such shells; esp. a fire of the shells of the water-chestnut. Cf. **gör$^{i}$-künḍ$^{ü}$**, p. 298*a*, l. 31. L. 460 has incorr. *kanga*, for **kanjĕ**. **-trọ̆p$^{u}$** -त्रंपु । **स्यूतिभेदः** m. a certain method of sewing together pieces of cloth, 'top-sewing.'

**künḍ$^{ü}$ 2** कंडू । **कृपणा** f. of **koṇḍ$^{u}$ 3,** q.v. (sg. dat. **kanjĕ** कंज्य), a miserly woman, a skinflint who stints even her necessary expenditure.

**kandcher**, see **kanḍij$^{ü}$**.

**kanḍij$^{ü}$** कंडिजू । **शाकविशेषः** f. a certain wild plant used as a potherb, *Morina longifolia* (L. 77, *khandij* or *kandcher*). According to L. the dried plants and roots are esteemed by Ladakhīs as incense.

**kŏnḍ$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** क्वंड्जू, see **kŏnḍul.**

**kŏnḍüj$^{ü}$** क्वंडजू । **कुण्डलिका** f. N. of a diagram in a horoscope in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of one's birth (cf. **mūl 2**).

**kandīl** कंदील قندیل m. a candelabrum; (in Kāshmīrī) the shade of a lamp (El.).

**kȧndⁱla** कंदिल ( = قنديل, K.Pr. 84) । नालिकाविशेषः m. a kind of long tubular box in which heron plumes (cf. **brag**) and similar valuable articles are kept for safety (K.Pr. 83, *kandil*).

**kŏnḍal 1** क्वंडल् or (Gr.Gr. 69) **kunḍal** कुंडल् । काष्ठाङ्गारिकामृण्मयो भागः, निन्दावाक्यघोषः f. (sg. dat. **kŏnḍali** क्वंडलि or **kŏnḍüjᵘ̈** क्वंड्जू, Gr.Gr. 69), the earthenware bowl of a **kā̃gᵘ̈rᵘ̈**, *kāngrī* or portable brazier, which holds the burning coals (K.Pr. 25, 129, 210); the outcry of a number of people running after a person and shouting abuse at him. Cf. **kŏnḍul.** —**karüñᵘ̈** —करंञ्जू । निन्दावाक्योद्घोषणम् f.inf. to shout abuse, as ab.

**kŏnḍal 2** क्वंडल्, in **girda-kŏndal,** p. 300*b*, l. 10, i.q. **kŏnḍul,** q.v.

**kōnḍal** कोंडल्, see **kō̃ḍal.**

**kŏnḍul** क्वंडुल् or **kŏnḍolᵘ** क्वंडलु । कुंडलाकृतिः adj. (f. **kŏnḍᵘ̈jᵘ̈** क्वंड्जू, Gr. Gr. 145), ring-shaped, annular; bowl-shaped; as subst. m., i.q. **kŏnḍal 1** and **2,** qq.v.; cf. **ālakŏnḍul.** **kŏnḍali-wahay** क्वंडलि-वहय् । कुण्डलाकारा आकारस्वरलिपिः f. N. of the ring-like form assumed by the letter *ā* when non-initial in the Śāradā character, when following the letter *ñ*, *j*, or *ṭ*, as in ज॰ *jā*.

**kandām** कंदाम्, in **khŏsh-kandām,** adj. c.g. possessing a beautiful form (Rām. 1040). The word is apparently a corruption of **andām** اندام, see p. 418*a*, l. 35.

**kundan** कुंदन् । निर्मलं हेम m. pure gold, the finest gold (Śiv. 531, 1293). —**char hyuhᵘ** —छर् हिहु । अतिनिर्मलम् भूषणम् adj. (f. —**hishᵘ̈** —हिशू), like a drop of pure gold; hence, very flawless and brilliant.

**kandāpurā** कंदापुरा, (L.V. 56), see **kand 2.**

**kāndᵃr** कांदर्, see **kā̃dᵃr.**

**kandiāra** ? spelling, m. *Rubus lasiocarpus* (El.).

**kāndur** कांदुर्, see **kā̃dur 1** and **2.**

**kindᵃr** किंदर् m. (in astrology), the centre of a circle; the first, fourth, seventh, and tenth places in a horoscope (Rām. 144, 1262). **kindᵃ̊rⁱ bĕhun** किंदरि ब्यहुन् m.inf. (of a planet) to be in the centre of its orbit, (?) to be in prime (Śiv. 730, 924).

**kāndᵃrĕñ** कांदर्यञ्, see **kā̃dᵃrĕñ.**

**kanduwᵘ** कंदुवु, m. *Eryngium planum* (El. *kandū*).

**kang** कंग् । आवसथ्यो ऽग्निः m. the fire-receptacle or fire-place, kept burning in former times in the courtyard of a Kāshmīrī house for the benefit of guests, etc., and distinct from the three religious domestic fires of a Hindū; (at the present day) a fire-place or brazier lit in the open air on mountain sides, etc., for the sake of warmth or for keeping off wild beasts. **nāra-kang,** a fire-receptacle; hence, met. a shower of sparks (falling on a person) (Rām. 1082). Cf. **kā̃gᵘ̈rᵘ̈**, which is the fem. of this word in a dim. sense (Gr.Gr. 33, 37).

**kanga,** see **kanjĕ-nār,** p. 445*b*, l. 32.

**kangū,** see **kanguwᵘ 1** and **2.**

**kŏng** क्वंग् । कुङ्कुमम् m. saffron, *Crocus sativus* (the plant and the dried flowers (El.; L. 330, 342; K.Pr. 55; Rām. 1092, 1626). It is in great request as a condiment and as a pigment for the *tilaka* or forehead-marks of the Hindūs. See El. and L. for particulars regarding the cultivation (El. also *kangan*, *kongs*, and *kwong*). **-bakusᵘ** -वकुसु or **-bŏkusᵘ** -व्वकुसु । कुङ्कुमपुष्पपत्राणि m. the outer dark-coloured calix-leaves of a saffron flower. **-mŏnḍᵘ̈** -म्वंडू । कुङ्कुमपुष्पमूलम् f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ** म्वंज्य), the bulb or root of a saffron plant. **-pōsh** -पोश् । कुङ्कुमपुष्पम् m. the saffron flower (El., Śiv. 1180, Rām. 1043). **-püṭᵘ̈** -पंटू । कुङ्कुमपुष्पपीतकेसरः f. the yellow-coloured portion of the stigma of the saffron-flower. **-tihijᵘ̈** -तिहिजू । कुङ्कुमपुष्परक्तकेसरः f. the orange-red tip of the stigma of the saffron flower. It is from this that the first quality saffron is made (L. 344). **-ṭūrᵘ̈ tshunüñᵘ̈** -टूरू छुनंञ्जू । कुङ्कुमपात्रपातनम् f.inf. 'to pour forth the saffron-bowl' (an allusion to the old custom of Hindū times, according to which a girl chose her husband at a *svayaṁvara*, or assembly of candidates for her hand. She signified her choice by emptying upon the happy suitor a small bowl containing saffron and water); hence, met. to express approval (of), to select on account of charm or worthiness. **-wörᵘ̈** -वांरू । कुङ्कुमपुष्पवाटिका f. a saffron garden, a plot in which the saffron-crocus is grown (L.V. 88; H. v, 7).

**kungi** (? spelling) *Stipa sibirica*, a kind of grass poisonous to cattle (L. 70).

**kana-gᵃch** कन-गछ् । सिलिन्ध्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-gᵃchas** -गछस्), a kind of edible mushroom, morel, *Morchella* sp. (L. 73; El. *kanagich*, *kanaguch*, *kána kach*, *kangach*, *Morchella semilibera*). **kana-gᵃch-rāṭh** कन-गछ्-राठ् । सिलिन्ध्रोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a bed of these mushrooms. These abound on the mountains (L. 73) and are believed to be caused to issue from the earth by the noise of thunder. Cf. **gᵃch.**

**kangāl** कंगाल्, adj. c.g. poor, indigent (El.). Cf. **kankāl.**

**kāngolᵘ** कांगलु, see **kā̃golᵘ 1** and **2.**

**kānglan, kāngalunᵘ** कांगलुनु, see **kā̃galunᵘ.**

**kangnī** (? spelling), a kind of millet, *Setaria italica* (L. 337, 366).

**kangan 1** **कंगन् । प्रदेशविशेषः** f. N. of a large village in the Lār district of Kashmīr, on the right bank of the river Sind, and the ancient *Kaṅkaṇapura* (RT.Tr. II, 490).

**kangan 2** **कंगन्**, i.q. **kŏng**, q.v. (El.).

**kangun** **कंगुन् । कटकः** (**कङ्कणम्**) m. (pl. nom. **kangan 3** **कंगन्**), a kind of bracelet. **kangan tulán**$^{i}$ **कंगन् तुलनि । जाल्मत्वसाहसादिकरणम्** m. pl. inf. 'to lift up one's bracelets', to bully, tyrannize over.

**kangañ** **कंगञ् । कंकतिका** f. a hair-comb, esp. the comb used by women (cf. **kanguw**$^{u}$ **2**) (El. *kangain*). **—wālüñ**$^{\ddot u}$ **—वालंञू** f.inf. to comb one's hair (H. v, 4).

**kangañi-gor**$^{u}$ **कंगञि-गरु । कङ्कतिकासम्पादकः** m. a comb-maker or comb-seller (El. *kanganyigur*, a brush-maker (*sic*) ; Gr.Gr. 149) ; a man whose profession it is to card the wool from which *pashmīna* cloth is made. **-phuṭ**$^{\ddot u}$ **-फुटू । भग्नकङ्कतिका** f. an old broken comb.

**kangar 1** **कंगर्** m. a large portable brazier (El.). See **kā̃g**$^{\ddot u}$**r**$^{\ddot u}$.

**kangar 2,** for **kā̃g**$^{\ddot u}$**r**$^{\ddot u}$, q.v.

**kangar 3,** a kind of water-chestnut, with a very thick shell and long projecting horns (L. 354).

**kāng**$^{\ddot u}$**r**$^{\ddot u}$ **कांग्रू**, see **kā̃g**$^{\ddot u}$**r**$^{\ddot u}$.

**kangow**$^{u}$ **कंगवु** or **kanguw**$^{u}$ **1** **कंगुवु । अंसाधस्तनभागः** m. the shoulder-blade, scapula (said to resemble a comb in shape) (El. *kangū*, Gr.M.). **kangáv**$^{i}$**-tür**$^{\ddot u}$ **कंगवि-तरू । अंसाधस्तनभागप्रान्तः** f. the end or point of the collar-bone.

**kanguw**$^{u}$ **2** **कंगुवु । कङ्कतः** m. the kind of hair-comb used by men (cf. **kangañ**) (El. *kangū*). **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु** m.inf. to comb (El.).

**kangáv**$^{i}$**-gor**$^{u}$ **कंगवि-गरु । कङ्कतिकाकरः** m. a comb-maker or comb-seller. **-phuṭ**$^{\ddot u}$ **-फुटू । भग्नकङ्कतः** f. an old broken comb.

**kánah,** see **küñ**$^{\ddot u}$.

**kanih 1** (YZ. 263), for **kā̃h,** and **kenih** (YZ. 200) for **kē̃h,** for both of which, see **kē̃h.**

**kanih 2,** see **kan 2,** and **küñ**$^{\ddot u}$.

**kānih,** see **köñ**$^{\ddot u}$ **1.**

**kunih,** see **kun**$^{u}$.

**kunahaiṭh** **कुनहैठ् । एकोनषष्टिः** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunahaiṭhan** **कुनहैठन्**), fifty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

**kunahaiṭhyum**$^{u}$ **कुनहैठिमु । एकोनषष्टितमः** ord. (f. **kunahaiṭhim**$^{\ddot u}$ **कुनहैठिमू**), fifty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

**kanj,** see **kôj**$^{u}$.

**kanjĕ** **कंज्य**, see **künḍ**$^{\ddot u}$ **1** and **2.**

**kānji 1** **कांजि**, see **könz**$^{\ddot u}$, p. 460*a*, l. 8.

**kān**$^{a}$**j**$^{i}$ **कान्जि**, **kān**$^{\ddot u}$**j**$^{\ddot u}$ **कान्जू**, or **kānüj**$^{\ddot u}$ **कानंजू । धातुतूलिका, शाकतूलिका** (f. of **kānol**$^{u}$, q.v.), a filament or tendril of a plant (cf. **dachĕ-k°**, p. 185*b*, l. 47, and **drāman-k°**, p. 245*b*, l. 31) ; the fine wire used to unite the segments of a necklace, to hang an earring from the ear, or the like (cf. **dūra-k°**, p. 238*b*, l. 49) ; the handle of a **kāg**$^{\ddot u}$**r**$^{\ddot u}$ or portable brazier (K.Pr. 129, *kánjih*). **kān**$^{a}$**jĕ tulañĕ** **कान्ज्य तुलञ । जाल्मत्वसाहसित्वादिप्रदर्शनम्** f. pl. inf. to root up the (root-) filaments ; met. ferociously to destroy root and branch, to exhibit oppressive violence.

**kinj**$^{\ddot u}$ **किंजू** or **kī̃j**$^{\ddot u}$ **कीँजू** f. the cat in the game of tipcat (**láṭh**$^{i}$ **kinja loṭh**$^{u}$, L. 464, *lat kinch lut*, see **loṭh**$^{u}$). The word is a by-form of **kij**$^{i}$, q.v. **kinja** is a variant spelling of **kinjĕ** or **kinji.**

**kŏnjĕ** **क्वंज्य**, see **kŏnḍ**$^{\ddot u}$.

**kunj,** see **kunz**$^{\ddot u}$.

**kūnj** **कूंज्**, see **kū̃j.**

**kunjad** **कुंजद्** کنجد m. *Sesamum orientale* (El.).

**kūnjal** **कूंजल्** or **kūnjĕl** **कूंज्यल्**, see **kū̃jal.**

**kanjar** **कंजर्** or **kanjĕr 1** **कंज्यर्** m. (f. **kanjĕrĕñ** **कंज्यर्यञ्**, q.v.), a prostitute's husband, a souteneur, a brothel-keeper. This is a Hindī word, and is i.q. the Kāshmīrī **gān** (K.Pr. 96). **-pôn**$^{u}$ **-पोनु । निर्लज्जत्वम्** m. conduct like that of a souteneur, scandalous infamous and shameless conduct. **-tôn**$^{u}$ **-तोनु । वेश्यापतित्वम्** m., id. **-wān -वान् । वेश्याजनसमाश्रयः** m. a place where these men congregate.

**kanjĕr 2** **कंज्यर् । कार्पण्यम्** m. stinginess, miserliness (cf. **konḍ**$^{u}$ **3**).

**kanjĕrgī** **कंज्यर्गी । विटत्वम्** f. conduct like that of a prostitute's husband or souteneur ; scandalous, infamous, and shameless conduct.

**kanjĕrĕñ** **कंज्यर्यञ् । वेश्या** f. a souteneur's wife, i.e. a prostitute (see **kanjar**).

**kanjis,** see **köjis**, p. 430*a*, l. 19.

**kaṇ**$^{a}$**kh** **कंन्ख् । गोधूमः** m. (sg. dat. **kaṇ**$^{a}$**kas** **कंन्कस्**), wheat (El. *kaṇak* ; Gr.M. ; L. 330, *kanak*).

**kaṇ**$^{a}$**ka-ʦŏ̈ṭ**$^{\ddot u}$ **कंन्क-च्वंटू । गोधूमापूपः** f. a cake of wheaten meal (Gr.Gr. 74). **-wāṭh -वाठ्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), coarsely-ground wheat (W. 115, *kanakwāt* ; **wāṭh** here means 'any coarsely-ground grain' and not, as W. says, 'a seam').

**kanakh** **कनख्** m. (sg. dat. **kanakas** **कनकस्**), *Segeretia oppositifolia* (El.). Cf. **gīdar-dākh** (p. 278*b*, l. 11).

**kanköj**$^{\ddot u}$ **कंकांजू । दरिद्रा** f., see **kankāl.**

**kankāl** **कंकाल् । हठप्रार्थी** m. (f. **kaṅköj**$^{\ddot u}$ **कंकांजू**), one who is wretchedly poor (Śiv. 1216, 1723) ; one who is a persistent beggar ; one who is miserly, avaricious. Cf. **kangāl.**

**kankōl** **कंकोल्** m. a species of *Elæagnus* (El.). **-marts** **-मच्** m. *Elæagnus orientalis* (El. *kankol mirich*).

**kēnkalüṭ$^{ü}$** **कंकलंटू**, see **kẽkalüṭ$^{ü}$**.

**könkun** **कांकुन्**, see **kõkun**.

**kōnkanāwun** **कोंकनावुन्**, etc.; see **kõkanāwun**.

**könkañ** **कांकञ्**, see **kõkañ**.

**kankīph** **कन्कीफ्** । **कृपणबुद्धिः** adj. c.g. mean-minded, little-minded.

**kānol$^{u}$** **कानंलु** । **शाकभेदः** m. (f. **kān$^{a}$j$^{i}$** **कानंजि**, etc., q.v.), a stalk or soft branch (e.g. of a gourd-vine) (cf. **al**, p. 22*b*, l. 20); the second crop of young sprouts coming out in spring from the roots of vegetables that have been cut in the preceding year. These are also used for food. **kānàl$^{i}$-hākh** **कानंलि-हाख्** । **शाकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** **-हाकस**), the second crop, etc., as ab.

**kānul** **कानुल्** । **सेतुपृष्ठस्थापितं बृहत्काष्ठम्** m. (in building) a beam (cf. **ḍàmb$^{i}$-k$^{o}$**, p. 218*a*, l. 13); esp. one of the main beams of a Kāshmīrī cantilever bridge, the roadway of which it supports. Cf. **kạd$^{a}$la-k$^{o}$** (p. 385*a*, l. 37).

**kenalu**, see **kĕñul$^{u}$**.

**könil** **कांनिल्** f. abstract noun of **kôn$^{u}$ 3**, q.v. Cf. **lari-könil**, s.v. **lür$^{ü}$**.

**kūnal** **कूनल्** । **कोणयुतः** m. cornered, possessing corners, i.q. **kũjal**.

**kunāla** **कुनाल** । **पात्रविशेषः** m. a kind of vessel, usually of earthenware, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top.

**kanama** **कनम** । **दुर्बलः** adj. c.g. (of a person's natural form) thin, lean, meagre.

**k$^{a}$nanī** **कननी** । **क्रय्यम्** impers. fut. part. c.g. to be sold, for sale, exposed for sale (in a shop) (K.Pr. 108, *kanani*).

**kanĕn** **कन्यन्** adv. and postpos., i.q. **kani 2**, q.v. Cf. **ạnd$^{a}$ra-kanĕn** (p. 32*b*, l. 5), **ōra-k$^{o}$** (p. 41*b*, l. 23), **az-k$^{o}$** (p. 74*a*, l. 20), and **hĕri-k$^{o}$** (p. 367*a*, l. 39).

**kánin**, see **kãñĕñ**.

**k$^{a}$nun** **कनुन्** । **विक्रयः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k$^{o}$n$^{u}$** **कंनु**; 2 p.p. **k$^{a}$ñōv** **कञोव्**), to sell, dispose of (El. *kánun* and *kunun*; K.Pr. 78, 150; W. 144, *kunun*; YZ. 119, 122; Śiv. 53, 590; H. vii, 17, 26; viii, 9; xii, 3; K. 178). **—d$^{a}$nun** **—दनुन्** । **विक्रयादि** m. to sell etcetera, to sell and do the other things necessary to complete a sale, to sell and take the price of the article sold. **-kyut$^{u}$** **-कितु** । **विक्रेयः** adj. (f. **k$^{a}$nüñ$^{ü}$-kits$^{ü}$** **कनंञू-किचू**), on sale, for sale, to be sold.

**k$^{o}$n$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **कंनु-मंतु** । **विक्रीतः** perf. part. (f. **k$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** **कंञू-मंचू**), sold, disposed of.

**kānun** **कानुन्** । **हीनाङ्गीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kānyōv** **कान्योव्**), to be, or become, one-eyed; met. to become lopsided, incomplete on one side; to become maimed, to lose a limb (esp. one of a pair of limbs); to be defeated, conquered (Gr.Gr. xiv).

**kānūn** **कानून्** قانون m. a law, regulation (Gr.M.); **bē-kānūn**, illegal, unlawful (Gr.M.).

**kĕnun** **क्यनुन्** or **kĕnnun** **क्यन्नुन्** । **क्लिन्नीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kĕnyōv** **क्यन्योव्** or **kĕnnyōv** **क्यन्न्योव्**), to become moist; esp. to become too moist, too wet, too liquid (e.g. of food being cooked, or of earth being made into mud for plaster). Cf. **kyon$^{u}$**.

**kunanamath** **कुननमथ्** । **एकोननवतिः** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunanamatan** **कुननमतन्**), eighty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

**kunanamatyum$^{u}$** **कुननमत्युमु** । **एकोननवतितमः** ord. (f. **kunanamatim$^{ü}$** **कुननमतिमू**), eighty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

**kĕnnun** **क्यन्नुन्**, see **kĕnun**.

**kuinphor**, see **köñ$^{ü}$-pŏhur**, p. 461*a*, l. 4.

**kanōra** **कनोर** । **भृत्यकः** m. a servant who works for his food and gets no other wages (rare). Cf. **gura-kanōra**, p. 298*b*, l. 16.

**kanur** **कनुर्** m. the maple, *Acer* (El., L. 79, 81, *kanar*).

**kan$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** **कन्रू** or **kanür$^{ü}$** **कनंरू** । **सूत्रयन्त्रावयवः** f. the part of a spinning wheel on which the little wheel rests (El. *kanar* m.) (it is wound round with grass string); a separate grass string or rope fastened along the edge of the top and sole of the grass sandals used in Kashmīr, in order to fasten the whole together.

**kunur** **कुनुर्** । **अद्राक्षो द्राक्षागुच्छकः** m. a 'blind' bunch of grapes, i.e. a bunch of grapes which began to form, but from which all the grapes have fallen or been removed while yet in an early stage, and before they have approached maturity.

**knīs** (? spelling), *Dioscorea deltoidea*, i.q. **krīs** (El.).

**kans**, see **kanz**.

**kĕnas** **क्यनस्**, in **bàl$^{i}$-kĕnas** **वंलि-क्यनस्** (p. 104*b*, l. 32).

**kūns$^{u}$** **कूंसु**, see **kũs$^{u}$**.

**kūnsh** **कूंश्**, see **kũsh**.

**kunashīth** **कुनशीथ्** । **एकोनाशीतिः** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunashītan** **कुनशीतन्**), seventy-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

**kunashītyum$^{u}$** **कुनशीत्युमु** । **एकोनाशीतितमः** ord. (f. **kunashītim$^{ü}$** **कुनशीतिमू**), seventy-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

**kaunsal** **कौन्सल्** m. a Government Council (the English word) (Gr.M.).

**kunasatath** **कुनसतथ्** । **एकोनसप्ततिः** card. c.g. (pl. dat. **kunasatatan** **कुनसततन्**), sixty-nine (Gr.Gr. 79).

**kunasatatyum$^{u}$** **कुनसतत्युमु** । **एकोनसप्ततितमः** ord. (f. **kunasatatim$^{ü}$** **कुनसततिमू**), sixty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 79).

**köṇṭa कांट**, see **kō̃ṭa 1** and **2.**

**kuntī कुन्ती** f. in Hindū mythology, N. of the mother of the Pāṇḍavas, the heroes of the Sanskrit Mahābhārata (K. 535–46, 1015).

**kanṭh कंठ** m. (sg. dat. **kanṭhas कंठस्**), the throat (El., also *kō̃ṭh*, q.v. ; K. 60, 583, 927). **—thawun —थवुन्** m.inf. to remember (El. *kanṭ thawun*), know by rote.

**kanāth कनाथ्** or **kanāath** قناعت । **संतोषः** m. (sg. dat. **kanātas कनातस्**), content, contentment (Gr.M.) ; resignation ; tranquillity ; ability to do without.

**kōnth कोंथ्**, see **kō̃th.**

**könṭh कांठ्**, etc., see **kō̃ṭh**, etc.

**könṭha कांठ**, see **kō̃ṭha.**

**kunatöjih कुनतांजिह्**, also spelt **kunatöjī कुनतांजी** and **kunātöjī कुनातांजी । एकोनचत्वारिंशत्** card. c.g. thirty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

**kunatöjihyum$^{u}$ कुनतांजिह्युमु । एकोनचत्वारिंशः** ord. (f. **kunatöjihim$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुनतांजिहिमू**), thirty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

**kōntal कोंतल्**, see **kōtal.**

**könṭun कांटुन्**, see **kō̃ṭun.**

**könṭur कांटुर् । चटकः** m. (sg. dat. **könṭaras कांटरस्**), a cock-sparrow (K.Pr. 245 voc., W. 18).

**kunatr$^{a}$h कुनत्र्ह् । एकोनत्रिंशत्** card. c.g. twenty-nine (Gr.Gr. 77).

**kunatr$^{a}$hyum$^{u}$ कुनत्र्ह्युमु । एकोनत्रिंशः** ord. (f. **kunatr$^{a}$him$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुनत्र्हिमू**), twenty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 77).

**kĕnʦ क्यञ्च़्**, **kēnʦ कंच़्**, see **kē̃h.**

**kĕnʦau क्यञ्च़ौ**, **kēnʦau कंच़ौ**; for **kĕ̃ʦau क्यँच़ौ**, **kē̃ʦau कँच़ौ**; see **kē̃h.**

**kĕnʦh क्यन्छ़्**, **kēnʦh कंछ़्**; for **kĕ̃ʦh क्यँछ़्**, **kē̃ʦh कँछ़्**; see **kē̃h.**

**kanʦhāh कन्छ़ाह्**, **kānʦhāh कांछ़ाह्**; for **kā̃ʦhāh कँछ़ाह्**, **kā̃ʦhāh काँछ़ाह्**; see **kē̃h.**

**kĕnʦhāh क्यन्छ़ाह्**, **kēnʦhāh कंछ़ाह्**; for **kĕ̃ʦhāh क्यँछ़ाह्**, **kē̃ʦhāh कँछ़ाह्**; see **kē̃h.**

**kunʦhāh कुन्छ़ाह्**, **kūnʦhāh कूंछ़ाह्**; for **kŭ̃ʦhāh कुँछ़ाह्**, **kū̃ʦhāh कूँछ़ाह्**; see **kē̃h.**

**kĕnʦan क्यञ्च़न्**, **kēnʦan कंच़न्**; for **kĕ̃ʦan क्यँच़न्**, **kē̃ʦan कँच़न्**; see **kē̃h.**

**kunawuh कुनवुह् । एकोनविंशतिः** card. c.g. nineteen (Gr.Gr. 77).

**kunawuh$^{i}$ कुनवुहि** card., the word used for the numeral 19 in multiplication. It can only be used with numbers greater than ten, as in **wuh kunawuh$^{i}$ trih hath ta shīth,** twenty nineteens (are) three hundred and eighty (Gr.Gr. 86).

**kunawuhyum$^{u}$ कुनवुह्युमु । एकोनविंशः** ord. (f. **kunawuhim$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुनवुहिमू**), nineteenth (Gr.Gr. 77).

**kunawanzāh कुनवज़ाह् । एकोनपंचाशत्** card. c.g. forty-nine (Gr.Gr. 78, 84).

**kunawanzöhyum$^{u}$ कुनवज़ांह्युमु । एकोनपञ्चाशत्तमः** ord. (f. **kunawanzöhim$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुनवज़ांहिमू**), forty-ninth (Gr.Gr. 78).

**kanāwēza कनावेज़ । कौशेयवस्त्रविशेषः** m. a certain kind of silken garment (cf. آویزه).

**kanyā कन्या** f. a girl, virgin, daughter (Śiv. 33, 35, 45, 1453, 1491 ; K. 901). Cf. **kañĕ 1.**

**kunyi**, see **kuni 1.**

**kunyuk$^{u}$**, see **kē̃h.**

**kanyun,** one of the best kinds of white rice (L. 332, 463), ? i.q. **koñ$^{u}$ 1.**

**kanāyĕth कनायथ्** (= قنات) । **तिरस्करिणी** f. (sg. dat. **kanāyüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ कनायंच़ू**), the wall of a tent; a kind of canvas screen forming an enclosure round a tent, or with which a sort of courtyard is formed in camp.

**kanz कज़् । काष्ठोदूखलम्** m. a kind of mortar cut out of a large block of wood, in which grain is husked by being pounded, a husking mortar (K.Pr. 116; W. 2, *kans*; L. 80, 462; Śiv. 1533). Cf. **dā̃-kanz,** p. 230*a*, l. 31, and **kā̃s.** **—aʦun —अच़ुन्** m.inf. to enter a mortar, to put one's head into a mortar, to put oneself into such a position as to be subjected to great calamity; (as a punishment) to be compelled to go about wearing a heavy mortar as if it were a hat, and thus to be made an object of general derision (K.Pr. 136). **-muhul$^{u}$ -मुहलु । काष्ठोलूखलमुसलौ** m. mortar and pestle, the pestle and mortar, as ab. (L. 463, *kanz ta mohl*).

**kanza-kŏkür$^{\ddot{u}}$ कज़-क्कंकर् । काष्ठोलूखलकुक्कुटी** f. a hen that haunts the neighbourhood of a husking-mortar for the sake of the scattered grains; met. a girl-child that acts similarly with the same object. **-kŏm$^{\ddot{u}}$ -क्कंमू । उलूखलबुसम्** f. the fine bran found in a mortar after husking grain ; see **kŏm$^{\ddot{u}}$.** **-kuʦür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कुच़ंर् । काष्ठोलूखलपार्श्वचरा** f. 'a mortar whelp (f.)', hence a poverty-stricken woman or girl, who haunts husking mortars on the chance of picking up a few grains for food. Cf. **-kŏkür$^{\ddot{u}}$**, ab.

**kanīz कनीज़** كنيز m. a slave (El. who says it is m., but in other languages the word means 'a slave-girl', and so also YZ. 21).

**kĕnz$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्यंज़ू । सासनकंसः** f. a kind of cup with a foot to it. Musalmān women eat their rice out of it. It is either of clay or copper (El.; H. x, 3). **kĕnzi-khôs$^{u}$ क्यज़ि-खोसु । आधारयुतं पानभाजनम्** m., id.

**könz$^{\ddot{u}}$ कांज़ू । काञ्जिकम्** m. rice-water, gruel, or the like, liquid residue when grain is boiled, congee (El.), sour gruel, or vinegar made from rice-water, etc. (K.Pr. 26, 147, 248); cf. **chāri-k°**, p. 165*a*, l. 38.

**kānz-pôw$^{u}$ काज़्-पोवु । काञ्जिकाधारकुम्भः** m. the jar in which gruel is kept in order to turn sour. **-myul$^{u}$ -म्युलु । काञ्जिकमिश्रीभावः** m. 'gruel terms', close intimacy and friendship between near neighbours, so that they will receive each other's gruel.

**kānzi gaʦhun काज़ि गछुन्**, also written **kānji gaʦhun कांजि गछुन् । दुग्धविकारः** m.inf. to go sour (of milk).

**kunz कुज़् kunz$^{ü}$ कुज़ू** or **kūnz$^{ü}$ कूज़ू । यन्त्रोद्घाटिनी** f. a key (of a lock) (El. and Gr.M. *kunz*; K.Pr. 24 *kunj*; H. iii, 8, *kunz*; K. 465 *kunz$^{ü}$*); cf. Hindī *kunjī*. **kunz$^{ü}$(kūnz$^{ü}$)-kuluph कुज़ू(कूज़ू)-कुलुफ्** (cf. Arabic-Hindī قفل کنجی) **केशादिबन्धनचित्रविशेषः, वस्त्रकोशकुञ्चिके** m. key and lock; N. of a mode of dressing the hair in which the various locks are plaited (or interlocked) together in a special way; a method of tying a garment.

**künz$^{ü}$ कंज़ू । महापक्षी** m. N. of a certain large aquatic bird.

**kanzal** (? spelling), the alder, *Alnus nitida* (L. 79).

**kanzun कज़ुन् । पक्षिभर्जनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **konz$^{u}$ कंज़ु**) to singe a plucked fowl, or the like before cooking; met. (in gambling or the like) to render a person penniless, 'to pluck a pigeon.'

**konz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ कंज़ु-मंतु । भर्जितः** perf. part. (f. **künz$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ कंज़ू-मंछू**), singed, as ab.; rendered penniless, as ab.

**kanzan-phakh कज़न्-फख् । चर्मादिभर्जनगन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **-phakas -फकस्**), the smell of singeing, as ab., or the like.

**kạnz$^{a}$run कंज़रुन् । दरिद्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kạnz$^{o}$r$^{u}$ कंज़रु**), to render a person penniless (in gambling, or the like). Cf. **kanzun.**

**kạnz$^{a}$rāwun कंज़रावुन् । निःस्वीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kạnz$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ कंज़रोवु**), i.q. **kạnz$^{a}$run,** q.v.

**kanzôwul कंज़ोवुल् । अतिस्थूलगोलकः** m. a large ball or globe of stone or lac; met. a round fat globular-shaped man.

**kān̄ 1 काञ्** f. sec. suff. indicating a small quantity, u.w. words signifying vegetables or wood, as in **hāka-kān̄,** a little spinach; **pōshĕ-kān̄,** a few flowers; **zin$^{i}$-kān̄,** a little firewood (Gr.Gr. 163), with suff. of indef. art. **darbi-kān̄āh,** a small heap of *darbha*-grass (Rām. 1285). Cf. **kön̄$^{ü}$ 5.**

**kān̄ 2 काञ्** postpos. i.q. **kin$^{i}$,** q.v. **āb-dawa-kān̄,** (enter) through the water-drain (H. v, 4).

**kan̄ĕ 1 कञ** f. an unmarried girl, a virgin (El. *kanya*); esp. a bride, up to and including the marriage ceremony (cf. **kan̄ĕkh**); Virgo, the sign of the zodiac (El. *kin*, Śiv. 478, K. 131). **-dān -दान् । कन्यादानम्** m. (amongst Hindūs) the giving of a girl in marriage (Śiv. 685, 687). **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु । अविवाहितबालकः** m. 'a virgin-boy', a boy still unmarried. **-shrān -श्रान् । विवाहादिमङ्गलस्नानम्** m. the ceremonial bathing of a girl at her marriage or on a similar religious occasion (Hindū).

**kan̄ĕ 2 कञ**, see **kün̄$^{ü}$.**

**kĕn̄$^{ü}$ क्यंञू**, see **kyon$^{u}$.**

**kin̄ किञ् । पार्श्वतः** postpos. indicating motion from; from the direction of, from near (H. v, 7). Cf. **kin$^{i}$.**

**kön̄ī कांञी** f. the attic or topmost floor in a house, in which the tenants live during summer time (El. *kányi*). Cf. **brör$^{i}$-kön̄ī,** p. 125*b*, l. 34, and **kön̄$^{ü}$ 4**; i.q. **kān̄ĕn̄.**

**kon̄$^{u}$ 1 कंञु । धान्यभेदः** m. N. of a kind of paddy, with a soft and fragrant grain. Cf. **kan̄i-hāl,** p. 461*a*, l. 37, and El. *kúnyi dányi*; ? L. 332, 463, *kanyun*.

**kon̄$^{u}$ 2 कंञु । कपिलवर्णः** adj. (f. **kün̄$^{ü}$ कंञू**), tawny coloured, reddish brown. **—dā̃d —दाँद् । कपिलवृषभः** m. a tawny bull (L.V. 66, sg. dat. **kạn̄$^{i}$ dā̃das**). **—hāputh —हापुथ्** m. the red bear, *Ursus arctus* or *Isabellinus* (L. *koin hápat*, 111, 458).

**kün̄$^{ü}$ gāv कंञू गाव् । कपिला गौः** f. a tawny cow.

**kon̄$^{u}$ 3 कंञु** in **kạn̄$^{i}$-gāsa कंञि-गास । तृणविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of long white grass used for making sandals, well-ropes, etc. (L. 68 *koin*, *Carex rubigena*).

**kön̄$^{ü}$ 1 कांञू । पार्श्वम्** f. the region of the ribs, side, flank; sometimes extended to mean 'rib'. Cf. **hạl$^{i}$-k°,** p. 331*b*, l. 14, and **lara-k°,** s.v. **lar 2** (K.Pr. 182, *kānih*).

**kān̄i-kumol$^{u}$ काञि-कुमंलु । कोमलपार्श्वः** adj. (f. **-kumạj$^{i}$ -कुमंजि** or **kumüj$^{ü}$ कुमंजू**), having tender or delicate flanks; met. gentle natured; active and zealous in obedience. **-lar -लर् । पार्श्वकान्तः** f. the end of a rib; the side of the human body where the ribs are, the loin (El. *kányilar*). Cf. **lara-kön̄$^{ü}$,** as ab. **-phĕl -फ्यल् । पार्श्वपिटकः** m. a carbuncle on the side; met. any near relation who gives great pain or worry. **kān̄i-panzur काञि-पंज़ुर् । पार्श्वपञ्जरः** m. the skeleton of the ribs; met. a man who is so thin that he is mere skin and bone.

**kön̄$^{ü}$ 2 कांञू । शाखिका** f. the small withy from which is woven the wicker basket-work forming the outside of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier used in Kashmīr. Cf. **kôn$^{u}$ 2, kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** and **gura-küʦh$^{ü}$,** p. 298*b*, l. 19.

**kön̄$^{ü}$ 3 कांञू**, see **kôn$^{u}$ 4** and **5.**

**köñ$^{ü}$ 4 का॑ञू** (cf. **köñī** and **kāñĕñ**) in **köñ$^{ü}$-pŏhur का॑ञू-प्वहुर् । वलभीपटलम्** m. the top floor or attic of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (L. 461 *kuinphor*). **-pĕṭh -प्यठ् । वलभ्या उपरि** adv. on the top floor, in the attic, as ab.

**köñ$^{i}$-pōr का॑ञि-पोर् । गृहोर्ध्वपुरम्** m. i.q. **köñ$^{ü}$-pŏhur,** ab.

**köñiyĕ-pōr का॑ञिय-पोर् । गृहोर्ध्वपुरम्** m. i.q. **köñ$^{i}$-pōr,** but with more emphasis on the fact that it is the topmost floor that is referred to, the very topmost floor, the very attic.

**köñ$^{ü}$ 5 का॑ञू** f. sec. suff. u.w. nouns signifying things such as vegetables or wood, to indicate a small amount or a small bundle of the article referred to, as in **gāsa-köñ$^{ü}$,** a small bundle of grass (p. 307*b*, l. 32) ; **hāka-köñ$^{ü}$,** a little spinach (p. 326*b*, l. 21) ; **kāṭha-k°,** a small bundle of wood (**kāṭh**) ; **mujĕ-k°,** a few radishes (**muj$^{i}$**) ; **niran-k°,** a small bundle of thatching-reeds (**nirun**) ; **pōshĕ-k°,** a few flowers (**pōsh**) ; **zin$^{i}$-k°,** a little firewood (**zyun$^{u}$**) (Gr.Gr. 163). Cf. **kāñ 1.**

**köñ$^{ü}$ 6 का॑ञू,** sg. dat. of **kān 2,** q.v.

**kuñ$^{ü}$ कुञू**, see **kun$^{u}$.**

**küñ$^{ü}$ क॑ञू । शिला** f. (sg. dat. **kañĕ 2 कञ,** for **1,** see s.v.), a stone, a rock (L.V. 103 ; K.Pr. 34, 88, 95–6, 122, 183, 226 ; YZ. 108, 130, 234–6, 394, 496 ; L. 464 *kánah* ; Śiv. 589, 602, 1463, 1902–4 ; Rām. 352, 397, 568, 787, 789, 918, 1037, 1174, 1197, 1251, 1433, 1587, 1694 ; H. vi, 7; K. 111, 890). (El. *kain*, *kainyi*, K.Pr. *kane*, *kani*, and *kanih* in various cases.)

**kañi-āra कञि-आर । शिलाटवी** m. a rocky spring ; a mountain stream. **-chal -छल् । शिलाखण्डम्** f. a fragment of stone, a piece of stone broken off from a larger stone. **-ḍēr -डेर् । शिलापुञ्जः** m. a pile or heap of stones (K.Pr. 48). **-hāl -हाल् । व्रीहिविशेषः** f. a kind of paddy ; cf. **koñ$^{u}$ 1. -hönz$^{ü}$ -हा॑ञ्ज़ू । शिलानाविकः** m. a stone boatman, a boatman who makes his living by conveying stone in a boat. **-har -हर् । शिलायुद्धम्** f. a stone quarrel, a fight or battle in which the combatants assail each other with stones flung from slings (common in Kashmīr in ancient times). **-hür$^{ü}$bāz -ह॑रूबाज़् । शिलायुद्धकारी** m. a man who engaged in such a fight. **-khõkhur -खोँखुर् । शिलाविषमकुहरम्** m. an irregular cavern created by a number of rocks naturally piled together, such as is found in wild mountainous country ; cf. **khãkhur. -khraph -ख्रफ् । शिलाबिलम्** f. (sg. dat. **khrapi -ख्रपि**), a long fissure-like space between two rocks. **-köj$^{i}$ -का॑जि** f. a flat stone on which condiments, etc., are ground with a muller (K. 151) ; cf. **köj$^{i}$ 2. -küñ$^{ü}$ -क॑ञू । शिलाशिलि (युद्धम्)** f. stone on stone, i.e. mutual lapidation, a fight in which the combatants fling stones at each other ; the punishment of death by stoning, lapidation (H. x, 13, **kañĕ-küñ$^{ü}$**). **-küñ$^{ü}$ karun -क॑ञू करुन् । शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणम्** m.inf. (note that the verb is masc.) to kill a person by stoning, to execute a criminal by lapidation ; met. to kill a person by any means. **-küñ$^{ü}$ trāwun -क॑ञू त्रावुन् । शिलाप्रक्षेपणमारणार्थं स्थापनम्** m.inf. (note the inf. masc.) to leave (a person) to be killed by stoning, to deposit or set a person in a position for execution by lapidation. **-lür$^{ü}$ -ल॑रू । शिलामयी शाला** f. a stone house, a house built of stone ; a house used for storing stone. **-mŏnḍa -म्वंड । शिलाजीवी** m. a man employed to quarry stone in the hills, and to sell it when quarried, a quarryman. **-nōl -नोल्** m. the broad strap at the end of the rope with which a **ḍūga,** or boat, is towed (El. spells this word *kanyinol*, and it is given on his authority). **-nôṭ$^{u}$ -नोटु** or **-nõṭ$^{u}$ -नोँटु । शिलागोलकम्** m. a round smooth stone (such as is found in a mountain stream). **-phol$^{u}$ -फ॑लु । शिलाफलम्** m. a small round stone or pebble (such as would not weigh more than an ounce or so), a particle of gravel (H. xii, 15) ; the pl. (**kañi-phāl$^{i}$**) is used to mean gravel of the bladder (El.). **-phür$^{ü}$ -फ॑रू । शिलामानदण्डः** f. a heap of stones measuring a yard (*gaz*) every way. **-pōr -पोर् । शिलामयगृहपुरम्** m. the lower story of a house (built of stone, the upper stories usually being built of brick). **-pyot$^{u}$ -प्य॑तु । शिलाग्रम्** m. the tip or point of a long rock or stone. **-ʦôk$^{u}$ -च़ोकु । शिलामयचतुष्किका** m. a stone wall built round a square enclosure, preparatory to building operations or the like therein. **-ʦŏl -च़ूल् । शिलामयचुल्ली** f. a fireplace for cooking, put together of loose stones for immediate requirements. **-ʦünḍ$^{ü}$ -च़॑ंडू** f. a blow from a stone (K.Pr. 62, translated 'a slap of the hand'). **-ʦyūn$^{u}$ -च़्यूनु । शिलामयभित्तिः** m. a stone pillar (e.g. in the doorway of a house, or at the corners to support the upper stories). **-wot$^{u}$ -व॑तु । शिलाप्रक्षेपणासारः** m. a shower of stones (e.g. when flung from an army of slingers). **-waṭh -वठ् । मध्यमशिला** m. (sg. dat. **waṭas वटस्**), a round stone, such as is found in the bed of a river, esp. one of moderate size that can be lifted by a man.

**kañāh कञाह्** (with suff. of indef. art.) a single stone (YZ. 107).

**kañĕkh कञख् । कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **kañĕki कञकि**), an unmarried girl, a virgin, i.q. **kañĕ 1** (Rām. 624–5; K. 703, 765–81); u.w. ref. to a married woman suspected of unchastity, but proved to be chaste (Rām. 1058).

**kañĕl कञल्** adj. c.g. possessing stones, stony, rocky, full of stones, stony country (El. *kanyal*). **—van —वन् । शिलावनम्, ग्रामविशेषः** m. a forest which is full of stones and nothing else; N. of a well-known village in the Dachinpôr$^{u}$ Pargana of Kashmīr.

**kāñĕl काञल्**, adj. c.g. possessing a flank (cf. **kö̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1**) used —° as in **aḍa-kāñĕl** (p. 11*a*, l. 38), half lying on one side; hence almost confined to bed; **ok$^{u}$-kāñĕl** (p. 19*a*, l. 18), possessing only one flank or rib; hence having no strength.

**kāñol$^{u}$ काञंलु । शाखाशिल्पी** m. a basket-weaver (El. *kányúl*), esp. one who weaves the external basket-work of the *kāngrī* or portable brazier of Kashmīr, see **kö̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2** (L. 458 *kainyal*).

**kĕñul$^{u}$ क्यञुलु** m. a method of rice cultivation, in which the soil is ploughed wet (L. 332, 463 *kenalu*).

**k$^{\ddot{u}}$ñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ कंञू-मंचू**, see **k$^{a}$nun.**

**kāñĕñ काञञ् । वलभी** f. the topmost story, or attic, of a house of several stories, in which the tenants live during the summer season (K.Pr. 101 *kánin*; cf. **brör$^{i}$-kāñĕñ,** p. 125*b*, l. 37, and **kö̃nī** and **kö̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$ 4**). **kāñĕñi-pŏhur काञञि-प्वह्र् । वलभीपटलम्** m. id., i.q. **kö̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$-pŏhur,** see **kö̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$ 4,** p. 461*a*, l. 1.

**kaññĕkh कञ्ञख्** ? m. the apparatus for securing blankets, etc., consisting of two ropes attached to the back of a Kāshmīrī saddle (H. xi, 9).

**kāñĕr काञर् । काणता** m. the condition of being one-eyed, monocularness (cf. **dōla-k°**, p. 211*b*, l. 17); one-sidedness, unevenness (cf. **aṭa-k°**, p. 56*a*, l. 24); clumsiness (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 37). —° imperfection, disease (cf. **baba-k°**, p. 77*a*, l. 35).

**kĕñĕr क्यञर् । क्लिन्नत्वम्** m. moistness, clamminess (cf. **atha-k°**, p. 59*a*, l. 40).

**kŏñur$^{u}$ क्वञुरु । भारवाहिनां स्कन्धयो रज्जुकृतं वस्तु** m. a pad of grass rope or rags which carriers place on their shoulders to take the pressure of the load.

**kuñĕr कुञर् । एकाकिता** m. loneliness, solitariness; esp. the condition of one who has lost all his relations and is alone in the world; (in Śaiva philosophy) detachment from all conceptions, and consciousness only of the identity of the soul with the Supreme (Śiv. 1212).

**kö̃n$^{e}$rāwun कांञरावुन् । काणीकरणम्, निरुत्तरीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kö̃n$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$ कांञरोवु**), to make one-eyed, to knock out or destroy a person's eye (Gr.Gr. 173); met. by some cutting remark to render a person answerless in a dispute.

**kañuw$^{u}$ कञुवु** adj. (f. **kañiv$^{\ddot{u}}$ कञिवू**), made of stone (Rām. 635; H. v, 4); met. stony, without feeling (YZ. 483).

**kāñuw$^{u}$ काञुवु । शाखामयः** adj. (f. **kāñiv$^{\ddot{u}}$ काञिवू**), made of the withies called **kö̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$**, see **kö̃n$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2.**

**kuñ$^{\ddot{u}}$y कुञूय्**, see **kunuy,** p. 453*b*, l. 43.

**kañĕz$^{\ddot{u}}$ कञंज़ू । शिलासमुच्चयः** f. a heap of stones that are of moderate size (Gr.Gr. 93).

**kôp$^{u}$ 1 कोपु । समूहः** m. a collection, bunch, total; genl. —°, as in **zara,** the unshaven hair of a young child, **zara-kôp$^{u}$,** the total head of hair of this kind. Cf. **kala-k°**, p. 435*a*, l. 10, and **kôp$^{u}$ 3.**

**kôp$^{u}$ 2 कोपु । स्वेच्छापेक्षिता वस्तुस्थितिः** m. (of any thing) a position or condition which is natural and expected, in its right place. **kāpi yun$^{u}$ कापि यिनु । अनुकूलतया स्थितिः** m.inf. (of any thing) to take a natural and desired position, to be in the right place and stay there.

**kôp$^{u}$ 3 कोपु । शिरोऽस्थि** m. the top of the skull, the brain pan. Cf. **kôp$^{u}$ 1,** and **kala-k°**, p. 435*a*, l. 10.

**kŏ̃p$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्वंपू । कुतूः** f. a leather bag for holding *ghī*, oil, or the like, the *kuppā* of India.

**kup$^{u}$ कुपु** in **kup$^{i}$ gatshun कुपि गछुन् । क्रोधाधिगमनम्** m.inf. to become angry (with some one); cf. **kupun** and **kupot$^{u}$. kupi कुपि । कोपम्** adv. angrily.

**kaph कफ् کف । कफः** m. (sg. dat. **kaphas कफस्**), phlegm (one of the three humours of the body) (El. *kaf*). **-gaṇḍ -गंड् । गलस्फोटकः** m. a kind of tumour in the throat; swelling in the throat of cattle (L. 459, *kafgan*). **—karun —करुन** (with confusion with خفه کرن) **। क्रोधाविष्करणम्** m.inf. to display anger (quasi, so that one splutters forth phlegm and spittle).

**kapha-lotsh$^{u}$ कफ-लंछु । कफगोलकः** m. a globular lump of thickened phlegm.

**kāph काफ् قاف** m. (sg. dat. **kāphas काफस्**), (in Muslim legend) a fabulous mountain, supposed to surround the world and to bound the extreme horizon. **kŏh-ĕ-qāf** (Persian), id. Hence, in Kashmīr, in Śiv. 206 **kŏh-kāph** (pl. dat. **kŏhan-kāphan**), (in) mountains and Qāfs; hence in mountains and mountain forests.

**kŏ̃ph कॉँफ्** or **kömph कांफ् । कम्पः** m. (sg. dat. **kŏ̃pas कॉँपस्**), trembling, shaking (from fear, or the like, not the shivering from cold, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 123, K. 91, 579). **log$^{u}$ kŏ̃pas** (for **kŏ̃panas,** cf. **kŏ̃pun**), he began to tremble (K. 107).

**kūph** कूफ् m. (sg. dat. **kūpas** कूपस्, pl. dat. **kōpan** कोपन्, Gr.Gr. 51), anger (L.V. 23; K. 328, 814); esp. anger of fate, misfortune, ill-luck (Rām. 1779). **kūpas gatshun** कूपस् गछ़ुन् m.inf. to become angry (K. 325, 809, 813, 875, 895, 910).

**kuph$^{u}$** कुफ़ु । शारीरो मलभेदः m. scurf of the body.

**kŏphēl** क्क-फेल् । कुत्सितगुणाः m.pl. vile qualities (of a person) characterized by immoral actions (cf. فعل).

**köphila** कांफिल قافله m. a body of travellers or traders, etc., a caravan (Śiv. 1029).

**kaphan** कफन् كفن । शववस्त्राणि m. grave clothes, a winding-sheet, shroud (used both by Hindūs and Muslims. In the case of Hindūs, it is burnt with the corpse) (El., L. 263, *kafan*). **nöl$^{i}$ kafan prāwun,** to put on a shroud, to don a robe of mourning (worn by a person as if ready for death and burial) (YZ. 22); to engage in a perilous enterprise, to risk life, to court death.

**kaphün$^{ü}$** कफंऩू (= كفني) । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a dress resembling a shroud worn by a *faqīr* or Musalmān mendicant. It reaches to the feet, and opens in front.

**kaphāra** कफार كفاره m. penance, expiation, atonement (Gr.M.).

**köphir** कांफिर् كافر m. an infidel, a non-Muslim, idolater, pagan, impious wretch (El., K.Pr. 183). **-kēsh** كافركيش adj. c.g. prone to infidelity; met. a mistress, a sweetheart (YZ. 11, a mixture of both meanings).

**kôphur$^{u}$** कोफुरु, see **kôpur$^{u}$**.

**kuphār** कुफार् كفار m.pl. infidels, non-Muslims, idolaters, pagans (H. iv, 3) (for *kuffār*, the Arabic pl. of **köphir**, q.v.).

**kaphas** कफस् قفس m. a bird's cage, a coop (Rām. 405).

**kapāl** कपाल् m. a skull, cranium, skull-bone (Śiv. 661). The Hindū god Śiva is believed to wear a necklace of skulls.

**kapāla-māl** कपाल-माल् f. a necklace of skulls (Śiv. 266). **-mālā-dar** -माला-दर् m. he who wears a necklace of skulls, N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1171). **-mōtsan** -मोछ़न् m. N. of a sacred spring in Kashmīr, near Shupiyan. It is the Skt. *Kapālamōcana*, and is said to mark the spot where Śiva cleared himself from the sin attaching to him after cutting off Brahmā's head (RT.Tr. II, 472; Śiv. 1171).

**kŏ-pōn** क्क-पोन् । कुत्सिता योनिः m. an evil or foul vulva. **kŏpōnuk$^{u}$** क्कपोनुकु । कुयोनिजः adj. (f. **kŏpōnic$^{ü}$** क्कपोनिचू), born from a foul vulva, one who is utterly vile in character.

**kõpun** काँपुन् or **kömpun** कांपुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kõpyōv** काँप्योव्), (of an animate being) to tremble (from fear, or the like) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 343, 1286, 1297, 1754; Rām. 935, 937; K. 234–5, 436, 886); (of something inanimate) to quiver, to shake (Rām. 74, the reflexion of the sun in water; 170, the atmosphere at a loud cry; 1042, the earth; K. 91, a tree-branch) (El. *kampun*). The caus. of this vb. is **kõpanāwun** or **kõpawun** (Gr.Gr. 171).

**kupun** कुपुन् । कोपविधानम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kupyōv** कुप्योव्), to be or become angry or wrathful (esp. of some great person or god wrathful at some act of disrespect). Cf. **kup$^{u}$** and **kupot$^{u}$**.

**kõpanāwun** काँपनावुन् । कम्पनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kõpanôw$^{u}$** काँपनोवु) (of an animate being) to cause to tremble (by frightening, or the like); (of something inanimate) to cause to tremble, to shake (something). (El. *kampanáwun*, Gr.Gr. 171).

**kapôr$^{u}$** कपोरु । कुत्र adv. where? in what place? **kapôr$^{u}$-kun** कपोरु-कुन् । किंपार्श्वभागे adv. whither? to or on to what place?

**kapör$^{i}$** कपांरि । कस्मात्पार्श्वतः adv. whence? from what direction? u.w. vbs. of motion (Gr.Gr. 159); in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 159).

**kapur** कपुर् । कार्पासम् m. cotton cloth, calico (Gr.Gr. 162–3, Gr.M., K.Pr. 221); (sg. or pl.) clothes made of calico, apparel, garments genl. (Gr.M.); **z$^{a}$h jōra kaparak$^{i}$**, two suits of clothes (Gr.M.).

**kapar-chal** कपर्-छल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a piece of calico, esp. when long and stretched out (Gr.Gr. 162). **-dōra** -दोर । कार्पासयुग्मकम् m. a doubled piece of calico, used as a quilt or for a similar purpose. **-mĕkarāz** -म्यकराज़् । कार्पासकर्तनी, तीक्ष्णस्वभावः f. a pair of scissors for cutting calico; met. a termagant, a scold (male or female). **-rĕl** -र्यल् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a very long and very narrow strip of calico. **-rẽtsh** -रँछ़् । अत्यल्पकार्पासखण्डः f. a small piece of cotton cloth, a little rag (Gr.Gr. 163). **-thān** -थान् । कार्पासस्थूलशाटकः m. a roll of uncut calico, calico in the piece, a *thān* of calico (Rām. 911). **-tilim** -तिलिम् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long narrow piece of a calico, a strip of calico (Gr.Gr. 163). **-t$^{a}$r** -तर् । कार्पासखण्डः f. a long strip of calico, only an inch or two wide (Gr.Gr. 162). **-tsādar** -ज़ादर् । कार्पासवस्त्रविशेषः f. a sheet of calico worn over the upper part of the body, a chuddar, a cotton shawl (El.). —**tshunan$^{i}$** —छुनंनि m. pl. inf. to put on clothes; to wear clothes (Gr.M.). **-tsumüṭh$^{ü}$** -चुमंठू । आघातविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-tsumachĕ** -चुमछ्य), playful pinches given to a child or other person when wearing new clothes for the first time, 'nips for new.' **-wôn$^{u}$** -वोनु । कार्पासवणिक् m. a calico seller, a draper. **-zŏv** -ज़्यव् । कार्पासयूका

f. a kind of louse that fastens itself into clothes; met. one who clings closely to another in the hope of his supplying some need, a parasite.

**kapara-hanā कपर्-हना** f. a piece of cotton cloth (Gr.M.).

**kapūr कपूर् ।** **कार्पासम्** m. i.q. **kapur.** This form is used in villages and by children.

**kôpur$^{u}$ कोपुरु**, **kôpūr कोपूर्** (= کاپور), **kôphur$^{u}$ कोफुरु** or **kôphūr कोफूर्** (= کافور) । **कर्पूरम्** m. camphor; considered as very cooling to a fevered body (Śiv. 537), and to be an example of perfectly pure whiteness (**kôpur,** Śiv. 537; **kôphur$^{u}$,** Śiv. 771; **kôphūr,** Śiv. 619, 815, 1149). **kôphura-rang कोफुर-रंग्** adj. c.g. of the colour of camphor, pure white, snow-white (Śiv. 359).

**kapardin कपर्दिन्** (Śiv. 11) Sanskrit, m. sg. voc., O thou with braided hair (applied to the god Gaṇēśa).

**kapöryum$^{u}$ कपा॑र्युमु ।** **कुत्रत्यः** adj. (f. **kapörim$^{ü}$ कपा॑रिमू**), of or belonging to what direction, of what place? (Gr.Gr. 151).

**kapas कपस् ।** **कर्पासी** f. cotton (seeds and all) (El., K.Pr. 181, L. 330 *kapás*); the cotton plant (El. m., Gr.M.). **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$ —कडंञू** f.inf. to pluck cotton from the plant, to gather cotton (K.Pr. 80). **kana kapas kaḍüñ$^{ü}$,** to pluck cotton from the ear, to attempt an impossibility (K.Pr. 94). **—wanüñ$^{ü}$ —वनंञू ।** **असत्यादिकथनम्** f.inf. to speak falsely (in malice or to deceive).

**kapasi-düj$^{ü}$ कपसि-दंजू ।** **कर्पासीक्षेत्रम्** f. a plot of ground planted with cotton shrubs. **-ḍār -डार् ।** **कर्पासक्षेत्रम्** m. a field in which cotton shrubs are grown, or which is suitable for growing them. **-kôḍ$^{u}$ -कोडु ।** **कार्पाससंशोधकः** m. (his wife is **kapasi-köḍ$^{i}$-bāy कपसि-कांडि-बाय्**), a man whose profession it is to extract the seeds from raw cotton in a machine for that purpose, a cotton cleaner. **-kul$^{u}$ -कुलु ।** **कर्पासलता** m. the cotton shrub. **-kŏṭh$^{u}$ -क्वंथु ।** **कर्पासीभस्त्रा** m. a sack stuffed full of cotton, a bale of cotton; met. a very stout man. **-pōsh -पोश् ।** **कर्पासपुष्पम्** m. the light yellow flower of the cotton-shrub (L.V. 102); met. anything of a light yellow colour. **-ṭŏṭ$^{u}$ -ट्वंटु ।** **कर्पासीगुच्छकः** m. the cotton-pod. **-ṭŏṭh -ट्वठ् ।** **अत्यल्पकर्पासफलम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏṭas -ट्वटस्**), a small unripe or imperfect cotton-pod.

**kapaṭī कपटी** adj. c.g. deceitful, dishonest (Gr.M.).

**kŏ-pūt$^{u}$ क्व-पूतु ।** **कुपुत्रः** m. a bad or wicked son, the third of the three kinds of sons,—a sonequal to the father, one better than the father, and one not so good as the father (K.Pr. 174).

**kupot$^{u}$ कुपंतु** in **kupàt$^{i}$ gaṭshun कुपंति गछुन् ।** **क्रुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to become angry (esp. with some servant, or the like). Cf. **kup$^{u}$** and **kupun.**

**kapaṭh 1 कपठ् ।** **शिरसि पटस्थापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **kapaṭas कपटस्**), deceit, hypocrisy (Śiv. 557, 572, 588); esp. wearing a cloth on the head, or to have the head covered in order to deceive others, so as to manifest one's assumed high character or high position; **kapaṭa-tsarĕth कपट-च़र्यथ्** m. conduct of deceit, jugglery, deception (L.V. 38).

**kapaṭh 2 कपठ् ।** **कपटः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **kapaṭas कपटस्**), deceitful, dishonest, fraudulent, insincere, false, hypocritical.

**kŏ-pöṭh$^{i}$ क्व-पांठि** or **-pöṭhin -पांठिन् ।** **कुत्सितप्रकारेण** adv. in an evil manner, evilly, wickedly.

**kŏ-pöth$^{a}$r क्व-पांथर् ।** **कुत्सितव्यवहारः** m. evil conduct.

**kapaṭan कपटन् ।** **पटादिच्छेदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **kapaṭüñ$^{ü}$ कपटंञू**), the cutting out of the cloth into properly shaped pieces when making a garment, 'cutting out' (Gr.Gr. 121); met. dividing out into portions genl.

**kapaṭun कपटुन् ।** **भिदा** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapoṭ$^{u}$ कपंटु**; 2 p.p. **kapacyōv कपच्योव्**), to cut out cloth for making a garment, to cut out clothes (Gr.Gr. 120, YZ. 505, Śiv. 1597).

**kapoṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ कपंटु-मंतु ।** **भेदितः** perf. part. (f. **kapüṭ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ कपंटू-मंच़ू**, sg. dat. **kapacĕ-matsĕ कपच्य-मच़्य**), cut out (of cloth, as ab.).

**kapaṭanāwun कपटनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭanôw$^{u}$ कपटनोवु**), to cause (so-and-so) to cut clothes; to cause clothes to be cut (caus. of **kapaṭun,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 171).

**kapaṭāwun कपटावुन् ।** **भेदनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kapaṭôw$^{u}$ कपटोवु**), i.q. **kapaṭun.** **kapaṭôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ कपटोवु-मंतु ।** **भेदितः** perf. part. (1 p.p. **kapaṭöv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ कपटांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **kapoṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$.** See **kapaṭun.**

**kõpawun कँापवुन्** (1 p.p. **kõpow$^{u}$ कँांपंवु**), i.q. **kõpanāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 171). **kõpawana yun$^{u}$ कँांपवन यिनु ।** **सकम्पीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be caused to tremble (e.g. by a nightmare, or by agitation); to be distraught and totter almost to the point of fainting.

**kõpawun$^{u}$ कँांपवुनु ।** **कम्पमानः** n.ag. (f. **kõpavüñ$^{ü}$ कँांपवंञू**), (of an animate being) shaking, trembling (from fear, disease, or the like); (of an inanimate object) shaking, trembling (e.g. from the wind).

**kŏ-puy क्व-पुय् ।** **कुत्सितोत्पत्तिः** m. evil progeny, evil offspring, evil issue (of men, beasts, or plants).

**krai,** see **kray 1.**

**kráí,** see **krāy.**

**kre** (L. 334), see **kray 2.**

**kreu,** see **krēv.**

**k$^{a}$r** क्र् । शब्दानुकृतिः m. onomat. a single creak, grating, or rustle (of a door, of a machine, or the like) ; cf. **kar 3.** **-k$^{a}$r** -क्र् । शब्दानुकारः m. onomat. a continued creaking or rustling, as ab. ; the clucking of a hen (K.Pr. 120, *kur kur*). **-ʦ$^{a}$r** -च़्र् । स्वरविशेषः m. onomat. the worrying noise of doors opening and shutting caused by people coming and going; the worrying rustling of uneasy children, or the like, going about.

**kar 1** कर् । कदा adv. when ? at what time ? (Gr.Gr. 156 ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 87 ; YZ. 253 ; W. 94 ; Rām. 69, 1209, 1211–2 ; K. 394, 849, 937 ; H. ii, 4) ; when ? (expecting a negative answer) ; hence, practically equivalent to ‘ never ’ (Śiv. 1790–1, in each case with a pun on **kar,** impve. sg. 2 of **karun,** to do) ; Rām. 327, 363, 380–1, et passim ; **ḍĕṭha kar,** a long time ago (Gr.Gr. 257). **-bög$^{i}$** -बांगि or **-bögin** -बांगिन् । कस्मिन्काले adv. about when ? at what time ? **-hyuh$^{u}$** -हिहु । कदा ननु adv. about when ? u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like. **-kani** -कनि । कस्मिन्काले adv. at what time ? **-sanā** -सना । कदा नु adv. when ? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety in the question) (Gr.Gr. 180–1). **-sanā-bög$^{i}$** -सना-बांगि or **-sanā-bögin** -सना-बांगिन् । कदा नु काले adv. about when ? (with a shade of doubt or anxiety) (Gr.Gr. 181). **-tām** -ताम् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv. at sometime or other (in the immediate past) ; till when ? (W. 94) ; also (doubtfully) when ? as in **kartām** (or **tāñ,** etc.) **āv,** did he come at any time ? if so, when ? (Gr.Gr. 256 ; Rām. 1012, **kar-tāñ**). **-tāmath** -तामथ् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. **-tāñ** -ताञ् । कदाचित्, कदापि adv., id. (Rām. 1012). **-tāñĕth** -ताञथ् । कस्मिँश्चित्काले, कदापि adv., id.

**karuk$^{u}$** करुकु । कदाकालिकः adj. (f. **karüc$^{ü}$** करंचू), of or belonging to what time ? of when ? (Gr.Gr. 151).

**kar 2** कर् m. a beam or rafter in **kara-gaṇḍ** कर-गंड् । गृहदारुविशेषः m. a beam under the roof of a house connecting the front and back walls so as to strengthen them. Cf. **kür$^{ü}$ 4.**

**kar 3** कर् in **kar-kar karun** कर्-कर् करुन् । कर् कर् इतिशब्दानुकरणम् m.inf. (onomat.) to make a rustling or crackling sound (as made by new calico, new paper, etc.). Cf. **k$^{a}$r.**

**kar 4** कर् in **kar-nāv 1** कर्-नाव् । तरणनौका f. (for **2,** see s.v. **karnāv 2**) a large ferry boat, established and supported by some public-spirited person for carrying people free across a river (El. *karanár*, a ferryman).

**kar 5** क्र्, impve. sg. 2 of **karun 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**kār 1** कार् m. a letter, a syllable, as in **ōm-kār,** q.v. p. 27*b*, l. 49 (L.V. 34 ; Śiv. 50, 914, 1760, 1789). **a-kār** अ-कार्, the letter *a*, the first letter of the alphabet, and hence used, like our ‘ alpha ’ in ‘ alpha and omega ’, as an epithet of the Deity (Śiv. 1771).

**kār 2** कार् کار । कार्यम् m. an act, a deed (Śiv. 323, 913, 1018, 1721, 1796) ; work, operation, labour, action (K.Pr. 96, 210, 227 ; YZ. 26 ; Śiv. 8, 1778 ; Rām. 28, 62, 64, 86, etc. ; H. v, 12 ; xi, 2, 10) ; occupation, service, profession (Gr.M. ; L.V. 108) (**dĕn-kār,** the day’s work) ; work, the result of work (e.g. embroidery-work, mosaic-work, etc.) (Śiv. 337, 1796) ; cf. **cikan-kār,** p. 170*a*, l. 48, **ḍūr$^{i}$-kār,** p. 239*b*, l. 37 ; **mĕtra-kār,** s.v. **mĕṭh$^{a}$r.** **kār-ĕ-kalamdönī** کارِ کلمدانی m. papier-maché work, so called because the best specimens of the old work were pen-boxes (**kalam-dönī,** q.v., p. 439*b*, l. 37) (L. 378).

This word is common —°, in the sense of ‘ work ’, ‘ doing ’, as in **jai-jai-kār,** ‘ doing victory ! victory ! ’, i.e. making an ovation (K. 10, 11, 54, etc.) ; **viwāha-kār,** marriage ceremonies (Śiv. 411) ; **pŏrushĕ-kār,** the deeds of a man, manliness (Śiv. 1791), and so on.

**kār-köm$^{ü}$** कार्-कांमू । कार्यादि f. (sg. dat. **kāras-kāmĕ** कारस्-काम्य), work and business, all the work of a person or connected with some affair.

**kāra-wôl$^{u}$** कार-वोलु । कार्यवान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is always engaged in work, a busy person, one who has no leisure.

**kār 3** (K.Pr. 77, 156), see **kör$^{ü}$ 1.**

**kara 1** कर । हस्तः, हस्तिकरः m. a hand (obs.) ; an elephant’s trunk (see p. 354*b*, l. 30) .(El. *karra*). **-pönʦok$^{u}$** -पांछ़ंकु । हस्ताद्यनुराधान्तानि पञ्च नक्षत्राणि m. (in Hindū chronology) the period of five lunar asterisms named in Sanskrit Hasta, Citrā, Svāti, Viśākhā, and Anurādhā. They are looked upon as an auspicious period for putting on new clothes.

**kari-phēraṅĕ** करि-फेरञ । हस्तस्तम्भनम्, बुभुक्षाहतत्वम् m. the act of clenching the fist ; extreme hunger.

**kara 2** कर । कलायः m. the pea, *Pisum sativum* (L. 330 *karré* ; Gr.Gr. 164 ; H. xii, 16–7). **-düj$^{ü}$** -दंजू । कलायपूर्णो वस्त्रखण्डः, कलायचेलम् f. a piece of cloth containing peas, a kerchief full of pease (cooked or uncooked. Children carry peas in this way for eating) ; a plot of ground in which peas are cultivated. **-dāl** -दाल् । कलायदाली, कलायविदलः f. pease-pottage, *dāl* made with pease ; split pease. **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । कलायशमी f. (sg. dat. **karas-hĕmi** करस्-ह्यमि), pease and beans. **-muṭh$^{u}$** -मुठु । कलायमकुष्ठकौ m. (sg. dat. **karas-muṭhis** करस्-मुठिस्), pease and pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) (these are often cooked together). **-mū̃th$^{a}$r** -मूँथ्र् । कलायार्थमामन्त्रणम् f. (sg. dat. **kara-mū̃th$^{a}$ri** कर-मूँथ्रि), a pease-invitation. When a Hindū child in school is being taught the alphabet, on his beginning to learn to read and write consonants joined to vowels, and conjunct consonants, parched pease and pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) are distributed by his family to his fellow-pupils. The invitation to this distribution is called by the above name. **-muṭh$^{i}$-mū̃th$^{a}$r** -मुठि-मूँथ्र् । कलायमकुष्टकवलिः m. (sg. dat. **-muṭh$^{i}$-mū̃th$^{a}$ras** -मुठि-मूँथ्रस्), the distribution of parched pease and pulse, as ab. **-phol$^{u}$** -फ॑लु । कलायबीजम्, कलायबीजानि m. a single pea; a small number of peas, a few peas (Gr.Gr. 164); (in plur.) pease, many peas.

**kara 3** कर in **kara-phar** कर-फर् । महत्त्वम् m. power, greatness, great influence (from riches, high office, or the like).

**kara 4** कर in **kara-môr$^{u}$** कर-मोरु । अङ्गविशरणम् m. failing of the limbs, feebleness, weakness, exhaustion, being done up (resulting from a long journey, extreme exertion, or the like).

**kara 5** कर in **kara-wôñ$^{u}$** कर-वोञु । क्वथितजलम् m. boiled water (given to invalids to whom fresh water is forbidden). Cf. **nūna-kara-wôñ$^{u}$**, s.v. **nūn.**

**kāra** कार in **kāra wôñ$^{u}$** कार वोञु । अति क्वथितं पानीयम् m., i.q. the preceding.

**kár$^{i}$** क॑रि in **kár$^{i}$ kár$^{i}$** क॑रि क॑रि, see **karun.**

**kari** (L. 263), see **krayĕ.**

**káir,** see **kür$^{ü}$ 2.**

**kairu** (L. 79), see **kāyor$^{u}$.**

**kirái,** see **kirāy.**

**kīr$^{i}$** कीरि, see **krūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**kīri** कीरि in **kīri gatshun** कीरि गछुन् m.inf. to be full, to be fully supplied, to have everything required; opp. to **hīri gatshun** (p. 345*b*, l. 33), q.v.

**kōr** कोर् । कुत्र adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 155; W. 94; Śiv. 279; H. ii, 2); whither (El.); **ada kōr** or **ada kōr-kun,** then where? i.e. (if not there) then where is it? (see p. 12*b*, l. 29); **ḍĕṭha kōr,** everywhere, very much, exceedingly (see p. 257*b*, l. 32). **-kun** -कुन् । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. in what direction? where? (Gr.Gr. 160); whither? (Rām. 513, K. 801).

**kōra** कोर adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 156, W. 94); (?) recently (El.). **-kani** -कनि । कस्मात्प्रदेशात् adv. from where? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, Rām. 949). This expression is chiefly used in addressing a new arrival or in similar circumstances. **-kanĕn** -कन्यन् । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे adv. in what direction? where? **-kanyuk$^{u}$** -कन्युकु । किंपार्श्वभवः adj. (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$** -कनिचू), of or belonging to what direction? of where?

**kūr$^{i}$** कूरि or **kūry** कूर्य् । कुत्रैव adv. where even? verily in what place? where ever? (Gr.Gr. 156).

**kŏra** क्वर (? کُرہ, a globe, *quasi* the globe of the eye) m. in **kŏra pyon$^{u}$** क्वर प्य॑नु । दृष्टिपातः m.inf. a glance to fall (upon something); looking (at something) to occur; esp. a longing glance to fall, etc. **—trāwun** —त्रावुन् । अपनयार्थं दृष्टिपातः m.inf. to look longingly (at), to gaze covetously.

**kōra 2** कोर । उपवासः m. (for 1, see **kōr**) voluntary abstention from food, loathing against even the mention of food or drink in sickness or the like, eating absolutely nothing in such a case, i.q. **kūr$^{i}$-kōra,** s.v. **kūr$^{i}$ 2.** **-kāh** -काह् । उपवासमयमेकादशीव्रतम् m. the Hindū fast of the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, when it is kept solely by total abstinence from food and drink.

**kōra 3** कोर । अशोधितः adj. c.g. 'virgin'; hence, unwashed, uncleaned (of an article, e.g. cloth, as it comes from the shop, and which has not been washed since it was brought home), new, fresh from the shop, bran new (K.Pr. 181). **-bāna** -बान । अक्षालितं पात्रम् m. an unused earthen vessel, as it is received from the potter. **-kapur** -कपुर् । अक्षालितं कार्पासम् m. calico fresh from the shop, unbleached calico. **-pūts$^{ü}$** -पूत्सू । अक्षालितः स्त्रीशिरःपटभेदः f. a woman's veil fresh from the shop. See **pūts$^{ü}$.**

**kōra 4** कोर in **kōra-hüṭ$^{ü}$** कोर-ह॑टू । फालकाष्ठम्, क्रिमिविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), the block of wood that supports the iron spike of a native ploughshare; a certain forest insect that burrows under the skin and causes great pain, ? a kind of tick.

**kōrā** कोरा in **kōrā-kūrī** कोरा-कूरी । महदान्ध्यम् f. a condition of tyranny or anarchy.

**kōri** कोरि in **kōri-kach** कोरि-कछ् । अल्पाल्पकचाः m. (sg. dat. **kachas** कछस्), the grass called **kach** (q.v.), when in the springtime it is so small that it cannot even be cut or plucked up.

**kor$^{u}$ 1** क॑रु । वलयः, मण्डवेला m. a bracelet, wristlet, bangle (massive and open, El. *kaur* and *kúr*; Gr.Gr. 45, 46, 55; K. 60; H. xii, 10–15, 18, 25); an anklet (cf. **gŏḍa-kor$^{u}$**, p. 277*a*, l. 35) (K. 184); a link or ring in a chain (Gr.M.); a hoop, a band (cf. **dājĕ-kor$^{u}$**, p. 202*b*, l. 25); the ring of cream, etc., on the edge of a dish of milk, or the like.

**kár$^{i}$-chal** क॑रि-छल् । कटकखण्डः f. a piece of a broken bracelet, etc. **-gul$^{u}$** -गुलु । एककटकम् m. a single bracelet (on one forearm). **-jūr$^{i}$** -जूरि । वलययुग्मम् f. a pair of bracelets, one for each arm.

**-khünḍ$^{ü}$ -खंडू । कटकखण्ड:** f. a piece of a bracelet; a little old worn-out bracelet. **-khap$^{ü}$ṭ$^{ü}$ -खपंटू । अत्यल्पकटक:** f. a mean little worn-out bracelet (cf. **khapoṭ$^{u}$**, p. 406*b*, l. 7). **-phuṭ$^{ü}$ -फुटू । भग्नप्रायकटक:** f. a small bracelet, esp. one that is broken. **-pīth -पीँथ् । अत्यल्पकटक:** f. (sg. dat. **-pīts$^{ü}$ -पीँछू**), a tiny bracelet for a child.

**kor$^{u}$ 2 कंरु । नदीप्रान्तपिच्छिलत्वम्** m. the slipperiness on the bank of a river in frosty weather.

**kôr$^{u}$ 1 कोरु**, see **kārun.**

**kôr$^{u}$ 2 कोरु । अशोभनाङ्ग:** adj. (f. **kör$^{ü}$ 2 कारू**; for **1**, see s.v.), one-eyed (= **kôn$^{u}$ 4,** q.v.) (L.V. 20); crooked limbed, deformed (of a person).

**kör$^{i}$-shiñ$^{ü}$ कांरि-शिञू । अधन्यता** f. the misfortunes, inconveniences, etc., arising from poverty.

**kör$^{ü}$ 1 कांरू । शिरोधि:** f. (for **2**, see **kôr$^{u}$ 2**; cf. also **kārun**), the neck (El. *kár* and *kãr*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 156, *kãr*; YZ. 64; W. 12; Śiv. 52, 971, 1363). **-mārüñ$^{ü}$ -मारंञू । ग्रीवातिर्यक्करणम्** f.inf. to bend the neck; to bow the head or nod in acquiescence; to nod the head in a pleased sort of way (K.Pr. 77). Cf. **nigayĕ-k°,** s.v. **nigay.**

**kāri-hol$^{u}$ कारि-हंलु । वक्रग्रीव:** adj. (f. **-hüj$^{ü}$ -हंजू**), crooked necked, wry-necked (by nature or from rheumatism, etc.). **-pàt$^{i}$ 1 पंति । पुष्पविशेष:** m. N. of a certain wild flower, described as dark in colour, with small tooth-shaped shoots at the back (**pàt$^{i}$**) (Rām. 649, 655). **-pàt$^{i}$ 2 -पंति । ग्रीवाया: पश्चाद्भागे** adv. on the back or nape of the neck (Rām. 1615). **-thod$^{u}$ -थंदु । उद्धुरकन्धर:** adj. (f. **-thüz$^{ü}$ -थंज़ू**), 'high in the neck,' one who carries his head high in public, one who occupies an honourable position and knows it (cf. Śiv. 971, 1363).

**kúr,** a paddle (L. 462) incorr. for **khūr$^{u}$ 4,** q.v.

**kūr कूर्**, see **kūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**kura 1 कुर । स्तम्भचिह्नम्, कर्पटादिचिह्नम्** f. a groove or long mark cut in a main beam of a roof to receive the edges or ends of the boardings; a dirty crease in clean cloth. **-wüṭ$^{ü}$ -वंटू । काष्ठबन्धार्थं नालिका** f. i.q. **kura 1** in the sense of a groove.

**kura 2 कुर । मीनभेद:** f. N. of a certain small fish, found only in reedy water.

**kura 3 कुर** for **kur$^{a}$ra,** q.v. **kura-ṭās कुर-टास् । तोत्त्रशब्द:** m. the crack of a whip. Cf. also **dura ta kura,** p. 239*a*, l. 24.

**kura 4 कुर**, see **khar-kura,** p. 407*a*, l. 23.

**kuri कुरि**, card. a score, twenty (W. 104); probably a borrowing from Hindī. Only mentioned by W. (104).

**kūr$^{i}$ 1 कूरि** in **kūr$^{i}$ kūr$^{i}$ atsun कूरि कूरि अचुन् । अत्यति निकटागमनम्** m.inf. to go so close up to another that the two seem, as it were, one person swallowed up in another.

**kūr$^{i}$ 2 कूरि** in **kūr$^{i}$-kōra कूरि-कोर । केवलोपवास:** m. i.q. **kōra 2,** q.v.

**kur$^{ü}$ 1 कुरू । अपक्का द्राक्षा** f. an unripe grape, a sour grape. Vinegar is made from them (El. *kur*).

**kur$^{ü}$ 2 कुरू । निस्तुषीकृतो यव:** f. husked barley, whole barley groats.

**kuru 1 कुरु** m. N. of a people of Northern India, celebrated in Hindū legend as taking a part in the great war of the Mahābhārata. In this their leader was Duryōdhana (see bel.). **-rāza -राज़** m. the king of the Kurus, Duryōdhana (K. 893). Duryōdhana was never really their king. He was a son of the king, and leader of the Kuru army in the Great War. **-yŏdd -य्वद्द्(ध)** m. war with the Kurus, fighting against the Kurus (K. 897).

**kuru 2** (? spelling) m. a measure of rice straw, consisting of 96 **bọ̆d$^{u}$** or handfuls (see p. 84*a*, l. 6) (L. 328). Perhaps by this spelling **kor$^{u}$ कंरु** is meant.

**kūr$^{u}$ 1 कूरु** or (Śiv. 537) **kūr कूर् । क्रूर:** adj. (for **2**, see **kūrun**; f. **kür$^{ü}$ कूंरू**, Gr.Gr. 20), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (W. 20, Śiv. 537, Rām. 457). Cf. **krūr$^{u}$ 2.**

**kūrū** (? spelling) m. *Villarsia nymphoides* (El. *kúrú*, 'it is very abundant in the lakes, and is used for fodder.' Cf. **khair** and **khor$^{u}$ 1**).

**kūr$^{ü}$ कूरू । कन्या** f. (sg. dat. **kōrĕ कोर्य**), a young girl, married or unmarried (El.; Gr.Gr. 20, 36, 61 declined, 62; K.Pr. 16, 83, 119; YZ. 201; Śiv. 895); a virgin (YZ. 229); a daughter (Gr.Gr. 72, 134, 136; L.V. 92; K.Pr. 25, 31, 47, 54, 62, 71, 92, 137, 164, 241; YZ. 2; W. 9, 12, 18; L. 459; Śiv. 34, 38, 432, 533, 822, 871, 1313; Rām. 115, 1086, 1177, 1597–8; K. 66, 71–2, etc.; H. v, *passim*; xii, *passim*). With suff. of indef. art. **kōrāh कोराह्** (Śiv. 34, 432; Rām. 115).

This word is also spelt **kūḍ$^{ü}$ कूडू**, and this pronunciation is common in the village dialect (H. v, 5, 12).

**kōri-boj$^{u}$ कोरि-बंजु । कूकुद:** m. the parent, guardian, or other person, who at a marriage formally and with due ceremony gives the bride to the bridegroom. **-byôl$^{u}$ -ब्योलु । कन्याबीजस्वभाव:** m. (the growth of) a girl's seed, i.e. the gradual growth in character and disposition from babyhood to maturity (compared to tender shoots, flowers, and fruit coming in order from a single seed). **kōri-dŏd कोरि-द्वद् ।** **कन्याजनयित्रीदुग्धम्** m. the milk of a woman who has borne only a daughter to whom she is giving suck. It is used as an ingredient in medicines for curing deafness. **-dad$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -दर्द्रू ।** **स्थूलाल्पकन्या** f. a girl who from the day of her birth is little and plump. **-dil -दि़ल्, -dilal -दि़लल्,** or **-dinal -दि़नल् ।** **कन्यागामी** m. one who habitually has incestuous intercourse with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 107, **-dinal**; K.Pr. 4, *horiadilh*); a term of abuse. **-dāwal -दावल् ।** **स्वकन्यागामी, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान्** m., id. (Gr.Gr. 107); also one whose daughter is unchaste. **-gūd$^{u}$ -गूदु ।** **कन्यायोनिलोलुपः** m. one who hankers after his daughter's privities, one who lusts after his own daughter (a term of abuse). **-han -हन्** f. a little girl (El., W. 113); a pet daughter (K.Pr. 70). **-hār -हार् ।** **कन्यावराटकः** f. the daughter's cowry, i.e. amongst Musalmāns a few copper coins given to each daughter to represent her share in the distribution of the family inheritance. **-khoḍ$^{u}$ -खंडु ।** **कन्यायोनिलोलुपः** m., i.q. **-gūd$^{u}$**, ab. **-khãdar -खाँदर् ।** **कन्याविवाहः** m. a daughter's marriage ceremony (which is much more expensive than that of a son) (Rām. 864). **-lag$^{a}$n -लग्न् ।** **कन्यकालग्नम्** m. the auspicious astrological moment for the marriage of a daughter. **-lĕkh -ल्यख् ।** **कन्यागालिः** f. (sg. dat. **lĕki ल्यकि**), indecent abuse alluding to a daughter or other girl, as in **kōri-dil,** etc., ab. **-mahanyuw$^{u}$ -महनिवु ।** **कन्यकात्वम्** m. the appropriate conduct of a girl, extreme modesty, modest purity. **-möj$^{ü}$ -मांजू ।** **कन्याजनयित्री** m. the mother of a girl; esp. the mother of a bride; a mother of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-môl$^{u}$ -मोलु ।** **कन्याजनयिता** m. the father of a girl; esp. the father of a bride; one who is the father of many daughters, or one who has only daughters and no sons. **-nala -नल ।** **स्वकन्याविटः** m. one who acts as pimp for his own daughter. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु ।** **कन्यावान्** m. (f. **-wājĕn̄ -वाज्यञ्,** Gr.Gr. 136), one who is a father or (f.) mother of many daughters (Gr.Gr. 134, 136); at a wedding, the father or (f.) mother of the bride.

**kür$^{ü}$ 2 कंरू ।** **अप्रसूता** f. (for **1**, see **karun 1**), a woman who has never been pregnant, a virgin; a barren woman (El. *kāir*). Cf. **kūr$^{ü}$.**

**kür$^{ü}$ 3 कंरू ।** **पक्वं दधि** f. curdled milk cooked and spiced, used as a relish with other food.

**kür$^{ü}$ 4 कंरू** f. a beam (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **kar 2.**

**kūr$^{ü}$ कूरू,** see **kūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**kŏrāba क्वराव ।** **वस्त्रभुजाग्रविशेषः** m. a kind of loose piece of embroidered cloth hanging from the front part of the sleeve of a dress. It has no use, and is worn principally by prostitutes. **-nor$^{u}$ -नंरु ।** **खण्डविशेषयुतो वस्त्रबाहुः** m. a sleeve furnished with this cloth.

**karābīn कराबीन्** قرابین **।** **अग्निप्रक्षेपणयन्त्रभेदः** f. a carbine (Italian *carabina*).

**kŏrbān क्वरबान्** قربان m. a sacrifice, victim, offering, oblation. **Yīd kŏrbān,** one of the four chief Musalmān holidays of Kashmīr (L. 268), the *'īdu'l-qurbān* or *'īdu'ẓ-ẓŏḥā*, held on the tenth day of the month *Ẕu'l-ḥijja*, in commemoration of Abraham's offering up of his son Isaac, or (according to Musalmān tradition) Ishmael. **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. to become a sacrifice, to offer oneself as a sacrifice, to throw oneself before a person as if one were a sacrificial offering (YZ. 569).

**kārubār कारुबार्** کاروبار m. business, affairs (Śiv. 1796).

**kracĕ क्रच्य,** sg. dat. of **krüṭ$^{ü}$,** q.v. s.v., and under **kroṭ$^{u}$.**

**kric क्रिच्** or **krich क्रिछ् ।** **शब्दविशेषः, कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः, सूत्रयन्त्रादिशब्दः** m. onomat. a creaking or grating sound, such as that made by the teeth against a fruitstone, or by a Persian wheel at a well, or by a spinning-wheel. **kric-kric क्रिच्-क्रिच्** or **krich-krich क्रिछ्-क्रिछ् ।** **कूपादियन्त्रशब्दः** m., id.

**karüc$^{ü}$ करंचू,** see **karuk$^{u}$,** p. 465*a*, l. 36.

**krēchĕr क्रेछ्यर्** m. trouble, pain, sorrow, affliction (mental or bodily) (Gr.M.; Rām. 208, 421, 989). Cf. **krēṭh.**

**krīḍā क्रीडा** f. play, sport. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञ्** f.inf. to play, to sport (K. 279).

**krūd क्रूद् ।** **क्रोधः** m. anger, wrath (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; L.V. 71; Śiv. 13, 18, 68, 92, 106, 118, 122, 170, etc.; Rām. 977, 982, 1514; K. 137, 561, 618, 796, 826, 903, 908, 1055); revenge (only El.). **krūda-hot$^{u}$ क्रूद-हंतु ।** **क्रोधाहतः** adj. (f. **-hüt͡sh$^{ü}$ -हंचू**), angry, wrathful, full of wrath (Gr.Gr. 136).

**krūḍ क्रूंड् ।** **वीरुद्विशेषः** m. N. of a kind of creeping plant, described as thorny and possessing a sweet-scented white flower. Cf. **dŏda-krūḍ** (p. 189*b*, l. 3) and **krĕhna-krūḍ** (p. 469*a*, l. 49).

**krūḍa-pōsh क्रूंड-पोश् ।** **कण्टकिनीवन्यलतापुष्पम्** m. the flower of this plant. **-thür$^{ü}$ -थंरू ।** **कण्टकिनी वन्यलता** f. the shrub or creeper plant itself. **-zāl -ज़ाल् ।** **कण्टकिनीवन्यलताजालम्** m. a thicket or mass of this creeper (Rām. 1252).

**krūdī क्रूदी** adj. c.g. angry, passionate, violent in temper (Gr.M.; Śiv. 537; Rām. 709, 1416, 1428, 1724, 1753).

**krūdalad** **क्रूदलद्** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **krūdaladiñ** **क्रूदलदिञ्**), angry, passionate, wrathful (W. 21, *krödalad*).

**koriadilh** (K.Pr. 4), see **kōri-dil,** p. 468*a*, l. 7.

**kārdār** **कार्दार्** کاردار m. the Hindū overseer of a village, a government official whose duty it is to collect the Mahārāja's share of the grain (El.; K.Pr. 139; L. 402, 421; H. ix, 1).

**krūdāvēṭh** **क्रूदावेठ् । क्रोधावेशः** f. (sg. dat. **krūdāvēṭhi** **क्रूदावेठि**), an attack of wrath, a fit of rage. Cf. **āvēṭh,** p. 72*a*, l. 31.

**krīḍun** **क्रीडुन् । क्रीडनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krīḍyōv** **क्रीड्योव्**), to play; esp. to play music.

**kargil** **कर्गिल् । प्रदेशविशेषः** m. N. of a town and tract of country in Baltistān forty miles east of Dras.

**kargôm$^{u}$** **कर्गोमु । ग्रामभेदः** m. N. of a village about ten miles south of Śrīnagar.

**kurī-gām** **कुरी-गाम्** m. N. of a certain village about two miles from the spot where, according to Hindū legend, Sitā descended into the earth (Rām. 1719).

**kör$^{i}$garz** **कॉरिगर्ज़्** adj. c.g. rebellious (El. *kārigarz*).

**kruh 1** **क्रुह् । क्रोशः** m. a certain measure of distance, the *kōs* of India, about two miles (Gr.Gr. 93; Rām. 536, 545–8, 600, 630, 741, 796, 885, 1070, 1301, 1601; K. 111); with suff. of indef. art. **kruhāh** **क्रुहाह्** (Rām. 1719). —**kaḍàn$^{i}$** —**कडॅनि । मरणावस्थासांमुख्यम्** m. pl. inf. to be at the point of death. **-khanḍ** **-खंड् । क्रोशमात्रम्** m. about a *kōs*, but a little less (Gr.Gr. 93).

**kruha-bọ̆d$^{u}$** **क्रुह-बॊंदु । बहवः क्रोशाः** m. several *kōs*, an indefinite large number of *kōs* (Rām. 1601, K. 193).

**kruhā-khanḍā** **क्रुहा-खंडा** or **kruhāh-khanḍāh** **क्रुहाह्-खंडाह् । क्रोशमात्रम्** m. about a *kōs*, but a little less, i.q. **kruh-khanḍ,** ab. (Gr.Gr. 93).

**kruhāh** **क्रुहाह्** m. about a *kōs* (Gr.Gr. 93). **kruhāh sāsāh,** a thousand *kōs*, an indefinite long distance (K.Pr. 45).

**kruh 2** **क्रुह्** or **kruh$^{ü}$** **क्रुहू । भक्षणे रूक्षता** f. (sg. dat. **kruhĕ** **क्रुह्य**), acridity, roughness of taste; also met. cf. **man-kruh,** s.v. **man 1,** and **kruṭh.**

**karih** **करिह् । कर्षः** m. N. of a certain weight, the fourth part of a **pal** which = about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a lb.

**kōrāh** **कोराह्**, see **kūr$^{ü}$.**

**kruhalad** **क्रुहलद् । रूक्षतायुतम्** adj. c.g. rough tasting, acrid.

**krĕhna** **क्रॆह्न** for **krĕhon$^{u}$,** in the following:—**krĕhna-braz** **क्रॆह्न-ब्रज़् । धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a large white and red grain. **-krūḍ** **-क्रूड् । धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of rice with dark-coloured straw and husk and a small white grain. **-lyūṭ$^{u}$** **-ल्यूटु । धान्यभेदः** m. N. of a kind of rice growing in marshy ground, with a small white grain. **-māz** **-माज़् । कृष्णमांसम् (यकृत्)** m. 'black flesh', the liver (El., Gr.M.). **-māz-chal** **-माज़्-छल्** f. a piece of liver (Gr.Gr. 162). **-sŏn** **-स्वन् । फलभूमिः** m. 'black gold', a dark-soiled piece of ground, valuable for orchards or fruit gardens, which is very fertile and produces plenty of valuable fruit.

**krĕhon$^{u}$** **क्रॆहॊनु । कृष्णः** adj. (f. **krĕhüñ$^{ü}$** **क्रॆहॖञ्**), black, dark-coloured (Gr.Gr. 139; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 116, *kruhun*; L. 159, *kruhun*; Śiv. 1543, 1704); morally black, black natured. —**kṭa-** (or **-kta-**) **kāl-hyuh$^{u}$** —**क्ट**(or —**क्त-**)**काल्-हिहु । अत्यन्तकृष्णवर्णः** adj. (f. **krĕhüñ$^{ü}$** — **-hish$^{ü}$** **क्रॆहॖञ्** — **-हिशू**), black like the black *kāla-kūṭa* poison swallowed by the Hindū god Śiva; hence, intensely black, jet black.

**krĕhanun** **क्रॆहनुन् । कृष्णीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krĕhanyōv** **क्रॆहन्योव्**), to become black, to be made black (Gr.Gr. 21).

**krĕhañĕr** **क्रॆहञर्** or **krĕhañār** **क्रॆहञार् । कृष्णत्वम्** m. blackness (literal or moral) (Gr.Gr. 139, **-ñĕr**).

**karāhath** **कराहथ्** کراہت **। तिक्तता** f. (sg. dat. **karā-hüts$^{ü}$** **कराहॖच़ू**), aversion, dislike, disgust, loathing, horror, abhorrence, detestation; in Kāshmīrī, usually with ref. to food.

**kröj$^{ü}$** **क्रॉजू । कुलाली** f. of **krāl,** q.v., a potter's wife, a female potter (K.Pr. 144; W. 17; H. xi, 11); **kröj$^{i}$-mās,** the aunt of a potter's wife (L.V. 47, K.Pr. 47).

**karki** **कर्कि** or **kalki** **कल्कि** m. (in Hindū mythology) N. of the tenth incarnation of the god Viṣṇu; it is yet to come. He is to appear mounted on a white horse and wielding a drawn sword as a destroyer of the wicked (Śiv. 862, **karki**). The Sanskrit form is *kalki*.

**karuk$^{u}$** **करुकु**, see p. 465*a*, l. 36.

**kŏrkoc$^{u}$** **क्वर्कॊचु । करेटुः** m. the Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo.*

**krakh** **क्रख्** or **krēkh** **क्रेख् । कोलाहलः** f. (sg. dat. **kraki** **क्रकि**), a loud noise, outcry (in fighting, from terror, or in lamentation) (cf. **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār 1**) (Gr.Gr. 6, 65, 66; H. iii, 3); an exclamation, a cry (by one person or many) (Rām. 377); met. a loud noise (e.g. the roaring of the sea) (Gr.M.); a complaint (El.). **krakh** is the form used in Śrīnagar, while **krēkh** is used elsewhere (El., H.). **-cikh** **-चिख्** or **-cīkh** **-चीख् । उच्चैः शब्दादि** f. (sg. dat. **kraki-ciki** **क्रकि-चिकि** or **-cīki** **-चीकि**), outcry and shriek, a loud outcry. —**dìñ$^{ü}$** —**दिञू । उच्चैराह्वानादिविधानम्** f. inf. to raise an outcry, to shriek out (on receiving a blow or in pain, etc.), cry aloud (Rām. 407, 949; K. 445, 600; H. v, 7; xii, 7). **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करऺञू f.inf. to shout, to roar (El., K. 232); to complain (El.). **—lāyüñ$^{ü}$** —लायऺञू f.inf. to cry out, cry aloud (Rām. 390, 1360; K. 443). **—tulüñ$^{ü}$** —तुलऺञू f.inf. to make a noise (El.); to cry out (Gr.M.).

**kraka-nād** क्रक-नाद् । कोलाहलः m. an outcry raised by a number of people; the screaming of children (Gr.M.).

**krēkh** क्रँख् । मुद्रामणिः m. (sg. dat. **krēkas** क्रँकस्), a stone set in a ring, the jewel of a ring (Rām. 609, 1249). Cf. **nūna-k°**, s.v. **nūn.**

**krēka-nadī** क्रँक-नदी । नदीविशेषः f. N. of a river in the Lār Pargana of Kashmīr. It is passed by Hindū pilgrims on the way to Harmŏkh, and *Śrāddha* offerings to the deceased are made on its banks (Rām. 245). **-nūn** -नून् । लवणभेदः m. a pure kind of crystallized salt. **-wöj$^{ü}$** -वाऺजू । ऊर्मिका f. a ring in which a stone is set.

**kārkhāndār** कार्खान्दार् (= کارخانه دار) m. the proprietor of a factory; esp. the proprietor of a shawl factory, a shawl manufacturer (El.).

**kir$^{i}$-kija-muhul$^{u}$** किरि-किज-मुहुलु । दोलायन्त्रभेदः m. 'the pestle that says "kir$^{i}$-kija", as it goes up and down'; hence, a kind of swing or merry-go-round, in which the seat goes round and round and up and down.

**krakal** क्रकल् । तारस्वरकथनशीलः m. one who is accustomed to make an uproar, a loud-voiced person.

**kôrkun** कोर्कुन् (= کارکن) । सेवाकृद्ब्राह्मणः m. a director, manager; an officer whose business it is to keep records; in Kashmīr, a Persian-knowing Brāhmaṇ employed by Government. The title dates from the time of Sulṭān Zainu 'l-'ābidīn in the 15th century. These men are by profession writers, merchants, and farmers, never soldiers (El. *kárkun*, s.v. *baṭa*; L. 302).

**kūrknī** (? spelling) m. serpent stick, *Staphylea emodi* (El.). Cf. **citra 2.**

**kurukshēth$^{a}$r** कुरुक्षेथ्र् m. (sg. dat. **kurukshētras** कुरुक्षेत्रस्), (in Hindū mythology) the traditional scene of the great battle of the Mahābhārata between the Kurus and the Pāṇḍavas. It is the plain stretching south of Ṭhānēśvar towards Pānīpat in the Eastern Panjāb. Pilgrimages were made thither from Kashmīr; cf. RT.Tr. viii, 540, 2220 (Śiv. 927).

**kārkōṭa** कार्कोट in **kārkōṭa-nāg** कार्कोट-नाग् m. N. of Nāga or sacred spring in the Pīr Pantsāl Range near the Tōshĕmaidān Pass. It takes its name from the Nāga, or snake-god, Kārkōṭa, see RT.Tr. iii, 490; II, 399 (Śiv. 1164).

**kurkoṭ$^{u}$** कुर्कटु or **kurakoṭ$^{u}$** कुरकटु । सिंहाणम् m. iron slag, the remains after melting iron (Śiv. 1563, **kurkoṭ$^{u}$**).

**kur$^{a}$koṭ$^{u}$** कुर्कटु m. rubbish, sweepings, chips, litter (Gr.M.). Probably the same word as the preceding.

**karkaṭh** कर्कठ् f. (sg. dat. **karkaṭi** कर्कटि), the sign Cancer (El. *kurukauṭ*, Śiv. 479, K. 131).

**krāl** क्राल् । कुलालः m. (the f. is **kröj$^{ü}$** क्राऺजू, q.v., and signifies either his wife, or a female potter), a potter (always a Musalmān) (El.; K.Pr. 114; L. 462; W. 17; H. xi, 10, 11). **krāla-anzan** क्राल-अऺज़न् । शालिविशेषः m. a kind of rice; cf. **anzan. -ḍabur** -डबुर् । कुलालगृहपटलम् m. the roof of a potter's house (flat and not ridged). **-kōda** -कोँद । कुलालकन्दुः f. a potter's kiln. **-khŏḍ** -खुड् । स्थानविशेषः m. N. of a quarter in Śrīnagar, near the Haba Kadal bridge, and inhabited by potters. **-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$** -म्वंडु । शाकभेदः m. a kind of vegetable, growing wild in spring in grassy places, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris* (L. 71). **-pan** -पन् । कुलालसूत्रम् m. the potter's string with which he cuts the soft vessels from the lump of earth on the wheel. **-sangür$^{ü}$** -संगऺरू । लघुपर्वतविशेषः f. N. of a hill on the south-east of the Ḍal lake near Śrīnagar. **-tsaküj$^{ü}$** -च़कऺजू । कुलालचक्रम् f. a potter's wheel. **-wān** -वान् । कुलालगृहापणः m. a potter's shop (usually his house, where he stores and sells his pots).

**krôl$^{u}$** क्रोलु m. the scab of an ulcer, i.q. **krôr$^{u}$**, q.v. (only El.).

**krūl 1** क्रूल् । तण्डुलक्रिमिः m. the weevil that breeds in husked rice (K.Pr. 183, *krul*); an insect (El. *krēl*; W. 115, *kröl*). Met. cf. **mõtsa-k.**, s.v. **mõtsh.**

**krūl 2** क्रूल् । काष्ठबन्धनम् m. the withy or twig with which firewood is tied up into a bundle. **krūla-gaṇḍ** क्रूल-गंड् । काष्ठबन्धनबन्धः m. the tying up of a bundle of firewood in this way.

**krūl 3** क्रूल् for **krūl$^{u}$**, q.v., in **krūl khārun** क्रूल् खारुन् । द्वारे चित्रारोपणम् m.inf. to set up or paint the **krūl$^{u}$** pattern.

**krūla-pach** क्रूल-पछ् । नवीनवर्षपक्षपत्रम् m. a kind of almanac of the first fifteen days of the new year, drawn up on a sheet of paper for the amusement of children. **-tsŏṭ$^{ü}$** -च़ऺटू । द्वारचित्रार्थमपूपः f. a cake offered to the household god on the occasion of the painting of the **krūl$^{u}$** pattern.

**krūl$^{u}$** क्रूलु । द्वारचित्रम् m. a kind of auspicious vine-pattern painted in whitewash on the doors and walls of a house by the women of a family on the occasion of a marriage or similar festival (Śiv. 1075–6).

**karēl** करेल् । कण्टकीशाकविशेषः f. N. of one of the *cucurbitaceæ*, *Momordica charantia* (El. *karela*).

**karēla-bọ̆ng$^{a}$r** करेल-बुंगर् f. a kind of bracelet (El.).

**kōrĕl** कोर्यल् । जातबहुकन्यः, व्यभिचारिकन्यावान् m. one who has many daughters; (in obscene abuse) one whose daughter is unchaste, or one who has incestuous connexion with his own daughter (Gr.Gr. 134; cf. **kōlal**).

**kram** क्रम् । क्रमः m. a footstep; progression (Śiv. 1754, 1851); progressive order, uninterrupted progress, series, succession; **lata-kram,** a step with the foot; hence, a kick (see **lath**).

**krama krama gālun** क्रम क्रम गालुन् । असकृत्पीडनम् m.inf. to destroy progressively; hence, to keep maltreating or worrying (a servant or the like), to do so over and over again. **-rost$^{u}$** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$** -रंछू), without order, without system (Gr.M.). **-sar** -सर् । क्षेत्रविशेषः m. old N. of a lake and village in the Div$^{a}$sar Pargana. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*kram*) of the god Viṣṇu. See RT.Tr. II, 393.

**krām** क्राम् । जातितुल्यं नाम f. a group of people known by the same title, or carrying on the same profession; nearly equivalent to, but not the same as 'caste' or 'sub-caste', a tribal section (K.Pr. 260, W. 141, L. 304), cf. RT.Tr. II, 430; a surname, a nickname, added to a man's original name by reason of his special calling, or because of some special circumstance that has occurred to him (El.; see K.Pr. 115 for examples).

**krom$^{u}$** क्रंमु in the following:—**kràm$^{i}$shĕr** क्रंमिशर् । क्षेत्रग्रामः m. N. of a sacred place and village in Yĕch Pargana.

**krami-hākh** क्रमि-हाख् । शाकः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a certain vegetable, the knol-kohl, *Brassica oleracea*, var. *caulo-rapa* (L. 72, 346, *karm ság*, *karm hak*, or *kremi hák*).

**krim** (? spelling) m. a kind of vegetable (El.; cf. **krami-hākh,** s.v. **krom$^{u}$**).

**krum** क्रुम्, (Gr.Gr. 21) **krüm$^{ü}$** क्रुमू, or (Śiv. 855), **kūrm** कूर्म् । कूर्मः m. (f. **krumiñ$^{ü}$** क्रुमिञू, q.v.), a tortoise (Śiv. 1755, 1817; Rām. 599); a crocodile (only El. *krim*). According to Hindū mythology Viṣṇu's second incarnation was that of a tortoise, which supported Mount Mandara at the churning of the ocean (cf. Śiv. 855).

**karm** कर्म् । प्राक्कृतम्, प्रेतादिक्रिया m. an action, a deed (L.V. 58, 61, 75; W. 110; Śiv. 105, 285, 1013, 1213, 1511, 1539, 1737, 1849; Rām. 1202; K. 968, 1092, 1096); often used in special senses, e.g. a deed done in a previous life, and affecting one's present life by its fruits of happiness or sorrow (Śiv. 171, 425, 1801); hence, what is fated, a man's present fate (K.Pr. 187; Śiv. 533, 1511, 1665; Rām. 208, 255, 1076, 1202, 1556); Fate, personified as a god (Rām. 581); a religious rite, the performance of religious obligations (cf. p. 244*a*, l. 26, and 244*b*, l. 27); esp. funeral rites, obsequies (Rām. 311); a pious or good action or work (Śiv. 51, 448, 598, 657, *et passim*; Rām. 67, 999; K. 7, 717, 1070). **nitĕ karm,** a continual act, an act done at regular intervals; esp. the daily obligatory rites in a Hindū household (K. 968); **nitĕ karma,** by continual action, continually, perpetually (Śiv. 1541). (In Hindūism) actions are of three kinds, good actions, sins, and actions that are partly good and partly bad (*miśra*) (Śiv. 1844).

**karma-boḍ$^{u}$** कर्म-बंडु । महाभाग्यः adj. (f. **-büḍ$^{ü}$** -बंडू), one who has a great fate, one who is very prosperous. **-bajĕr** -बज्यर् । भाग्यवृद्धिः m. great prosperity. **-hīn** -हीन् (Śiv. 1473, 1554) or **-hyūn$^{u}$** -ह्यूनु (Śiv. 1216, 1738), adj. (f. **-hīñ$^{ü}$** -हीञू), deprived of (the fruits of) former virtuous acts, luckless, one who has no good acts to his credit. **-khanḍĕth** -खंड्यथ् । दुर्दैवविलसितम् f. (sg. dat. **-khanḍĕts$^{ü}$** -खंड्यंचू), the shattering of the results of good actions done in a former life, i.e. great bad fortune. **-lēkhā** -लेखा or **-līkhā** -लीखा, f., i.q. **-r$^{a}$kh,** bel., the lines of fate on the forehead (Śiv. 1477, 1492, 1511); personified as a goddess (Śiv. 1143, 1152); a person's fate, destiny (Rām. 40, 120). **-lôn$^{u}$** -लोनु । दैवम m. fate (K.Pr. 219; Śiv. 449, 643; Rām. 120, 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768); a woman's destined fate (considered as a reward of former good actions), a husband (Śiv. 690, 822, 940, 945). **-phal** -फल् m. the fruit of good actions, the resultant fate springing from former actions (Śiv. 1241, 1828). **-r$^{a}$kh** -रख् or (L.V. 107) **karmüñ$^{ü}$ r$^{a}$kh** कर्मंञू रख् । कर्मरेखा f. (sg. dat. **-r$^{a}$khi** -रखि), the lines of fate, supposed to be inscribed by Brahmā on the forehead of the skull on the sixth night after birth and indicating the future good or evil fortune of the bearer. **-rēkhā** -रेखा or **-rīkhā** -रीखा । कर्मलेखा f., id. **-sĕd** -स्यद् f. (sg. dat. **-sĕz$^{ü}$** -स्यंज़ू), success in action; hence, the successful carrying out, or due performance of pious actions (Śiv. 1830). **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । धन्यपुरुषः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a master of (good) fate, one who is extremely prosperous.

**karam** करम् كرم m. generosity, nobleness, excellence; grace, favour, courtesy; success (El.).

**kirm** **किर्म्** کرم m. a worm. **-kash** **-कश्** کرم کش m. 'a worm-puller', a rearer of silk worms (L. 367, where it is translated 'worm-killer', as if for *kirm-kush* or **-khash** (p. 417*b*, l. 37).

**kūrm** **कूर्म्**, see **krum.**

**kirmil,** see **karmōra.**

**kirāman** **किरामन् । रोमाञ्चोद्गमः** m. horripilation, the standing on end of the hair and down of the body (from excitement, surprise, terror, etc.), thrilling, a thrill.

**kramiñĕ** **क्रमिञ**, see **namiñ.**

**krumiñ$^{ü}$** **क्रुमिञू । कमठो** f. of **krum,** q.v. a female tortoise.

**karmōra** **कर्मोर** m. ivy, *Hedera helix* (El., L. 461 *kirmil*).

**kirmri** (? spelling) f. (?) *Ficus carica* (El. *Ficus caricordes*).

**krimsi,** see **kirmizī.**

**karmishṭh** **कर्मिष्ठ्** adj. c.g. skilled, clever, diligent, hard-working; performing (good) works, very virtuous (Rām. 634).

**karāmath** **करामथ्** كرامت f. (sg. dat. **karāmüʦ$^{ü}$** **करामंचू**), a miracle (K.Pr. 86). The gender and, consequently, the declension of this word are uncertain.

**karmawān** **कर्मवान् । भाग्यवान्** adj. c.g. one who is very prosperous, one who has great good fortune (Śiv. 495); one who is wont to perform pious actions, of a pious nature (Śiv. 427, 671, 687, 1070–3).

**karmāyĕth** **कर्मायथ् । पूर्वार्जितं कर्म** f. (sg. dat. **karmāyĕʦ$^{ü}$** **कर्मायंचू**), the good or evil fate which is the result of deeds done in a former life. Cf. **karm.**

**kirmizī** **किर्मिज़ी** قرمزي adj. c.g. crimson-coloured, crimson, scarlet (L. 459, *krimsi.* In 251, L. calls the colour dark maroon).

**krôn$^{u}$ 1** **क्रोनु । परिभाषणम्** m. abusive reproach, blame giving, scolding (Rām. 754, 1785); the mutual abuse of a number of people. This word is most often used with reference to the wordy warfare of women.

**krôn$^{u}$ 2** **क्रोनु । सम्बन्ध्यादिवर्गः** m. a woman's relations through her father or through her brothers-in-law (El. a tribe, a word used by Hindū women; Gr.Gr. 12, 23; K.Pr. 236; YZ. 23; Rām. 1780). Cf. **krôn$^{u}$ 1.**

**krāni nērun** **क्रानि नेरुन् । नियमोल्लङ्घनम्** m.inf. to go outside the (custom) of the family; esp. to give more to a bride than the amount customary in the family; (of a bride) to go forth from her parent's house to live with her husband (Rām. 1036, 1586).

**krön$^{i}$-kôs$^{u}$** **क्रांनि-कोसु । बन्धुहीनः** adj. (f. **-kös$^{ü}$** **-कांसू**), removed far from the family; hence, born in a family which has no near relatives; one who has broken all connexion with his relatives. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** **-कंटू । कुलीना** f. a girl who is born in a family which has many respectable relations.

**kāran 1** **कारन्** m. a cause (see bel.) (L.V. 75, Rām. 1421, K. 174); a reason (Gr.M.; Rām. 61, 1300; K. 4); a motive, purpose; a means (L.V. 76 **kārán$^{i}$ pranavák$^{i}$,** by means of the *praṇava*, see bel.); (according to Śaiva theology) a causal deity or creator of the universe. There are three of these, viz. Brahmā (the Creator), Viṣṇu (the Preserver), and Mahēśvara or Rudra (the Destroyer), the last-named being one of the forms of Śiva (Śiv. 64, 678, 1158, 1466, 1728). There are also five causes of the universe, viz. the above three, Sadāśiva (Śiva as the lord of the manifested universe), and Īśvara, or Śiva himself. These five are represented by the *praṇava*, or mystic syllable *ōṁ*, which is said to be formed from the union of the pentad *a*, *u*, *m*, *bindu*, and *nāda* (see **bĕnd**), or, again, by the five mystic syllables *Śi*, *vā*, *ya*, *na*, and *maḥ*, which together are considered to express the same meaning as *ōṁ* (Śiv. 914, 1520). **ādi-kāran,** a first cause; **ami kārana,** for this reason (Gr.M.); **wŏtpatti-kāran,** a cause of origin, a Creator (Gr.M.).

**kāran 2** **कारन्** pl. dat. of **kār 1** and **2,** qq.v.

**karun 1** **करुन् । करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kor$^{u}$** **कोरु**; f. **kür$^{ü}$ 1** **कूरू**). In the modern language this verb is quite regular. Its regular conjugation is given in full in Gr.Gr. But in the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. there is a form **kiyĕm,** I made f. things (L.V. 81), which is parallel to the Hindī *kiyā*.

to do, perform, practise, transact (business) (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 34, 37; K.Pr. 78; YZ. 40, 41, 85, 100, 212, 233, 245, 264; W. 135; Śiv. 119, 121, 158, 324, etc.; Rām. 62, 105, 145, 234, 506, 590, 653, 954, 1030, 1342, 1671, 1781, etc.; K. *passim*; H. ii, 4, 11; iii, 8, etc.); to act (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 522, 1708, etc.; Rām. 619, 846–7, 930, 1508, etc.; K. *passim*); to keep, open (a shop), to run (a house) (K.Pr. 66); to achieve, effect, accomplish (*passim*, e.g. Rām. 608, 1702, etc.); to commit (a crime) (e.g. Rām. 27, 241, 473, 504, 968, 1215); to make, form, frame (*passim*, e.g. L.V. 17, 65, 81, 82; K.Pr. 14, 182; YZ. 41, 49, 57, 78, 93, 142, 155, 179, 193, etc.; Śiv. 32, 373, 965, 1188, 1615, 1687, 1690, etc.; Rām. 131, 323, 418, 1152, 1298, 1301, 1320, 1372, 1545, 1571, 1783, etc.; K. *passim*; H. i, 1, 3, 7, etc.); to make, create (K. 210, 577); to make, draw (a line) (Gr.M.); to avail; to render, to cause to become, to turn or change (something into) (*passim*, e.g. Śiv. 114, 339, 712, 751, 846, 859, 1013, 1016, 1018, 1030–1, 1046, 1308, 1349, 1491, 1527, etc.; Rām. 185, 279, 306, 457, 554, 744, 839, 844, 1018, 1145, 1203, 1263, etc.; K. *passim*; H. x, 7; xii, 15); to make or give (a name) (Rām. 85, 534, 1282, 1296); to make a marriage, to marry a wife (Rām. 126, 136, 324, 328, 330; H. viii, 1, 2); to make (a sound), utter (speech, etc.) (Rām. 103, 389, 789, 1611); to make an utterance, to repeat words, as in **shiwa shiwa karān,** uttering the cry of 'Śiva, Śiva' (L.V. 65); **Lál$^{i}$ Lál$^{i}$ karān,** crying out 'Lál$^{i}$, Lál$^{i}$' or 'it is Lal, it is I Lal' (L.V. 105. Similarly Śiv. 29, 75, 127, 154, 378, 434, 539, etc.; Rām. 240, 1021, 1403).

This verb is very commonly used with a substantive or adjective to form a nominal compound verb. Such so-called compounds are often hardly compounds at all, each member retaining its own meaning, as in **amal karun,** to do action (p. 28*a*, l. 9), to act, or with **pěṭh,** to act upon (a request), to comply (Gr.M.); **āradan karüñ$^{ü}$,** to do worship, to worship (p. 42*b*, l. 45) (id.); **prạkh$^{o}$ṭ$^{u}$ karun,** to make manifest. At other times the compound acquires a special meaning, as in **an karun,** to eat food (p. 29*b*, l. 21); **khabar karüñ$^{ü}$,** to inform (p. 391*a*, l. 26); **khās karith,** especially, mainly (p. 417*a*, l. 18); **mihrbönī karith,** please! Such compounds will be found under the respective substantives or adjectives which form the first member.

With an adjective signifying nationality, this verb signifies 'to speak the language of the country referred to', as in **angrīzī karun,** to do the Englishman, to speak English; **köshur$^{u}$ karun,** to play the Kāshmīrī man, to speak Kāshmīrī (El.).

**karun hyot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** करुन् ह्यंतु-मंतु । कर्तुमारब्धः adj. (f. **karüñ$^{ü}$ hěʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** करंञू ह्यंचू-मंचू), begun to be done, commenced. **—kyut$^{u}$** —कितु । करणार्थकः adj. (f. **karüñ$^{ü}$ kiʦ$^{ü}$** करंञू किचू), for being done, intended to be done, suitable to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 115).

**kár$^{i}$ kár$^{i}$** कंरि कंरि । कृत्वा कृत्वा freq. part. doing (anything) over and over again (Śiv. 349).

**kor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** कंरु-मंतु । कृतः perf. part. (f. **kür$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** कंरू-मंचू), done, made, etc., as ab.

**karon$^{u}$** करंनु or **karun$^{u}$** करुनु, fut. pass. part. to be done, necessary to be done (Śiv. 1230, 1305, 1749; Rām. 1781); that which must be done, a thing determined or predestined (Śiv. 67, 317; Rām. 1671).

**karan-grākh** करन्-ग्राख् । करणशीलः n.ag. (f. **-grākañ** -ग्राकञ्), a doer, etc., one who does, etc., habitually, as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193). **karan-hār** करन्-हार् । करणयोग्यः adj. c.g. worthy of being done, fit to be done, necessary to be done (cf. Gr.Gr. 129). **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । कारकः n.ag. (f. **-wājěñ** -वाज्यञ्), a doer, a maker, etc., as ab. (Gr.Gr. 106, 193; Śiv. 1287).

**karana karān** करन करान्, this form implies a condition of difficulty, as in **suh chuh karana karān magar wád$^{i}$ wád$^{i}$,** he works indeed, but he does it weeping (W. 87).

**karanī** करनी । कर्तव्यः impers. fut. part., c.g. necessary to be made, to be made (K. 72); necessary to be done (Gr.Gr. 111).

**karön$^{i}$** करांनि adverbial part. on doing, etc., at the time of doing, etc. (Gr.Gr. 197).

**karith** करिथ्, having done. In the old Kāshmīrī of L.V. used instead of the modern **kěth** as a suffix of the conjunctive participle, as in **hěth karith,** having taken (L.V. 12), **dith karith,** having given (id.). In nominal compounds, **karith** often gives an adverbial force, as in **sakhtī karith,** with great difficulty, by using extreme measures (Rām. 433, 909). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु, m.inf. to make out and out, to accomplish, complete (Rām. 1203, 1589; H. x, 12); cf. Hindī, *kar dēnā*. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन्, m.inf. to do, or make, completely, to finish off (L.V. 96, Śiv. 210); cf. Hindī, *kar jānā*. **—krövith** —क्रांविथ् । निःशेषेण कृत्वा conj. part. having done completely. **—thawun** —थवुन्, m.inf. to place, arrange (Śiv. 1084, 1302; Rām. 1253).

**karun 2** करुन्, i.q. **kaḍun,** q.v.

**kārun** कारुन् । क्रथनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôr$^{u}$** कोरु), to boil (something, e.g. milk, clarified butter, or other liquid) (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L. 458); to melt (lead or the like) (Gr.M.). **kôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** कोरु-मंतु । क्रथितः perf. part. (f. **kör$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** कांरू-मंचू), boiled, etc., as ab.

**karunā** करुना f. pity, tenderness, tender kindness (Śiv. 170).

**kěran** क्यरन । किरणाः m.pl. rays, beams (of the sun, etc.). Only used in pl.

**kēran 1** केरन् । स्वभावाः m.pl. the various natures of men or women (kindly, crooked, good, evil, tender, cruel, and so on) (L.V. 92).

**kēran 2** केरन् m.pl. in **kiyāmaták$^{i}$ kēran,** translated in K.Pr. 214 by 'the day of resurrection'. If the word is not the same as **kēran 1,** it may possibly be a corruption of the Arabic قرن, a conjunction of the planets.

**kŏrān** क्ररान् قرآن । म्लेच्छधर्मपुस्तकम् m. the Qur'ān, the Muslim sacred book.

**kūrun 1** कूरुन् । केशवापाय जलेन शिरोमर्दनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr$^{u}$** कूरु), to rub water into the hair to soften it before shaving the head.

**kūrun 2** कूरुन् । निष्कर्षः conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kūr$^{u}$ 2** कूरु), to gouge out, extract (e.g. the kernel of a walnut with a knife, or the eye; cf. p. 8*a*, l. 35); to loosen from the foundation, to make the foundation loose (Gr.Gr. xv). Cf. **nasakh.**

**kūrun** कूरुन् । क्रूरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kūryōv** कूर्योव्) (of someone or something previously gentle or soft) to become ruthless, cruel, fierce; to become hard. **kūryō-mot$^{u}$** कूर्यो-मतु । कठिनीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kūryē-müʦ$^{ü}$** कूर्ये-मच़ू), become fierce or hard, as ab.

**kranḍa** क्रंड । करण्डः m. a kind of large covered trunk or basket made of withies, a kind of '*khilta*'. Those used by natives of Kashmīr are a little larger than those used by English travellers, and are not covered with leather (El., K.Pr. 1, *kranḍ*). **-wôr$^{u}$** -वोरु । करण्डभेदो ऽल्पः m. a smaller kind of the same.

**krind** (L. 123) incorr. for **khrinḍ,** q.v.

**kronḍ$^{u}$** क्रंडु । करण्डः, लोहाल्पपात्रम्, लोहमयी दीपिका m. a kind of basket for holding grain made of earth or of withies; a kind of iron vessel for ladling out oil; a kind of lamp-post or iron torch holder, on the top of a pole or tripod. Cf. **lashi-kronḍ$^{u}$,** s.v. **lāsh$^{i}$.**

**krünḍ$^{ü}$** क्रंडू । कंडोलः f. (sg. dat. **kranjĕ** क्रंज्य), a kind of large basket made of withies; esp. used at weddings and similar festivities for holding the cooked food in quantities (L. 24; H. v, 7). **—zālüñ$^{ü}$** —ज़ालंञ़ू । काष्ठमयदीपिकाप्रज्वालनम् f.inf. to light fires of wood in earthen pots elevated on tripods at festivals or in times of rejoicing (such as welcoming the arrival of some great person). Cf. **kronḍ$^{u}$.**

**kranga** क्रंग or **krangūs** क्रंगूस् । वराटकभेदः m. a kind of cowry, long in shape and with no back.

**kranjĕ** क्रंज्य, see **krünḍ$^{ü}$.**

**kranjol$^{u}$** क्रंजलु । कण्डोलविशेषः m. a kind of basket made of withies not closely woven together, so that it has numerous interstices. It is used for carrying vegetables, roots, or the like (El., K.Pr. 115). Cf. **kranzul$^{u}$.** **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । अति कार्श्यम् m.inf. to become such a basket; met. to be reduced to a skeleton through sickness.

**kranjali pỗn$^{u}$ sārun** क्रंजलि पोञु सारुन् । प्रयत्ननैष्फल्यम् m.inf. to carry water in such a basket; hence, to be employed on fruitless labour.

**krēnkh** क्रेंख्, see **krē̃kh.**

**karnikh** कर्निख् । नासामूलम् f. (sg. dat. **karniki** कर्निकि), the root of the nose (below the centre of the forehead).

**karanēshŏrī** करणेश्वरी f. the goddess over each sense or organ of the body; in the plural, the total of these goddesses, the sum of the senses, the vital principles (Śiv. 1493).

**krônt$^{u}$** क्रोंतु, see **krō̃t$^{u}$.**

**krints** (L. 113) incorr. from **khrī̃ʦh,** q.v.

**karnāv 2** कर्नाव् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. (for **1,** see p. 465*a*, l. 47), N. of a tract of country in the Uttar Pargana of Kashmīr, lying between the River Kishĕngangā and the Kājnāg Range, the ancient Karṇāha or Karṇāḍha. In it is the ancient Tīrtha or bathing place of Shĕrdi, sacred to the goddess Śāradā. See RT.Tr. viii, 2485, and II, 405.

**karnöv$^{i}$** कर्नोवि । कैवर्तः m. the boatman of a free ferry boat, see **kar-nāv 1,** p. 465*a*, l. 47 (El. *karanāv*).

**karanāwun** करनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **karanôw$^{u}$** करनोवु), caus. of **karun,** q.v. in all its senses (Gr.Gr. 170); to cause to make or do (Gr.M.; Śiv. 735, 740, 1859, 1876); to cause to be made or done (Śiv. 1309, 1315, 1467, 1648, 1693, 1749, 1816, 1877; Rām. 589; K. 454, 951, 957, 990; H. x, 13; xii, 24); to cause to ejaculate (Śiv. 127, 1915).

**karunāwatār** करुनावतार् । करुणावतारः m. one who out of tender pity has become incarnate, a title of the Deity (Śiv. 152, 316, 415, 1569, 1576, 1840).

**karanāwawun$^{u}$** करनाववुनु n.ag. (f. **karanāwavüñ$^{ü}$** करनाववंञ़ू), one who causes to do or to be done (Śiv. 247), etc., see **karanāwun.**

**karnay** कर्नय् (= قرنای) । भेरी f. a musical horn; the largest brass trumpet that sounds the bass; a trumpet, bugle, clarion, etc. (K. 1009).

**kranz** क्रंज़् । कंकालः m. a skeleton (? YZ. 423, Rām. 477).

**kranzul$^{u}$** क्रज़ुलु m. a reed basket (Śiv. 1592). Cf. **kranjol$^{u}$.**

**kariñ** करिञ् । लेपकयन्त्रम् f. a mason's or plasterer's trowel (El. *karin* m.; Gr.Gr. 120, f.).

**karüñ$^{ü}$ hĕʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** करंञ़ू ह्यंछ़ू-मंछ़ू, see **karun hyot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** p. 473*a*, l. 38.

**karüñ$^{ü}$ kiʦ$^{ü}$** करंञ़ू किछ़ू, see **karun kyut$^{u}$,** p. 473*a*, l. 40.

**krapā** क्रपा or **krĕpā** क्रेपा f. compassion, favour (shown to a person), tenderness, mercy, loving-kindness (Śiv. 626, 629, 1487, 1636); **krĕpāyi-kin$^{i}$,** through kindness; hence, kindly (do so-and-so), please! (Gr.M.). Cf. **dayĕ-krapā,** p. 266*a*, l. 18.

**kraph** क्रफ् । छन्तनम् m. (sg. dat. **krapas** क्रपस्), chopping, cutting, cutting off, esp. used for cutting wood, or for cutting food with the teeth in the act of eating; cf. **krĕph.** **kraph-kraph** क्रफ्-क्रफ् । भक्षणशब्दानुकारः m. onomat. the noise made by the jaws in eating, champing, as in **kraph kraph karith khyon$^{u}$**, to make a noise with the jaws in eating.

**krāph** क्राफ् । काष्ठभङ्गशब्दः m. onomat. (sg. dat. **krāpas** क्रापस्), the noise of the breaking of wood or similar substance, 'crack.'

**krĕph** कृ॑फ् । कृन्तनम्, बालादिकृन्तनशब्दः m. (sg. dat. **krĕpas** कृ॑पस्), cutting (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair (Gr.Gr. 123); (onomat.) the noise of such cutting, 'clip,' 'snip'; cf. **kraph.** **krĕph-krĕph** कृ॑फ्-कृ॑फ् । बालादिकृन्तनशब्दः m. onomat. the noise made by such cutting, 'clip, clip,' 'snip, snip.'

**krapan** क्रपन् । कृपणः m. a miser, one who is mean and niggardly. Cf. **krupun$^{u}$**.

**krupun** कृपुन् । कर्तनम् conj. (1 p.p. **krup$^{u}$** कृ॑पु), to cut (with scissors, e.g. cloth or the hair) (Gr.Gr. 21); to scrape (only El.).

**krupun$^{u}$** कृपुनु or **krupyun$^{u}$** कृपिनु । कृपणः adj. (f. **krupiñ$^{ü}$** कृपिञू), niggardly, miserly, one who grudges even necessary expenditure, mean (Gr.Gr. 139). Cf. **krapan.**

**krupañĕr** कृपञर् (Gr.Gr. 139) or **krupiñār** कृपिञार् । कृपणत्वम् m. miserliness, niggardliness.

**karpūr** कर्पूर् m. camphor (Śiv. 47). **karpūra-gauram** कर्पूर-गौरम्, the initial words of a Sanskrit *mantra* or mystic formula sacred to Śiva (Śiv. 211).

**kirpārömī** किर्पारांमी adj. c.g. of or belonging to Kirpārām, the boat-loving Sikh Governor of Kashmīr (1825–31). —**capa** —चप m. fancy strokes in rowing, so named by boatmen in honour of Kirpārām (L. 382, *kirparámi chappr*), and said to have been invented by him. The following are some of these fancy strokes, the rowers all keeping time together:— the handles of the paddles (**capa**) are caused to strike the gunwale at every third stroke; the paddles are thrown out as far as possible and noisily smacked flat on the water at the third stroke; or at each third stroke the blade is struck by the hand, or a salaam is made; or the third stroke is made soft and swishing, distinct from the two vigorous strokes that preceded it (see *Pioneer Mail* for September 30, 1910).

**krapūs** क्रपूस् । सशब्दभङ्गः, चूर्णनम् m. breaking with the sound of a snap (e.g. of a bone or a piece of wood) (cf. **krāph**); the act of reducing to small fragments or to powder.

**kāri-pát$^{i}$** 1 and 2 कारि-प॑ति, see **kör$^{ü}$ 1.**

**kr$^{a}$r** क्र्‌र् m. the wild white rose, *Rosa Brunonis* (El., *krúr*; L. 459, *krir*, a dog-rose).

**kreri** (? spelling) N. of a certain plant eaten in time of famine (L. 71).

**krīr$^{i}$** क्रीरि, etc., see **krūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**krôr$^{u}$** क्रोरु । भाण्डस्थान्नाद्यग्रभागः, विस्फोटनवीनत्वक् m. the scab or crust on a sore or wound (El. also *król*, i.e. **krôl$^{u}$**; Gr.Gr. 12); the scum or skin that rises on the top of a vessel containing food. —**bĕhun** —व्यॆहुन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वङ्निषीदनम् m.inf. scab to form on a sore. —**tulun** —तुलुन् । विस्फोटनवीनत्वगुत्थापनम् m.inf. to raise the scab from a sore; met. to raise the covering from over something hidden, to divulge a secret, to reveal a hidden matter.

**krör$^{ü}$** क्रा॑रू । गोरसपूपः f. a kind of cake made of inspissated milk and buttermilk mixed. It is eaten cooked in oil. Cf. **maĭshĕ-k°**, s.v. **mūsh$^{i}$**.

**krūr$^{u}$ 1** क्रूरु or **kyūr$^{u}$** क्यूरु (for ***kryūr$^{u}$** क्र्यूरु) । कूपः m. [sg. dat. **krūris** क्रूरिस्, **krīris** क्रीरिस् (K. 836, 838), or **kīris** कीरिस्; ag. **krūr$^{i}$** क्रूरि, **krīr$^{i}$** क्रीरि or **kīr$^{i}$** कीरि; abl. **krēri** क्रेरि (K. 836, 839) or **kēri** केरि], a well (Gr.Gr. 18, 19; K.Pr. 256; L. 464 and W. 12, *krur*; Śiv. 1026, 1629). The form **krūr$^{u}$** is mostly used by Hindūs, and **kyūr$^{u}$** by Musalmāns.

**krūr$^{i}$-bal** क्रूरि-बल् or **krīr$^{i}$-bal** क्रीरि-बल् । कूपाश्रयः m. the ground round a well (Gr.Gr. 165).

**krīr$^{i}$-bal** क्रीरि-बल् । कूपस्थानम् m., see **krūr$^{i}$-bal**, ab. **-carkh** -चर्ख् । कूपयन्त्रम् (sg. dat. **-carkas** -चर्कस्), the windlass or pulley over a well over which the well-rope passes. **-dayuth** -दयुथ् । कूपाधिष्ठातृदेवः m. (sg. dat. **-dayĕtas** -दयतस्), the tutelary deity of a well, supposed to remain hidden therein and to guard the water. **-pahī** -पही । कूपनेमिः f. the framework over a well to which the rope is attached. **-ṭsôk$^{u}$** -च़ोकु । वीनाहः m. the (wooden) cover of a well. **-sag** -सग् । कूपवारिसेकः m. irrigation (usually of a vegetable garden) from a well. **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु । कूपपानीयम् m. well-water (El.; Gr.Gr. 73; W. 115, *krariwoni*).

**krūr$^{u}$ 2** क्रूरु । क्रूरः adj. (f. **krūr$^{ü}$** क्रूरू), cruel, fierce, ferocious, harsh, pitiless, ruthless (L.V. 27), i.q. **kūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**karār** करार् قرار m. fixedness, fixity, permanence; consistency, stability, firmness, constancy; quietude, quiet, peace; patient waiting, patience; settlement, determination, confirmation; agreement, engagement (Gr.M.): reality, certainty, truth. —**hyon$^{u}$** —ह्योनु । प्रतीक्षणम् m.inf. to wait patiently.

**karāra 1** करार adj. c.g. fixed, firm, settled, established; (of health) sound, strong, hearty (Gr.M.).

**karāra 2** करार in **karāra karāra** करार करार । शनैः शनैः adv. very slowly, gradually and slowly.

**karĕr** कर्यर् । अप्रसूतिकात्वम् m. the condition of never having born children, the condition of any female up to the time she bears her first child. See **kür$^{u}$ 2.**

**korr** (? spelling) m. a glove (El.).

**karōr** करोर् or **kŏrōr** क्करोर् । कोटिः card. ten millions, a crore (El. *karór*; Gr.Gr. 80; Śiv. 619, 731, 908); **karōr sūrĕ** (pl.) (Śiv. 904–5) or **karōra-sūrĕ** (sg.) (Śiv. 936, 1155; K. 449, 881) ten million suns. **ka(kŏ)rōra-bod$^{u}$** क(क्क)रोर-वंदु । कोटिशः adj. in tens of millions, in crores, unnumbered (W. 164, Rām. 1415, **ka°**).

**kur$^{a}$ra** कुरर् । प्राजनम् m. (in comps. this word sometimes takes the form **kura 3,** q.v.), a whip, a horse-whip, an ox-whip (K.Pr. 187); esp. a long whip made of pliant branches of the vine, with which gardeners frighten away birds during the vintage. Its crack is very loud (El.).

**kūrĕr** कूर्यर् । क्रूरता m. fierceness, ferocity, see **kūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**krārun** क्रारुन् । मृद्गन्धः m. the earthy smell of newly-baked earthenware pots, such as is observed in a potter's house. **krāran-phakh** क्रारन्-फख् । तैलादिपाकजो दुर्गन्धः m. (sg. dat. **-phakas** -फकस्), the stink of boiling oil or the like.

**krīris** क्रीरिस्, see **krūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**kŏrōryum$^{u}$** क्करोर्युमु ord. (f. **kŏrōrim$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्करोरिमू), ten-millionth (Gr.Gr. 80).

**krís,** see **kratsh 3.**

**kīris** कीरिस्, see **krūr$^{u}$** or **kyūr$^{u}$.**

**kurs$^{i}$** कुर्सि کرسی f. a chair (Gr.M.).

**kuris** कूरिस् (cf. کرسی) f. a chair; a foundation. The only authority for this word is El. Probably instead of 'foundation' we should read 'plinth'.

**kȧrish** कंरिश् । कर्षूः f. (among Hindūs) a line of flour or meal drawn by the performer of the *Anvaṣṭakā śrāddha* ceremony a year after the death of his father or other relative. The *Anvaṣṭakā* is the ninth day of one of the four months Āgrahāyaṇa, Pauṣa, Māgha, and Phālguna (or, according to others, of one of the first three of these).

**krashi-bal** क्रशि-बल् । प्रदेशभेदः m. N. of a tract on the western outskirts of the city of Śrīnagar.

**krĕshim** क्रेशिम् । तृणविशेषः f. N. of a certain fibre plant, *Iris ensata* (L. 68, *krishm*; El. *krishún, Iris pseudacorus*). It grows wild on river banks, and besides being used for making ropes, is eaten by sheep. It has bright blue flowers. **krĕshimi-raz** क्रेशिमि-रज़् । तृणभेदकृता रज्जुः f. a rope made of this fibre. These ropes serve many purposes in agriculture, but the fibre is not very durable (L. 69).

**krēshun** क्रेशुन् । गृध्नता conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kryūsh$^{u}$** क्र्यूशु), to long for, covet, be eager to possess (YZ. 21).

**kríshún,** see **krĕshim.**

**kṙushn** कृष्ण् adj. black, dark. As subst. m. Krishna (Skt. *kṛṣṇa*), N. of the eighth incarnation of the Hindū god Viṣṇu (Śiv. *passim*, K. *passim*); also a common Hindū proper name, e.g. that of the author of Śiv. (Śiv. 28, etc.).

**krēshĕwun$^{u}$** क्रेशवुनु n.ag. (f. **krēshĕvüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**), one who eagerly longs for anything, one who ardently desires (YZ. 8).

**krüs$^{\ddot{u}}$-kamür$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्रूसू-कमंरू । आक्रोशनम् f. vituperation, repeatedly cursing some one else (on the occasion of loss of money or similar calamity).

**krot$^{u}$** क्रंतु in **krot$^{u}$-krot$^{u}$** क्रंतु-क्रंतु । अव्यक्तशब्दः m. an indefinite or inarticulate sound issuing from the mouth, esp. the twittering of birds, or the munching sound of eating.

**kroṭ$^{u}$** क्रंटु । क्षीणः adj. (f. **krüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** क्रंटू) (of a rational being) thin (naturally), wasted away (by disease).

**krō̃t$^{u}$** क्राँतु (in **āra-krō̃t$^{u}$**, p. 40*b*, l. 50), adj. (f. **krō̃ts$^{\ddot{u}}$** काँचू), overcome (by pity or other feeling).

**krout** (? spelling) N. of a certain fish found in Kashmīr (L. 158), ? **khō̃ṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

**krut$^{u}$** क्रुतु । अनिष्टः adj. (f. **kruts$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्रुचू), unpleasant, not liked (of a quality, thing, or action).

**krüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2** क्रंटू । यवतृणादिचूर्णम् f. (for **1,** see **kroṭ$^{u}$**; sg. dat. **kracĕ** क्राच्य), chaff, chopped straw, chopped stalks of plants such as linseed (cf. **ȧl$^{i}$shi-k°,** p. 25*a*, l. 6), used for mixing with mud for plaster.

**kartā** कर्ता m. (sg. dat. **kartāhas** कर्ताहस्, Śiv. 317), a doer (Gr.M.); a maker, a creator (Śiv. 317, 911); a proprietor, master, head of a house or association. Cf. **hartā-kartā,** p. 351*a*, l. 15; **nyāyĕ-kartā,** a doer of justice (Gr.M.).

**kȧrt$^{i}$** कंर्ति । कर्माधिकारी m. a manager, chief administrator; esp. [in a Hindū religious act, such as a sacrificial oblation, funeral offering (*śrāddha*) or the like], the superintending official.

**kurta** कुर्त کرتہ m. a kind of tunic (K.Pr. 124). Cf. **kurt$^{i}$.**

**kūrta** कूर्त m. a measure of length, six **gaz,** each of which is about ½ an inch longer than an English yard (El.).

**kurt$^{i}$** कुर्ति (= کرتی) । वस्त्रविशेषः f. a kind of long quilted overcoat reaching to the knees. Cf. **kurta.**

**krath** क्रथ् f. (sg. dat. **krüts$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्रंचू), a writing, a composition (Gr.M.).

**kraṭh** क्रठ् । निगिलनशब्दानुकरणम् onomat. m. the sound made in swallowing food, the noise of a gulp; cf. **krith** and **kruth** 1 and 2. —**kaḍun** —कडुन् । यावत्तृप्तिभोगः m.inf. to withdraw the sound of gulping, to have eaten to repletion, to be satiated; met. to have all that one desires of property, wealth, or the like. —**karith** —करिथ् । निगिलनशब्दानुकारं कृत्वा adv. having made a gulping sound, (to eat, etc.) with a gulping sound.

**krēṭh** क्रेठ् । क्लेशः m. (sg. dat. **krēṭhas** क्रेठस्), trouble, pain, worry (mental or bodily).

**krith** क्रिथ् onomat. m. in **krith kaḍun** क्रिथ् कडुन् । कण्ठमात्रस्वरोत्पादनम् m.inf. to make a slight sound in the throat (e.g. the sound of swallowing). Cf. **kraṭh** and **kruth** 1 and 2.

**krŏtha** 1 क्रुथ । अङ्गक्लेशः m. ache or pain in the limbs (e.g. from rheumatism or from excessive weariness on a journey).

**krŏtha** 2 क्रुथ । कुल्माषः m. a kind of vetch, *Dolichos uniflorus* or *biflorus*, the *kulthī* or *kurthī* of India; (?) the *krotha* of L. 75, a medicinal plant used in renal calculus.

**kruth** 1 क्रुथ् । पक्षिशावशब्दः onomat. m. the cheeping of a young bird; cf. **kraṭh**, **krith**, and **kruth** 2. **-kruth** -क्रुथ् । पक्षिशावशब्दः m., id.

**kruth** 2 कृथ् । मन्दशब्दः onomat. m. a very slight sound uttered by any animate being. Cf. **kraṭh**, **krith**, and **kruth** 1.

**kruṭh** कृठ् f. acridity, an acrid taste. Cf. **dᵃha-kruṭh**, p. 198*a*, l. 28, **kaṭh** 3 and **kruh** 2.

**krūtha** क्रूथ । अङ्गभङ्गः m. the breaking to pieces of the limbs (e.g. from a fall from a height, or from a merciless beating).

**krūṭhᵘ** क्रूठु । कठोरः, क्लेशदः adj. [m. sg. dat. **krīṭhis** क्रीठिस्, abl. **krēṭhi** क्रेठि (Śiv. 333); f. sg. nom. **krǖṭhᵘ̈** क्रूठू or **krīṭhᵘ̈** क्रीठू, dat. **krēchĕ** क्रेछ्य], hard, severe (e.g. a sickness); hard, rough-mannered, bearish (K.Pr. 148; Śiv. 333, 769) (cf. **mana-k°**, s.v. **man 1**); obtainable with great difficulty, to be found only after much labour (L.V. 51–4, 80; YZ. 386); painful, giving pain, difficult, hard (e.g. a road, or a grief) (Śiv. 842, 1630; Rām. 419, 517, 1010, 1430, 1489, 1751); often contrasted with **myūṭhᵘ**, sweet, e.g. Rām. 1430, 1489, 1751.

**krēṭhun** क्रेठुन् । कर्कशीभावः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **krēṭhyōv** क्रेठ्योव्), to be hard, unyielding (of some material object); to be hard, inflexible in character (of a person).

**kārtikh** कार्तिख् or **körtikh** कॅर्तिख् । कार्त्तिकमासः m. (sg. dat. **kārtikas** कार्तिकस्), N. of a month, the Skt. *kārttika*, October–November (K.Pr. 128; W. 107, *kārttik*; Śiv. 470; Rām. 205).

**kruta-karm** कृत-कर्म् m. (a Skt. compound) an action done, esp. (among Hindūs) a deed done in a former life, affecting one's good or evil fate in the present life (Śiv. 1511).

**kārtikiy** कार्तिकिय् m. N.P., in Skt. Kārttikēya or Skanda, the Mars or god of war in Hindū mythology. He was the son of Śiva, but without the direct intervention of any woman (K. 820).

**kartal** कर्तल् । खड्गः f. (sg. dat. **kartali** कर्तलि or **kartüjᵘ̈** कर्तजू, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of sword, small in size (El. m.; L.V. 62, 88; YZ. 278).

**kartūl** m. business, profession (El. perhaps a misprint for *kartūt*, i.e. **kartūth**, q.v.).

**kraṭun** क्रटुन् or **krĕṭun** कृटुन् (Gr.Gr. xv) । कार्श्यम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kraṭyōv** क्रट्योव्), to become thin (of someone or something formerly stout or thick). **kraṭyō-motᵘ** क्रट्यो-मंतु । कृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **kraṭyē-mütsᵘ̈** क्रट्ये-मंचू), become thin, as ab.

**kīrtanā** कीर्तना f. mention, report, description (Śiv. 47); celebrating, praising (Śiv. 107).

**kurtüñᵘ̈** कुर्तंञू । संव्यानभेदः f. a kind of inner garment, said to be common in the Panjāb (El. *kurtin*). **kurtañĕ-nürᵘ̈** कुर्तञ-नरू, the sleeve of such a coat (K. 419).

**krutārth** कृतार्थ् adj. having attained one's desire, having accomplished one's object, satisfied, contented (K. 933).

**kartūth** कर्तूथ् । व्यवहारः, संबन्ध्यवश्यदेयम् m. (sg. dat. **kartūtas** कर्तूतस्), business, duty, obligation (Rām. 812); profession; conduct, behaviour (Gr.M., Rām. 1519); a course of conduct, a series of actions (K. 840); esp. (in Hindū marriage ceremonies) the obligatory gifts sent to the bride's relations, or the business of giving the dowry, or the like. Cf. **kartūl**.

**kraṭawôlᵘ** क्रटवोलु m. a miller (only El.), i.q. **graṭa-wôlᵘ**, p. 305*a*, l. 5.

**kratsh** 1 क्रछ् । कृत्तिका (sg. dat. **kratsi** क्रचि), N. of a certain lunar mansion, in Skt. *Kṛttikā*, the Pleiades. It contains six stars.

**kratsi-kūrᵘ̈** क्रचि-कूरू । कृत्तिकातारा f. (pl. nom. **-kōrĕ** -कोर्य), a daughter of Kṛttikā, N. of any one of the six stars of Kṛttikā. The pl. is used to signify the entire constellation.

**kratsh** 2 क्रछ्, **kritsh** क्रिछ्, or **krĕtsh** कृछ् । शाकभेदः f. N. of a certain plant, a green spiny potherb which grows spontaneously on grassy ground, prob. *Cousinia Thomsonii*, Clarke. This is a thistle-like plant, the leaves of which together with the spines are eaten by villagers as spinach in spring, when they are young and tender. Later on the shoots become woody and the spines very formidable (El. *krits*).

**kratsi-kamür$^{ü}$ क्रछि-कमंरू । कण्टकभेदाल्पशाखा** f. one of the spines among the flowers of this herb; met. anything extremely thin or slender. **-koṇḍ$^{u}$ -कंडु । तृणविशेषकण्टकः** m., id. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु । कृशबालकः** m. (f. **-küṭ$^{ü}$ -कंटू**), a boy (or girl) who is lean and thin for want of proper nourishment. **-kaṭh -कठ् । निष्पिता** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a child who is lean and wasted for want of proper nourishment; hence, met. an orphan. **-pōsh -पोश् । तृणविशेषपुष्पम्** m. the flower of this plant. The flowers appear among the above spines.

**kratsh 3 क्रछ्, kritsh क्रिछ्, or krĕtsh क्रेंछ् । शोधनद्रव्यम्** f. N. of a certain plant of the yam species, *Dioscorea deltoides*. It is used in medicine as a diuretic, and its tubers are used to provide a soap for cleaning wool (L. 75, 78, *krits*; El. *knis* or *kris*); the word is also used for the cleansing material itself. **-mūl -मूल् । कण्टकारीविशेषमूलम्** m. the tuber of this plant, used as ab.

**krotsh$^{u}$ क्रंछु । दर्विभेदः** m. a kind of iron shovel with a long handle, used for drawing out coals from a fireplace. It is also used as a griddle; cf. **gula-gula-k.**, p. 284*b*, l. 32 and **nāra-k.**, s.v. **nār 1** (L. 464, *krúts*). **—lāgun —लागुन् । दोषप्रत्यारोपणम्** m.inf. to retort fault-finding by fault-finding, to repay an accusation by a counter-accusation.

**krátsh$^{i}$-ashud क्रंछि-अशुद् । नेत्रौषधविशेषः** m. a certain medicine used for the eyes when inflamed in the hot season. **-wor$^{u}$ -वंरु । पूपविशेषः** m. shovel-cake, a kind of cake made of rice-flour cooked on a shovel, a griddle-cake.

**krütsh$^{ü}$ क्रंछू । दर्विः** f. a ladle, a large spoon, a brazen or iron cooking ladle (El. *krats*). **—khĕñ$^{ü}$ —ख्यंञू । अन्त्यकालिकभोजनप्रतिग्रहणम्** f.inf. 'to eat the ladle'. When a Kāshmīrī Hindū is at the point of death a ladle is put into his hand, and from it food and other gifts are given to some outcaste Brāhmaṇa. The acceptance of this food is called 'eating the ladle'.

**kar$^{a}$tsh करछ् । शयनपटभेदः** m. a sheet for lying on.

**krāv क्राव् । कृष्यारम्भः** f. the harvesting, usufruct, or collection of crops, fruit, flowers, etc. (YZ. 31, 254; Śiv. 269, 526, 1720, 1801); the final reaping of a harvest (K.Pr. 247); the village festival on the first day of spring, on which farmers commence to plough their fields for the new crop (Paṇḍit's explanation of *kṛṣyârambhaḥ*).

**krēv** (? spelling and gender), the European Common Tern, *Sterna hirundo* (L. 123, *kreu*, by which *krēv* is probably meant).

**krôw$^{u}$** (W. 12) incorr. for **khrôw$^{u}$**, q.v.

**karēwa करेव** (? spelling) m. a plateau or raised plain; esp. one of the six large cultivated plateaux in the Kashmīr Valley (El. *karewah*, q.v. for particulars). The word is said to be of Persian origin (cf. RT.Tr. II, 425), but this is very doubtful. It does not occur in Persian dictionaries. The true Kāshmīrī word for these plateaux is **wuḍar**, q.v. (L. 320).

**kaurav कौरव्** or **kōrav कोरव्** m. a man of the Kuru tribe (see **kuru 1**); in pl. N. of one of the opposing parties in the great war of the Mahābhārata, the other party being the Pāṇḍavs (Śiv. 1328; K. 533, 546–7, 699, 895, 899, 904, 1035).

**krāwun क्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **krôw$^{u}$ क्रोवु**), to do, to make (Gr.Gr. xvi). Cf. **karith krövith**, p. 473*b*, l. 29.

**karwāna करवान** (= کاروان) m. a caravan (El., K.Pr. 84, W. 139).

**karawun$^{u}$ करवुनु । कुर्वन्** n.ag. (f. **karavüñ$^{ü}$ करवंञू**), one who does or makes, a doer, a maker, etc., in all the meanings of **karun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 105, 192; Śiv. 63, 196, 215, 282, 598, 645, 737, 852, 858–9, 1018, 1421, 1507, 1520, 1523, 1888; K. 200, 218, 386, 400, 402, *et passim*).

**karawañ करवञ् । करणभृतिः** f. wages for doing or making (Gr.Gr. 129).

**karawöñ$^{i}$ करवांञि । जातिभेदः** m.pl. N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas living in Śrīnagar.

**kar-waṭiñ कर्-वटिञ् । वप्रादिचेष्यपङ्क्तेष्टिकादिः** f. (in a wall or fence) the portion made of hard mud or bricks.

**kray 1 क्रय् । क्रिया** f. a deed, an action; esp. a religious performance, a religious rite, such as a *śrāddh*, etc.; (according to El.) alms, esp. in connexion with the dead (El. *krai*, K.Pr. 115).

**kray 2 क्रय् । धान्यादिविशेषः** f. grain which has fallen to the ground at the time of reaping, and which springs up spontaneously in the following year; esp. self-sown rice (L. 334, *kre*).

**krāy क्राय् । कटाहः** f. an iron boiling-pan, a cauldron (El. *kvái*).

**krayĕ क्रय्य । प्रेतक्रियाः** f. the daily religious rites performed in a family for ten days after a death. The word is sing., and the plur., which is the same in form, is used in the same sense. Cf. **kray 1** (L. 263, *kari*).

**kriy 1 क्रिय्** f. an act, action, i.q. **kriyā** (L.V. 63); esp. a good work, a holy action, a ceremonial act of religion, or the like (L.V. 63, K. 454).

**kriy 2 क्रिय्** adj. c.g. used —°, a doer, a maker, as in **sarwa-kriy,** the maker of all things, the Creator (L.V. 59).

**kriyā क्रिया** f. an act, action (Gr.M., Śiv. 1754). Cf. **kriy 1.**

**kirāy किराय्** (= كرايه) । **निवासस्थानादिशुल्कः** f. hire, rent (of a house, a boat, or the like) (El. *kirāi*; Gr.M.; *khar kirāy*, hire due for the services of an ass, K.Pr. 104); fare, hire, freight (**ḍākūc$^{u}$ kirāy,** the postage of a letter, Gr.M.). **—hĕñ$^{u}$ —ह्यंञू** f.inf. to borrow (*sic.* El.).

**kirāyĕ-cīr$^{i}$ किराय-चीरि** । **निवासस्थानादिशुल्कचीरिका** f. the document fixing the rent of a house, a lease (Gr.M.). **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यांनु** m.inf. to take on lease or on hire (Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to take on hire, in phrases such as **nāv chĕh kirāyĕ karūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** a boat must be taken on hire (Gr.M.).

**kūry कूर्य्,** see **kōr.**

**kirāyidār कितायिदार्** كرايدار m. (f. **kirāyidārĕñ कितायिदार्यंञ्**), a lease-holder, the tenant (of a house, etc.) (Gr.M.).

**kryūr$^{u}$ क्र्यूरु,** see **krūr$^{u}$ 1.**

**kryūsh$^{u}$ क्र्यूशु,** see **krēshun.**

**karyut$^{u}$ कर्युतु** । **प्रेतौर्ध्वदैहिकक्रियाकर्ता** m. a performer of the *krayĕ* ceremony, see **krayĕ.**

**kar$^{a}$z करज़्** قرض । **ऋणम्** m. a debt, money borrowed (Gr.M., K.Pr. 157). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** m.inf. to lend money, to give credit, become a creditor (Rām. 1312). **—tulun —तुलुन्** । **क्रमश ऋणग्रहणम्** m.inf. to borrow money gradually, or by instalments. **—tsaṭun —ज़टुन्** । **ऋणसंग्रहणम्** m.inf. to borrow money, to incur debt.

**kirza** (? spelling, gender, and number), water insects found in flooded fields (L. 80). The word looks like a plural of some word like **kirz$^{\ddot{u}}$.** Cf. **krūl 1.**

**kar$^{a}$zdār करज़्दार्** । **ऋणप्रयोक्ता, ऋणग्राहकः** c.g. one who lends another money, a creditor; one who takes a loan, a debtor (Gr.M.).

**kar$^{a}$zkhāh करज़्खाह्** قرضخواه m. a creditor a dun (Gr.M.).

**kas 1 कस्,** see **kyāh.**

**kas 2 कस्** كس m. someone, anybody; a person, an individual; cf. **bē-kas,** without anyone, friendless, forlorn (Śiv. 190). This word is often used with Persian numerals, as in **yak kas,** one person, **dū kas,** two persons (K.Pr. 118, 240; W. 156).

**kas 3** in **kas kokar** (L. 459), see **khas 3.**

**kā̃s काँस्** m. the larger wooden mortar in which grain is bruised (El.). Cf. **kanz.**

**k$^{a}$sa क़स** m. (another form of **kissa,** q.v.) a story, tale, narration (Gr.M.; Śiv. 117, 653).

**kasū कसू,** see **kyāh.**

**kaĩsa कँस,** see **kū̃s$^{u}$.**

**kaĩsi कँसि,** see **kē̃h.**

**keus,** see **kyus$^{u}$.**

**kis किस्** or **kis$^{\ddot{u}}$ किसू** । **कनिष्ठाङ्गुली** f. the little, or fifth, finger of the hand (cf. **atha-kis$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 59*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 17; Siv. 701, 994, 1392; K. 326–7); the little toe (El.).

**kis$^{i}$ किसि,** see **kyus$^{u}$.**

**kis$^{\ddot{u}}$ किसू,** see **kis.**

**kŏsa क्वस,** see **kyāh.**

**kōs कोस्** । **न्यूनता, वक्रता** m. the deficiency or distorted shape in a superficies with corners (e.g. a piece of cloth or an area of land) owing to the angles being too large or too small, want of symmetry or deficiency due to want of symmetry of this kind.

**kō̃sa कॉँस,** see **kū̃s$^{u}$.**

**kō̃si कॉँसि,** i.q. **kaĩsi,** see **kē̃h.**

**kôs$^{u}$ कोसु,** see **kāsun 1** and **2.**

**kus कुस्,** see **kyāh.**

**kus$^{u}$ कुसु** । **व्यभिचारी** m. (f. **kus$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुसू,** q.v.), an unchaste man, a libertine, a debauchee, a fornicator, a lecher.

**kus$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुसू** । **स्वैरिणी** f. of **kus$^{u}$,** q.v. a publicly and obscenely unchaste woman, a drab, a strumpet (obsc.).

**kū̃s$^{u}$ कूँसु** । **कनिष्ठः** adj. (f. **kū̃s$^{\ddot{u}}$ कूँसू.** When not followed by a *mātrā*-vowel or by **-is** of the m.sg. acc.-dat., the base of this word is **kō̃s-, kaĩs-, kō̃tsh-,** or **kaĩtsh-**) youngest brother (or sister) (of a group of brothers and sisters or the like), the youngest child of a family (Gr.Gr. 141, K.Pr. 83, YZ. 436), (a youngest son is the father's butt, the mother's scorn, and the brothers' fag, K.Pr. 83). **—hyuh$^{u}$ —ह्युहु** adj. (f. **kū̃s$^{\ddot{u}}$ hish$^{\ddot{u}}$ कूसू हिशू**), i.q. **kū̃s$^{u}$** (YZ. 418). **—tsāṭh —ज़ाठ्** । **कनिष्ठः सब्रह्मचारी** m. (sg. dat. **kū̃sis tsāṭas कूँसिस् ज़ाटस्**), the youngest (i.e. the last entered) boy in a school or the like.

**kō̃sa-** (or **kaĩsa-,** or **kō̃tsha-,** or **kaĩtsha-**) **koṭ$^{u}$, कॉँस-** (or **कँस-,** or **कॉँछ़-,** or **कँछ़-**) **कटु** । **कनिष्ठः** m. (f. **-küṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कटू**), the youngest son (or f. daughter) of a family.

**kasab कसब्** كسب m. trade, occupation (El.).

**kasāba कसाब** قصابه m. a small red cap worn by Musalmān women (El.).

**kas$^{a}$d कसद्** قصد m. intention, design, resolve, resolution (Gr.M., W. 6).

**kösid कासिद्** قاصد or **kösith कासिथ्** m. a messenger, a courier (K.Pr. 128); a postman who carries mail-bags from one stage to another, a letter-carrier (El.); an envoy, an ambassador (Rām. 708, 726).

**kash** **कश्** کش m. drawing, pulling, in **kash kaḍun** **कश् कडुन् । आकर्षणम्, आसंतोषं सेवनम्** m.inf. to draw, to drag, to draw (a bow) (see **kaḍun**) (Rām. 117, 123, 248, 1269, 1271); to practise any work to one's complete satisfaction.

**kēsh** کیش m. sect, religion, faith. **köfir-kēsh,** of an infidel sect, prone to infidelity (YZ. 11).

**kīsh** **कीश् । केशः** m. (pl. ag. **kēshau** **केशौ**, Rām. 402; **kīshĕv** **कीशव्**, K. 33), hair (on the head or on the body); esp. a long tress of hair, hair in long tresses (Śiv. 1704, 1725; Rām. 183, 402; K. 33); a ringlet (El.); cf. **kih.** **kīshĕ-hüṭü** **कीश-हंटू । कवरी** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** **-हच्च**), a long fillet or braid of hair; esp. the double long braid worn by women commencing at the forehead, going over the head to the back of the neck, and then hanging down. Cf. **hüṭü**.

**kōsh** **कोश्** m. a treasury; a treasury of words, a dictionary (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.).

**köshī** **कांशी** f. (sg. dat. **köshiyĕ** **कांशिय**), the city of Kāśī or Benares. Its tutelary deity is Śiva (Śiv. 672–3, 694, 865, 1257; K. 691, 873, 884, etc.). **-nāth** **-नाथ्**, m. the Lord of Kāśī, a title of Śiva (Śiv. 1409).

**koshu 1** **कंशु । पिष्टबुसम्** m. pounded chaff of wheat, barley, maize, or the like, which remains after husking the grain in a mortar (El. *kosh* and *kúsh*; cf. *kisr*, s.v. **kĕsürü**); a honeycomb (H. ix, 5). In composition this word has a wider signification. Thus **ara-koshu** (p. 41*a*, l. 17) is 'sawdust', and **cāhi-koshu** (p. 158*a*, l. 11) is 'used tea leaves'. El., s.v. *kúsh*, also gives the meaning 'beeswax'; cf. **kashürü**.

**káshi-dāl** **कंशि-दाल् । बुसपूर्णा दाली, बुसपूर्णो विदलः** f. millets, etc., or *dāl*, in the husk, cooked as a porridge, porridge of unhusked millet. **-pholu** **-फंलु । बुसमात्रम्** m. a single flake, or a very small amount, of chaff, as ab. **-tsŏṭü** **-च्वंटू । बुसापूपः** f. a cake made only of chaff, as ab. It is used as a medicine.

**koshu 2** **कंशु** in **kaṭh-koshu**, etc., s.v. **kaṭh 4,** q.v.

**kôshu** **कोशु** adj. (f. **köshü 1** **कांशू**), of or belonging to the eleventh lunar day (on which Hindūs fast) (cf. **kāh 3**); hence, subst. m. a severe fast, such as that which is held on that day. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to fast (Rām. 188).

**köshü 2** **कांशू** sg. dat. of **kāh 3.**

**kush** **कुश्** m. *Kuśa*-grass, *Poa cynosuroides,* a sacred grass employed at various Hindū religious ceremonies (L.V. 45); N. of one of the sons of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśa. His brother's name was Lava (see **Lav**). He was created by the saint Vālmīki out of a doll made of *Kuśa*-grass, as a substitute for Lava, whom he believed to be dead (Rām. 1296, 1327, etc.). For an account of his birth, see Rām. 1283 ff.

**kúsh**, see **koshu 1.**

**kũsh** **कूँश्** or **kũshi** **कूँशि । पादूविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kõshĕ** **कौँश**), a kind of shoe with high iron heels, and the uppers lessening towards the heels. It was formerly used in Kashmīr for winter travelling. At the present day it is mostly used by women (Hindū or Musalmān of a very respectable class) (El. *kúnsh*; K.Pr. 110, 111, 153, 219). Cf. **kĕmáti.**

**kõshi-khalürü** **कौँशि-खलंरू । जीर्णं उपानद्विशेषः** f. an old worn-out shoe of this kind; see **khalürü 2.** **-khŏr** **-खुर् । उपानद्विशेषैकपादः** m. a single one of a pair of these shoes. **-phrath** **-फ्रथ् । जीर्णतर उपानद्विशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-phratas** **-फ्रतस्**), an extremely worn-out shoe, more worn out than **-khalürü**, ab.

**kshūb** **चूब्** m. agitation, disturbance, distraction (Śiv. 22, 754, 843, 896, 930). (The word is borrowed by Hindūs from the Sanskrit *kṣōbhaḥ*.)

**kshŏd** **च्वद्** f. hunger (L.V. 28, 72), i.q. **chŏd,** q.v.

**kushāda** **कुशाद** کشاده adj. c.g. opened, uncovered; loose, wide (El.).

**káshidagar** **कंशिदगर् । हठबुद्धिः** adj. c.g. obstinate, pig-headed, in any business, esp. when this obstinacy is due to a mean or petty character.

**káshidagarī** **कंशिदगरी । हठबुद्धिता** f. obstinacy or pig-headedness, as ab.

**kashĕf** کشف, see **kashĕph.**

**kāshke** کاشکه, conj. would to heaven, would that (W. 145, YZ. 479, Rām. 811).

**kash-kōl** **कश्-कोल्** کشکول **। पात्रविशेषः** m. a (beggar's) cup or bowl, usually a coco-nut shell, or the lower half of a broken pitcher, especially used by religious mendicants and the like (K.Pr. 24).

**kŏ-shĕkun** **क्श-शकुन् । अनिष्टशकुनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕkunas** **-शकुनस्**), an ill-omen; mostly used with reference to the commencement of a journey or of a festival.

**kashāla** **कशाल । कृच्छ्रम्** m. labour, trouble, pain (incurred in some impossible or unwelcome forced task).

**kŏshĕl** **क्शल्** or **kushĕl** **कुशल् । कुशलम्** m. health, well-being, welfare; esp. health recovered after illness (a Hindū word). **-hum** **-हुम । कुलहोमः** m. (among Hindūs) a special small oblation offered for the benefit of his family by each participant, after the conclusion of an important general sacrificial ceremony.

**kŏshĕla-paṭh$^{a}$r** क्षशल-पंथर् m. a letter giving news of welfare; hence, politely, a letter (Gr.M.).

**kösh$^{i}$lad** का॑शिलद् in **ok$^{u}$-kösh$^{i}$lad** (p. 19*a*, l. 20), a word derived from **kāh 3** (sg. dat. **kösh$^{ü}$**), the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight, on which Hindūs fast. Hence, **ok$^{u}$-kösh$^{i}$lad** means one who suffers, or who would suffer, from a single one of these fasts, lit. suffering from a single eleventh lunar day.

**kshĕmā** क्षमा (often, esp. in the Persian character, written **khĕmā** ख्यमा کیما, and so pronounced. So also in Rām. and K.) f. patience, forbearance, forgiveness (Rām. 38). **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —कर॑ञ्जू f.inf. to show forbearance (to), to forgive (Śiv. 53, 121, 705, 760, 768, 1115, 1165, 1186, 1283; Rām. 730, 1181, 1514, 1521, 1637; K. 89, 329); to show mercy, be merciful (Rām. 161, 1231, 1240; K. 911, 937).

**kashmīr** कश्मीर् کشمیر m. the country of Kashmīr (this word is borrowed from India or Persia. The indigenous word is **kashīr$^{ü}$**, f., q.v.) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 865, 1257; K. 958). **-mar** -मर् m. the hermitage of Kashmīr, i.e. the holy land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

**kishmish** کشمش or **kishĕmish** किशमिश् । द्राक्षाविशेषः f. a small dried grape without stones, a sultana raisin, currant (Gr.M.).

**kishmishī** کشمشی in **kishmishī dach,** a kind of grape growing in Kashmīr (El., s.v. *dach*). Cf. the preceding.

**kshĕn** क्षन् (sometimes, esp. in the Persian character, written ख्यन् کین, and so pronounced) m. a moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 605, 1042, 1341, 1405, 1439; K. 562, 778).

**kshĕna-kshĕna** क्षन-क्षन adv. at every moment, continually (Siv. 1412, 1427, 1437; K. 62). **-māt$^{a}$r** -मातर् m. (sg. dat. **-mātras** -मात्रस् or **-māṭaras** -मात॑रस्), a mere moment of time, an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

**kashun** कशुन् । कण्डूयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kosh$^{u}$** कंशु. This verb is used impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to itch (Rām. 825); to scratch oneself or another in an itchy place, to scratch (El.; K.Pr. 163, 218; L. 463; H. xii, 16, 17).

**kȧsh$^{i}$ kȧsh$^{i}$ kaḍun** कंशि कंशि कडुन् । कष्टेन वितरणम् m.inf. itching and itching to extract; hence, to draw out (money from a purse) with itching fingers, (of a miser) to give or spend, unwilling and meanly, a very small amount out of great wealth.

**kashĕn-phash** कशन्-फश् । कण्डूयनमात्रम् m. a single scratch on an itching place.

**kushūna** कुशून (= Turkī قشون) m. an army (Rām. 777, 1331, 1357).

**kŏ-shānuk$^{u}$** क्क-शानुकु । निन्द्याभिजनः m. (f. **kŏ-shānüc$^{ü}$** क्क-शान॑चू), one who is of mean family, descended from a family which is unworthy (either in regard to virtue or to fortune).

**kshēph** क्षेफ् m. (sg. dat. **kshēpas** क्षेपस्), throwing, casting; passing (of time). Cf. **kāla kshēph karun,** p. 434*a*, l. 15 (a borrowed Skt. word used only by Hindūs).

**kashĕph 1** कश्यफ् m. (sg. dat. **kashĕpas** कश्यपस्), N. of celebrated Rishi, the son of Brahmā, in Skt. Kaśyapa. It was he who turned the valley of Kashmīr from a lake to dry land. He was the father of all living beings. One of his sons was Garuḍa, the vehicle of Viṣṇu (Rām. 225, 598; K. 26, 1038).

**kashĕph 2** कशफ् کشف m. a tortoise (El. *kashaf*).

**kashiph** कशिफ् (= کشف) । अन्तरज्ञता f. (sg. dat. **kashiphi** कशिफि), an opening, a declaration, solution, explanation; a manifestation, disclosure, apocalypse, revelation; inspiration; in Kāshmīrī, knowing another's secret thoughts; unintentionally revealing one's own secret thoughts.

**kshīr** क्षीर् or **khīr** खीर् m. milk (Śiv. 207, 283, 1169, 1202, 1524; Rām. 80–1); (a Hindū word, mostly used with a reference to religious rites). **kshīra-(khīra-)sāgar** क्षीर-(खीर-)सागर् m. the ocean of milk, one of the fabulous oceans by which, according to Hindū legend, the earth is surrounded (K. 14).

**kashīr$^{ü}$** कशीरू । कश्मीरदेशः f. the country of Kashmīr (K.Pr. 97, K. 959). Cf. **kashmīr.**

**kash$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** कश॑रू । सारांशावशिष्टभागः f. that which remains after the essential part has been removed (e.g. an emptied honeycomb) (cf. El. *kūsh*, beeswax; L. 459, *kashri*, the (refuse) core of maize) (cf. **mŏ̃ch-k$^{o}$,** s.v. **mā̃ch; makāyi-k$^{o}$,** s.v. **maköy$^{ü}$**). **kash$^{a}$ri-nār** कश्रि-नार् । सारांशावशिष्टभागाग्निः m. a fire of such refuse.

**kôshur$^{u}$** कोशुरु or **kôshyur$^{u}$** कोश्यिरु । काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. **köshir$^{ü}$** का॑शिरू), of or belonging to Kashmīr, Kāshmīrī; a man of Kashmīr (El.; H. xi, 6); the Kāshmīrī language (El., YZ. 239); (f.) a woman of Kashmīr (El.); the Kāshmīrī language (Gr.M.). **-pahān** -पहान् । किंचित्काश्मीरिकः adj. (f. **köshir$^{ü}$-pahān** का॑शिरू-पहान्), somewhat Kāshmīrī, more or less Kāshmīrī, closely resembling something produced in Kashmīr.

**köshir$^{ü}$ al** का॑शिरू अल् । दीर्घतुम्बी f. a kind of pumpkin, long in shape and green in colour (cf. El., s.v. *al*). **—muj$^{ü}$** —मुजू f. a species of radish (El. *köshiri múj*). **—nāsth** —नास्थ् । काश्मीरिकी नस्या

f. a kind of yellow snuff made of Kāshmīrī tobacco. **—zĕv** —ज़्यव् f. the Kāshmīrī language (El.).

**köshirü** का॑शिरू, see **kôshuru**.

**kōshish** कोशिश् کوشش f. exertion, endeavour, diligence (Gr.M.).

**kēshāsŏr** केशास्वर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa, in Skt. Kēśâsura (K. 368, 380).

**kashṭ** कष्ट् m. trouble, worry, inconvenience; sorrow, woe (Gr.M.; Rām. 1570, 1769).

**kisht** किश्त् f. a beggar's wallet or cup (El.; K.Pr. 15; L. 457, 458).

**kushta** کشته adj. c.g. killed, slain (El.).

**kshĕtriy** क्षत्रिय्, see **khĕtriy.**

**kashṭawār** कष्टवार् m. N. of a territory to the south-east of the Kashmīr Valley on the upper Cināb river, the ancient Kāṣṭavāṭa, and the Kishtwar of modern maps (RT.Tr. II, 431; Śiv. 1504).

**kēshĕv** केशव् m. a name of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (Śiv. 737, 933, 1127, etc.; L.V. 8, 14).

**kāshawah** काशवह् (? = Turkī قاشق) m. a table- or dessert-spoon (El.).

**kāshahan** काशहन् ? f. a tea-spoon (El. who states that the word is m.).

**kushĕwath** कुशवथ् (sg. dat. **kushĕwütsü** कुशव॑च़ू), N. of the capital city of Kuśa, the son of Rāmacandra, in Skt. Kuśāvatī (Rām. 1738).

**kŏ-shāway** क्व-शावय् । अनिष्टप्रवृत्तिः f. a bad rumour, a report or rumour (true or untrue) about some calamity or other similar unwished for occurrence.

**kshĕy** क्षय् m. loss or (Rām. and K.) **khĕy** ख्यय् کھی, waste, wearing away; removal, destruction (Śiv. 101, 1171, 1452, 1541, 1596; Rām. 227; K. 660) (a Hindū word generally employed with a religious application, such as destruction of sin, or the like, or of demons).

**kōsalyā** कोसल्या or कौसल्या, or **kusalyā** कुसल्या f. Kausalyā, N. of a wife of king Daśaratha. She was mother of Rāma-candra (Śiv. 1140, 1483; Rām. 83, 191, 1227, *kausalyā*; 40, 82, 209–10, 225, etc., *kusalyā*).

**k^a^sm** कस्म् m. the Kāshmīrī form of **kism,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

**kas^a^m** कसम् or **kasam** कसम् قسم । शपथः m. an oath, asseveration, adjuration (El.; K.Pr. 14; Rām. 771, 1059–60, 1062, 1532); an uttered charm, a mystic word, a word of power, incantation (H. xii, 22). **—hāwun** —हावुन् । शपथप्रदर्शनम् m.inf. to show an oath, to asseverate, to offer to make oath in order to convince a person (Rām. 1056, 1058; H. v, 9); to swear (El.). **—khyonu** —ख्य॑नु m.inf. to swear (El., Gr.M., Rām. 154). **—karun** —करुन् । शपथविधानम् m.inf. to make oath by calling a god or the like to witness; to swear (El.; H. v, 9).

**kism** किस्म् قسم or **k^a^sm** कस्म् m. kind, sort, species (El.); used in the genitive, as in **gurun chuh aki kisamücü gödü**, the *gurun* is a kind of fish (W. 123).

**kōsam** कोसम् m. a violet (El.); safflower (Skt. *kusumbha*) (YZ. 254, 257; Rām. 645, 1008, 1094). A woman's hands or feet are compared to it for delicacy and beauty (Rām. 189, 355, 1082, 1251).

**kusum** कुसुम् m. a flower (L.V. 21, 39, 40).

**kāsnī** कास्नी m. *Cichorium intybus* (El.). Cf. **hand.**

**kasun** कसुन् । तैले पचनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kosu** क॑सु; 2 p.p. **kasōv** कसोव्), to fry (Gr.Gr. 208, 225). **kosu-motu** क॑सु-म॑तु । तैले पक्वः perf. part. (f. **küsü-mütsü** क॑सू-म॑च़ू), fried.

**kāsun 1** कासुन् । अपनयनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsu** कोसु), to take away, remove, rid of (El.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 209, 257, 479; Śiv. 212, 282, 1351, etc.; Rām. 110, 1062, 1076, 1230, 1510, 1657, 1686, 1771, 1779; K. 385, 473, 547, 1064, etc.; L.V. 8, 73; H. i, 12; vi, 6); esp. in a religious or psychical sense to put away (sin), to remove (guilt), to expel (a demon in possession; cf. **dakh^a^l kāsun,** p. 207*a*, l. 45); to expel (pain) (YZ. 485; Śiv. 104, 168, 171, 926, etc.; Rām. 20, 293); to remove (sorrow, anxiety) (Rām. 72, 714, 770, 1479, 1570, 1769; K. 724); to annul (a curse) (Rām. 215, K. 1091–2); to expel or cure (a disease) (cf. **myonḍu 1**). **kôsu-motu 1** कोसु-म॑तु । अपनीतः perf. part. (f. **kösü-mütsü** का॑सू-म॑च़ू), taken away, removed, as ab.

**kāsun 2** कासुन् । मण्डनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôsu** कोसु), to shave (as a barber) (El.; K. 483, 662, 664). **mas** (or **mast**) **kāsun,** to shave the hair (of the head) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, etc.). **nam kāsâni,** to pare the nails; see **nam 1. kôsu-motu 2** कोसु-म॑तु । मण्डितः केशः perf. part. (f. **kösü-mütsü** का॑सू-म॑च़ू), shaved, shaved off (of hair).

**kasondu** कस॑न्दु, see **kyāh.**

**kŏsang** क्वसंग् m. bad company, evil companionship, consorting with evil-doers (Śiv. 1808).

**kasar** कसर् کسر m. a defect (El.).

**kasīr** कसीर् m. *Cornus macrophylla* (El.).

**kaĩsar** कँसर् or **kõsar** का॑ँसर् । कनिष्ठता m. the condition of being the youngest in a family, see **kũsu.** Another form of this word is **kaĩtshar** or **kõtshar** (Gr.Gr. 141).

**kĕsürü** क्यस॑रू । किशारुः f. the beard of corn (El. *kisar*; K.Pr. 112, translated 'barley'); the glumes of rice

(L. 460, *kesar*); rice-chaff (El. *kisr*, Gr.Gr. 293, K.Pr. 234 = YZ. 124). **kĕsari-bôr$^{u}$ क्यसरि-वोरु । किंशारुयुतः सुधाभेदः** m. a kind of wall-plaster made of mud, etc., mixed with corn-beards.

**kasūr कसूर्**, see **kusūr.**

**kīsar कीसर्** m. the filament of a lotus or other plant. Cf. **nāga-k°**, s.v. **nāg 2.**

**kōsar कौँसर्** or **kaũsar कौँसर्** m. N. of a mountain lake in the Pīr Pantsāl Range, in Skt. Kramasaras and the Kōns$^{a}$r of RT.Tr. It is supposed to mark a footstep (*krama*) of Viṣṇu, and is an object of the Naubandhana pilgrimage (RT.Tr. II, 393; Śiv. 1170; L.V. 50).

**kusūr कुसूर्** قصور or **kasūr कसूर** m. a fault, a defect (El. *kasūr*; Gr.M.; H. vii, 13).

**kissa किस्स** قصه or **k$^{a}$sa कस** m. a tale, story, narration (El.).

**kisis किसिस्**, see **kyus$^{u}$.**

**kŏssa क्वस्स**, see **kyāh.**

**k$^{a}$st कस्त्** (= قسط) m. a dividend, an instalment (Gr.M.).

**kōstŏb कोस्तुव्** or **कौस्तुभ्** m. N. of a celebrated gem, in Skt. Kaustubha, obtained, according to Hindū legend, at the churning of the ocean and worn by Viṣṇu on his breast (Śiv. 792, 1436; K. 60).

**kösith कासिथ्**, see **kösid,** of which it is a corruption (El.). The word may also be the conj. part. of **kāsun 1** and **2.**

**kŏstūr क्वस्तूर्**, i.q. **kŏstūr$^{u}$**, q.v.

**kŏstūra क्वस्तूर** (? spelling) m. the musk-deer (L. 462, *kastura*). The word should perhaps be **kŏstūr$^{u}$**, q.v.

**kŏstūr$^{i}$ क्वस्तूरि । कस्तूरी** f. musk; the sweet-scented lousewort, *Pedicularis brevifolia* (it has a delicious odour, but not of musk) (L. 77). **kŏstūrĕ-gag$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ क्वस्तूर्य-गग्रू । कस्तूरीगन्धिनी मूषकी** f. a musk-rat. **-nāph -नाफ**, f. a musk-pod; musk (Śiv. 501).

**kŏstūr$^{u}$ क्वस्तूरु, kŏstūr क्वस्तूर्**, or **kastūr$^{u}$ कस्तूरु । पक्षिभेदः** m. (pl. dat. **kastūrĕn कस्तूर्यन्**, Gr.Gr. 56), a certain bird, the Grey-winged Blackbird, *Merula boulboul* (L. 152, *kastura*). According to El. it corresponds to the *shah bulbul* and to the *hazār dastān* or nightingale. It has a melodious voice, and is valued as a cage-bird (El. *kastūr* and *kostūr*; K.Pr. 147, *kastur*; L. gives *kastura* both for this bird and for the musk-deer. See **kŏstūra**; Śiv. 327).

**kāsawun$^{u}$ कासवुनु** n.ag. (f. **kāsavüñ$^{ü}$ कासवंञू**), one who removes, makes away with, etc. See **kāsun 1** (Śiv. 105, 813, 1190; H. i, 11).

**kusuy कुसुय्**, see **kyāh.**

**kasiyāna कसियान** m. vomiting (El.).

**k$^{a}$ta कत** in **k$^{a}$ta-k$^{a}$ta कत-कत । कण्डूयनभेदः** m. tickling (the act). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to tickle (El. *kuta-kuta karun*).

**k$^{a}$ṭa कट । कूटः, कृत्रिमः** adj. c.g. artificial, imitation, fictitious, bogus (L. 458, *kut*; K.Pr. 103, *kĕṭah*; 246, *kuṭah*). **-kŏl -क्वल्** f. a winter stream, dry in hot weather (W. 115).

**kata कत** in **kata-ganḍ कत-गंड् । महानिरोधः** m. great opposition, stopping another (e.g. in his business or the like).

**kaṭa कट** com. gen. one who cuts off or destroys, a destroyer, used in compounds such as **kaṭa-sankaṭa** (Śiv. 161) or **sankaṭa-kaṭa** (Śiv. 892, 934, 1078, 1501), a destroyer of perils, an attributive name of Śiva or (Śiv. 1501) Pārvatī.

**kàt$^{i}$ कंति** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 154).

**kati 1 कति । कुत्र** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 150; Gr.M.; L.V. 106; K.Pr. 178; W. 94; YZ 33, *katē*; 56, 59, 163, *katih*; Śiv. 282, 346, 370, etc.; Rām. 202, 221, 253, etc.; H. vii, 20, etc.); from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; K.Pr. 99; Śiv. 522, 1357; K. 141; H. x, 4; xi, 7, etc.). Often used in the sense of 'where?' with the expectation of a negative answer, and thus equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 351–2, 1079, 1284, 1787, 1888); cf. **katĕn.** **-kin$^{i}$ -किनि । किं पार्श्वतः** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 158); whence? by what means? how? (Rām. 544, 1293, 1307). **—kot$^{u}$ —कंतु । कुतः कुत्र** adv. whence where? used to indicate a great indefinite distance, as in **kati-kot$^{u}$ chuh Kashīri-pĕṭha Lāhōr,** Lahore is a very long way from Kashmīr. **—kūt$^{u}$ —कूतु । अतिदीर्घः** adj. (f. **—kūts$^{ü}$ —कूंचू**), from where how much? used to indicate indefinite length (in space or time); cf. the preceding. **—kōr —कोर् । कुतः क्व** adv. from where where? i.q. **—kot$^{u}$**, ab. **-pĕṭha -प्यठ । कुतः** adv. from what place? whence? (Gr.Gr. 155; H. ii, 2). **-sanā -सना । कुत्र नाम** adv. where? i.q. **kati,** but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where?'; cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1. **-tãm -ताम्, -tāmath -तामथ्, -tāñ -ताञ्,** or **-tāñĕth -ताञथ् । कुत्रचित्** adv. somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

**katiy कतिय्** adv. (**kati** with emph. *y*) wherever, in whatever place (Gr.M., YZ. 15).

**katyō कत्यो**, i.q. **kati,** with interjection **ō** (YZ. 43).

**katyuk$^{u}$ कत्युकु । कुत्रत्यः** adj. (f. **katic$^{ü}$ कतिचू**), of or belonging to what place? of where? (Gr.Gr. 150, YZ. 45). Cf. **katīkō.**

**kati 2** (? spelling) f. a young heifer (L. 360). Perhaps i.q. **küṭ$^{ü}$.**

**kaṭi** (? spelling) in K.Pr. 22, said to mean 'a (stupid) child or disciple'. Probably **kaṭh$^{ü}$y** is meant, i.e. **kaṭh 2** (q.v.) with emph. *y*.

**katū कतू**, see **kot$^{u}$ 2,** l. 3 of next column.

**kauṭ,** see **kō̃ṭh.**

**kit$^{i}$ कित्ि**, see **kyut$^{u}$.**

**kŏt,** see **kot$^{u}$ 2.**

**kóṭ** (? spelling) f. labour (El.; possibly by this is meant **köṭh$^{ü}$ 4,** or some connected word not elsewhere recorded).

**kō̃ṭa 1 काँट । अल्पा तुला** a small pair of scales, such as those used by jewellers for weighing gold, etc.

**kō̃ṭa 2 काँट । कीलविशेषः** m. a pin (used for fixing garments, etc., or as a brooch-pin, necklace-clasp, etc.).

**k$^{o}$t$^{u}$ क॑तु । क्लिन्नः** adj. (f. **k$^{ü}$ts$^{ü}$ क॑च़ू**), wet, moist, damp; full of juice, juicy; sappy (L.V. 51). Often used met., as in **āra-k$^{o}$t$^{u}$** (p. 41*a*, l. 5) damp with compassion, compassionate, or (YZ. 39; Śiv. 113, 948, 1473, 1527; Rām. 1595) deserving of compassion (p.p. of **k$^{a}$tsun,** q.v.).

**kŏṭ$^{ü}$ क्व॑टू** f. (sg. dat. **kŏcě क्वच्य**), in **köm$^{ü}$-kŏṭ$^{u}$,** q.v., p. 444*a*, l. 8.

**kot$^{u}$ 1 क॑तु** (Śiv. 1014), see **katun.**

**kot$^{u}$ 2 क॑तु । क्व** adv. in what place, where? (Gr.Gr. 156; W. 94; Rām. 209, 211, 219, etc.; K. 363, 1161; H. xi, 5); towards where? whither? (El. *kŏt*; Gr.M.; L.V. 9; K.Pr. 99, *kut*; Śiv. 410, 416, 1733, 1862); for what reason? why? (Rām. 238, 450). As an interrogative expecting the answer 'no', this word may be used with a sense equivalent to 'nowhere', 'not at all' (Śiv. 1035); cf. **kot$^{u}$nanas, kot$^{u}$nas,** and **katuth.** **—bā —बा । क्व भ्रातः** adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male equal). **—biñ —बिञ् । क्व भगिनि** adv. where, madam? (used in addressing respectfully an equal or elder woman). **-kun -कुन् । कस्मिन्पार्श्वे** adv. in what direction? whither? **—sa —स । क्व भोः** adv. where, sir? (used in addressing a male superior). **-sanā -सना । क्व स्वित्** adv. where? i.q. **kot$^{u}$,** but indicates a shade of doubtfulness, *quasi* 'I wonder where' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1). **—ta kōr —त कोर् । न कुत्रापि** adv. where and where? i.e. nowhere (Śiv. 279). **-tām -ताम्, -tāmath -तामथ्, -tāñ -ताञ्,** or **-tāñěth -ताञथ् । अविदितस्थाने** adv. up to how far? how far? (Gr.M.); somewhere, anywhere. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a doubtful question, as in, e.g. 'is so-and-so anywhere? if so, where?' (Gr.Gr. 256).

**katū कतू । क्व रे** adv. where (used in addressing an inferior)?

**koṭ$^{u}$ क॑टु । अङ्कुरः, पुमपत्यम** (f. **küṭ$^{ü}$ क॑टू**, q.v.), a seedling-sprout, the first sprout of a young plant (cf. **gāsa-koṭ$^{u}$,** p. 307*b*, l. 34; **muji-k$^{o}$,** s.v. **muj$^{ü}$**); a bush, a thicket of bushes (K. 111, 219, 350); a male child (generally used with reference to caste or profession), usually, but not always, with the idea of praise. It is also occasionally used to indicate the young of animals. Thus, **baṭa-koṭ$^{u}$,** a (real) son of a Brāhmaṇ, a good Brāhmaṇ; **chāna-koṭ$^{u}$,** a carpenter's son, a real son of a carpenter, a good carpenter; **haraṇa-koṭ$^{u}$,** a fawn (p. 349*a*, l. 24); **mō̃shĕ-koṭ$^{u}$,** a buffalo-calf; cf. Gr.Gr. 132 (K.Pr. 174; H. xii, 25). **—gatshun —गछुन्** m.inf. to become insufficient, to be found to be too short, not long enough (K. 166).

**kaṭ$^{i}$ gūl$^{i}$ क॑टि गूलि । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटसाराः** m.pl. the kernels of water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time, see the next; cf. **gūl$^{u}$ 2.** **—gör$^{i}$ —गॉरि । अङ्कुरितशृङ्गाटाः** m.pl. young water-chestnuts which have just sprouted in the spring-time; cf. **gôr$^{u}$ 1.** **—gāsa —गास । तृणविशेषः** m.pl. a kind of grass growing in marshy ground, used as a remedy for eye-disease. **kaṭ$^{i}$-har क॑टि-हर् । बालयुद्धम्, लुलाययुद्धम्** f. a fight amongst naughty boys; a fight between two young buffalos.

**kôt$^{u}$ कोतु** in **köt$^{i}$-nǫm$^{u}$ कॉति-न्व॑मु । सर्वतो बन्धनम्** m. the being confined in all directions, being stopped from going in any direction, imprisonment; met. taking measures to prevent another exercising his free will as regards income and expenditure, etc., tying up another's power of expenditure.

**kúṭ** (? **kūṭ$^{u}$** or **kūṭh**) m. privacy (El.).

**kūt$^{u}$ कूतु । कियान्** pron. adj. [m. sg. dat. **kūtis क॑ूतिस्**; ag. **kūt$^{i}$ क॑ूति**; pl. nom. **kūt$^{i}$ क॑ूति** (written **kūty क॑ूत्य्**, Śiv. 164, 435; Rām. 176, 701, 1342; K. 981, or **kīt$^{i}$** کیتِ, YZ. 24) (Śiv. 712–3, 742, 1067, etc.; Rām. 35, 690, etc.; K. 478; H. vii, 25) or (old) **kait$^{i}$ कैति** (written **köt$^{i}$ कॉति**, YZ. 25) (L.V. 81); in Śiv. 1872, with emph. *y*; exceptionally **küts$^{ü}$y क॑च़ूय्**, for the sake of rhyme; dat. **kaitĕn कैत्यन्** or **kötĕn कॉत्यन्**; ag. **kaityau कैत्यौ** or **kötyau कॉत्यौ**.

Fem. sg. nom. **kūts$^{ü}$ क॑ूच़ू** (YZ. 231), **köts$^{ü}$ कॉच़ू** (H. vii, 15), or **küts$^{ü}$ क॑च़ू** (I.K. iv, 114); ag. **kātsa काच़** (H. i, 12); pl. nom. **kaitsa कैच़** (L.V. 81), or **kūtsa क॑ूच़** (K. 936), or **kötsa कॉच़**, or **katsa कच़** (I.K. iv, 114; Śiv. 1663; H. x, 6).

The base of this word is **kat-** कत्- or, more usually, **kait-** कैत्- or **köt-** का॑त्-. The vowel **ai** or **ö** of the latter is changed either to *ū* or to *ǖ* before a mātrā-vowel, and in the m.sg. acc.

When the suff. of the indef. art. is added to **kūt$^{u}$** कूतु, the latter becomes **kōtāh** कोताह्, or sometimes **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह् or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह्, for which see bel.]

how much (Gr.Gr. 59, 91 ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr.. 17 ; Śiv. 415, 496, 1181, 1253 ; Rām. 1613 ; K. 1103–4) ; (in pl.) how many? (see bel.). This word is very frequently used in the sense of our ‘how much!’ to signify a great quantity, an immeasurable quantity, or (in the plural) ‘innumerable’; e.g. K. 28, 142, 478, etc., and so elsewhere, *passim*. —**kôl$^{u}$** —कोलु । कियत्कालिकः adj. (f. **kūts$^{\ddot{u}}$ köj$^{\ddot{u}}$** कू॑च़ू का॑ज़ू), of, or belonging to, what time? of what date? **-sanā** -सना, i.q. **kūt$^{u}$**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* ‘I wonder how much’. **-tām** -ताम्, **-tāmath** -तामथ्, **-tāñ** -ताञ्, or **-tāñěth** -ताञथ् । अनिश्चितपरिमाणः pron. adj. indef. (f. **kūts$^{\ddot{u}}$-tām** कू॑च़ू-ताम, etc.), of some indefinite quantity, (pl.) of some indefinite number. The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. ‘did he give anything? if so, how much?’ (Gr.Gr. 256).

**kūt$^{i}$** कू॑ति, or (Śiv. 164, 435) **kūty** कू॑त्य्, or (L.V. 81) **kait$^{i}$** कैति । कियन्तः m.pl. of **kūt$^{u}$** (for f., see ab.) how many? (Gr.M. ; YZ. 24, کیت ; Śiv. 435 ; Rām. 35, 738, 1377, etc.) ; often used to mean ‘very many’, ‘innumerable’, as in (Śiv. 164, 712–3, 742, etc. ; Rām. 1082, 1323, etc.) ; similarly **kēh kūt$^{i}$**, very many (Rām. 690). With emph. *y*, this word becomes *kaitiy* (K.Pr. 243, spelt *kahtī*).

**kōtāh** कोताह्, **kaitwāh** कैत्वाह् (K. 568, 637, 783), or **kōtwāh** कोत्वाह् (K. 821, 1014, 1131) । कियान् pron. adj. [pl. nom. **kaityāh** कैत्याह् or **kötyāh** का॑त्याह् (see bel.) ; f.sg. and (Rām. 1627) pl. **kaitsāh** कैच़ाह् (Rām. 98, 372 ; K. 427, 526, 532, 610) or **kötsāh** का॑च़ाह् (Śiv. 47, 1235, 1255)], how much? how great? (Gr.M. ; YZ. 60 ; Śiv. 435, 538, 703, 748, 870, 917, 971, 1255, etc. ; Rām. 645, 1208, 1571, 1610 ; H. vii, 24). Like **kūt$^{u}$** this word is often used to mean ‘very much’, ‘very many’, e.g. Śiv. 47, 495, 653 ; Rām. 792, 1053 ; K. 275, 428, 445, 523, etc. This word is the form taken by **kūt$^{u}$** when the suff. of the indef. art. is added. In K. 821 **kōtwāh** is treated as indeclinable, agreeing with a noun in the sg. abl. —**kāl** —काल् । कियान्कालः m. how much time? how long a period? as adv. for how long?

**kūtis** कू॑तिस् । कियता मूल्येन adv. (m. sg. dat. of **kūt$^{u}$**), for how much? hence, for what price? at what price?

**kaityāh** कैत्याह् (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 1486 ; K. 786, 1070 ; H. ix, 5, 11) or **kötyāh** का॑त्याह् (YZ. 29, 41–2, 184 ; H. vii, 31 ; x, 7, 8 ; xii, 20) (pl. of **kōtāh**, ab.) how many? i.q. **kūt$^{i}$** (cf. Śiv. 164, 1486, and H. xii, 20, where both forms are used side by side) (K.Pr. 11, spelt *kātiyāh*, 248, spelt *kahtyāh*).

**kūṭ$^{u}$** कूटु । महत्काष्ठम् m. (pl. dat. **kūṭěn** कूट्यन् not **kōṭěn** कोट्यन्, Gr.Gr. 56), a large beam or log of wood, suitable for building or the like, a beam (Gr.M., L.V. 23, Śiv. 1080) (cf. **nȧr$^{i}$-k°**, s.v. **nor$^{u}$**) ; a long slender stem of a tree (El. *kūṭ*) ; met. a pillar or anything extended in length (cf. **nāra-k°**, s.v. **nār**, and **nör$^{i}$-k°**, the stem of a blowpipe, s.v. **nôr$^{u}$**). [L.V. has sg. abl. **kōṭi** for mod. **kūṭi.**]

**kūṭ$^{i}$-laṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** कूटि-लट्रू or **-laṭ$^{a}$r** -लट्र् । वृहत्काष्ठावशिष्टभागः f. the end of a beam which is cut off as not required, when the beam is being fitted into its place (Gr.Gr. 37). **-tür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -त॑रू । वृहत्काष्ठप्रान्तभागः f. the tenon at the end of a beam, fitting into a mortice in the beam to which it is fitted and joined.

**kūṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** कूटू । खण्डम् f. (sg. dat. **kōcě** कोच्य), a piece, a fragment (K.Pr. 239) ; esp. a long thin piece (as a short length of thread, a strip of paper, a piece of lotus-filament (**nadȧr$^{i}$-k°**), or a strip of meat (**māz-k°**) ; with suff. of indef. art. **kūṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$āh**, a single piece (K.Pr. 15, *kuṭāh*, translated ‘food’). Cf. **döv$^{i}$-k°**, p. 262*a*, l. 21 ; **kākaz-k°** (p. 433*a*, l. 47) ; s.v. **nador$^{u}$**, **nadȧr$^{i}$-k°** ; and s.v. **něchapat$^{a}$r**, **něchapatri-k°**).

**küṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** क॑टू । स्त्र्यपत्यम् f. (sg. dat. **kacě** कच्य, Rām. 1319), a sprout, a seedling sprout, a blade of grass or the like (Śiv. 1049) ; a female child, a daughter. As in the case of **koṭ$^{u}$**, q.v., of which it is the f., this word is generally used with reference to a caste or profession, but this f. form is principally used only with reference to some mean or despised profession (cf. **kaṭh 2**) as in **bā̃ḍa-küt$^{\ddot{u}}$**, a buffoon's daughter ; **wāza-küṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, a cook's daughter. Hence used in metaphorical expressions, such as (Rām. 1319) **shikas-küṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, a daughter of defeat or misery, i.e. an unfortunate woman. **kacě-bacě** कच्य-बच्य । कन्यापुत्रादयः m.pl. (a comp. of which the first member is f.pl. and the second m.pl.), all the children (esp. little children), girls and boys, of a family, i.e. daughters, sons, grandchildren, etc.

**kaiṭab** कैटव्(भ्) m. in Hindū mythology N. of a demon (Skt. *kaiṭaha*). He and another demon named Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Viṣṇu, when he was asleep. They were about to devour Brahmā when Viṣṇu slew them (Śiv. 1321).

**kitāb** किताब् كتاب f. a book (El.; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 166; W. 13; H. x, 11). **-lēkhanwôlᵘ** -लेखन्वोलु n.ag. (f. **-lēkanwājĕñ** -लेखन्वाज्यञ्), a clerk, a writer (El.).

**kutub-khāna** कुतुब्-खान كتب خانه m. a library (Gr.M.).

**kutub-numā** कुतुब्-नुमा قطب نما m. a magnetic compass (Gr.M.).

**katicᵘ̈** कतिचू, see **katyukᵘ**, s.v. **kati** (p. 484*a*, l. 1).

**kᵃṭh** कठ् । कलङ्कः, दोषः m. a stain, mark, dark spot; stain, stigma, obloquy; a fault charged (truly or falsely). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । दोषारोपः m.inf. to bring a charge (true or false) of some fault. **—ʦānun** —च़ानुन् । दोषप्रवेशनम् m.inf. to attribute a fault (true or false).

**kath 1**, see **kyāh.**

**kath** कथ् । कथा f. (sg. dat. **kathi,** Gr.Gr. 70), a story, narrative, account, fable, statement (L.V. 45, 62; K.Pr. 190; L. 458; Śiv. 91, 426, 553, 1098, 1362, etc.; Rām. 30, 43, 48, 396, 828, 1173, 1242, 1525; K. 938; H. iv, 5; vii, 1; viii, 1; x, 1, 2, 4); a word, speech, language (L.V. 91; K.Pr. 17, 33, 41, 245; YZ. 53, 155, 182; Rām. 334, 967, 1108, 1251, 1568; K. 400, 1151; H. ix, 7; xii, 9); a proverb, saying (Rām. 13, 27, 1643, 1646); talk, conversation (K. 47, 524, 617); a thing, affair, matter, case, circumstance, occurrence (K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 73, 718, 786, 838, 1085, 1194, 1902; Rām. 120, 167, 181, 956, 1296, etc.; K. 182; H. iii, 5; xii, 1); talk (as opposed to action) (Rām. 1388); talk, discussion (cf. **nētra-k°,** s.v. **nēthᵃr 1**). **-bāth** -वाथ् । संभाषणादि f. (pl. nom. **katha-bāta** कथ-वात), conversation, talking together (H. xii, 25). **-bāth karünᵘ̈** -वाथ् करंञू f.inf. to converse (El.). **—karünᵘ̈** —करंञू f.inf. to speak, or utter, words (Rām. 899, 1611); to converse (Śiv. 66; Rām. 142, 379, 1079; K. 938); to tell a story (Śiv. 741); to hold speech (with a woman), i.e. to make improper advances to her (H. xii, 1). **—rachünᵘ̈** —रछंञू । कथापालनम् f.inf. to keep a word, to keep a secret confided to one. **—rāwünᵘ̈** —रावंञू । अन्तारोषः f.inf. speech to be lost, of two or more persons not speaking to each other (on account of a quarrel or the like); to lose a word, a word to be rendered useless (K.Pr. 242). **—rāwarünᵘ̈** —रावरंञू । कथानिष्फलीकरणम् f.inf. to lose speech, to render speech useless, to act contrary to advice.

**katha-bĕmörⁱ** कथ-व्यमांरि । कथाव्यसनम् f. disease of speech, inability to speak properly, or to hear properly what another says. **-cāv** -चाव् । कथात्युत्कण्ठा m. speech-longing, eager desire to speak; eager desire to hear something spoken (e.g. a story, etc.). **-gorᵘ** -गरु । वावदूकः m. loquacious, garrulous, one who speaks whether addressed or not. **-gāṭulᵘ** -गाटुलु । वाग्मी m. skilled in speech, eloquent (Gr.M.). **-kukāl** -कुकाल् । जल्पाकः m. a prater, a garrulous talker, one who speaks in season and out of season. **-kath** -कथ् । मुहुर्भाषा f. frequent repetition of the same words; rumour, report; a conversation (Gr.M.). **-kutāl** -कुताल् । वाचाटः m. talkative, garrulous; esp. one who is always going about telling invented stories. **-közⁱ** -कांज़ि । कथामुखरः m. ready tongued, skilled in speech, eloquent. **-rotᵘ** -रंतु । आलापः m. much conversation, a long talk. **-törᵘ̈** -तांरू । कथाविलम्बः f. delay caused by talking. **-ʦŏsorᵘ** -च़ुसरु । परस्परं मुहुः संभाषणम् m. frequent mutual conversations (esp. among women).

**kathi gaʦhun** कथि गछुन् । कथानुसरणम् m.inf. to go on a word, to act according to something said (e.g. instructions). **-hanā** -हना f. a single little word, etc., dim. of **kath** in all its meanings (Rām. 1616). **—lagun** —लगुन् । कथातत्परत्वम् m.inf. to attend to the word, to follow out instructions. **-kọ̆ʦhᵘ** -क्वछु । कथोत्कोचः m. a word-bribe, a bribe given to someone to speak a good word to a person in authority, or the like; a bribe offered to a child to make it do something.

**kathāh** कथाह् । एककथामात्रम्, पुराणादिवाचनम् f. (**kath** with the suff. of the indef. art. added), a single word, only a word (Gr.Gr. 93; K.Pr. 5 (*katā*), 216; YZ. 264; Rām. 824); a reading or recitation of one of the Hindū scriptures. Often used in various idiomatic senses, such as 'merely a story', 'a mere piece of talk', 'a mere yarn', 'a thing no longer existing', 'a tale that is told', and so on (Rām. 545, 777, 1053). **kathāh chĕna,** it is not even a word, it is nothing (Rām. 741); there is no telling, it is impossible to tell (Rām. 701). So, interrogatively, **kathāh chyā,** is it possible (i.e. it is impossible) to tell (Rām. 1377).

**kaṭh 1** कठ् । मेषः m. (sg. dat. **kaṭas** कटस्), a male sheep, a ram (Gr.Gr. 52, Gr.M., K.Pr. 32, L. 463, W. 18, Rām. 923); a sheep (generally) [K.Pr. 189, 213, 245; W. 114; YZ. 397 (pl. nom. **kaṭh,** wrongly written **kaṭy**).] In K.Pr. 82, a small sheep, as contrasted with **hoṇḍᵘ 1,** q.v.

**kaṭa-māl$^{i}$ñār** कट-मंलिञार् । धूमलवर्णता m. brownish (the colour), half-whiteness, half-cleanness (Gr.Gr. 141). **-malyun$^{u}$** -मलिनु । धूसरः adj. (f. **-maliñ$^{ü}$** -मलिञू), 'ram-dirty,' of the mottled or brownish colour of a ram, half-white, half-clean (Gr.Gr. 141). **-maṭa** -मट । सर्वाङ्गपीनः adj. c.g. plump, equally fully-formed all over (without hollows or lumps). **-māz** -माज़् m. mutton (El., W. 114). **-ñūr$^{i}$** -ञूरि । मेषखुरनखः f. the hoof of a ram. **-pröʦ$^{ü}$** -प्रांछ़ू । अतिदीर्घो ऽल्पविशालः f. the corner of a ram's mouth; met. something long and creased in two (esp. u.w. reference to the page of a manuscript, which is always two folios made of one sheet folded lengthwise). **-prāʦh-hyuh$^{u}$** -प्राछ़्-ह्यिहु । अतिवक्रदीर्घाकारः adj. (f. **-prāʦh-hish$^{ü}$** -प्राछ़्-हिशू), like the corners of a ram's mouth, long and creased in two, as in the preceding. **-pūt$^{u}$** -पूतु । मेषशावकः m. a ram's son, a young sheep, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131); N. of a child's game, in which a child is carried across the shoulders, as a lamb is carried.

**kaṭh 2** कठ् । कुत्सितशिशुः m. a son, almost always —° in a contemptuous sense, or in abuse or anger, as in **gāna-kaṭh,** son of a pimp. Exceptions are **sŏ-kaṭh,** a good son, and **sŏkhạ-kaṭh,** a son of happiness (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M.); **küṭ$^{ü}$** (q.v.) is used for the f. of this word as well as of **koṭ$^{u}$.**

**kaṭh 3** कठ् । उग्रगन्धः f. acridity, pungency (esp. of smell); cf. **kruṭh.** —**kaḍüñ$^{ü}$**—कडंञू । यावत्तृप्तिभोगः f.inf. to expel acridity, to take away the acrid smell or flavour of sour *ghī* or the like by cooking; to enjoy or eat anything till one is completely satisfied; cf. the next. —**kaḍith** —कडिथ् । समग्रतया, पर्याप्ततया adv. having expelled acridity (as ab.); completely, to one's fill (of eating, sleeping, etc.).

**kaṭh 4** कठ् in **kaṭh-kār** कठ्-कार् । महाशैत्यम् m. icy cold weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like (Śiv. 332). **-kosh$^{u}$** -कंशु or **kaṭhyush$^{u}$** कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. freezingly cold weather accompanied by wind and icy mist (L. 353, *kut kushu*; Śiv. 336, 347–8; Rām. 674). **-kȧsh$^{i}$-dĕv** -कंशि-द्यव् । हिमशिलाभावकारिकालराक्षसः m. lit. a frost-demon; hence, freezing weather, stinging, and, so to speak, biting with hailstones; met. a chilly person, who is always cowering over a fire.

**kāṭh 1** काठ् । काष्ठम् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 1** काठ), wood, dried wood, a stick, a dried hard stalk (L.V. 38; Rām. 1080, 1200; K. 976). The dim. is **köṭh$^{ü}$ 1,** q.v. **-bāṭh** -बाठ् । काष्ठादि m. a jingle of **kāṭh,** wood and the like, wood etc. The word is reported to be m., but according to I.K. iii, 14, such jingles are f.

**kāṭha-brör$^{ü}$** काठ-ब्रांरू । काष्ठमयी बिडालिका f. a wooden cat, an imitation cat made of wood, set to frighten away mice, etc.; a house or roof made with very lofty wooden supports or beams. **-chān** -छान् । शालिभेदः m. a good kind of rice, with a white grain (El., L. 463). **-chiṭh** -छिठ् । चित्रितपटविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-chiṭi** -छिटि), a kind of cheap chintz. **-khŏn** -खून् । कक्षदेशवाह्यानि काष्ठानि f. (sg. dat. **-khŏni** -खूनि), as much wood as can be held under one arm, an armful of wood (for fuel or the like). **-kön̄$^{ü}$** -कांञू । काष्ठभारिका f. a small amount of wood, a little wood (Gr.Gr. 163). **-kar** -कर् । दारुवप्रम् m. a wooden railing or fence (round a garden or the like, or in front of a balcony); the wooden frame of a mirror or the like. **-lọʦh$^{u}$** -ल्वंछु । काष्ठपुञ्जः m. a heap of sticks. **-lŏʦhür$^{ü}$** -ल्वंछ़्रू । अल्पः काष्ठपुञ्जः f. a small heap of sticks. **-tul$^{u}$** -तुलु । काष्ठनिचयः m. a small collection of dried twigs (Gr.Gr. 164). **-ʦ$^{a}$ñĕ** -च़्ञ । काष्ठशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made from dry sticks. **-zaṇḍ** -ज़ंड् । काष्ठसमूहः m. a little dried wood, a small collection of dried twigs (cf. Gr.Gr. 163).

**kāṭh 2** काठ् m. (sg. abl. **kāṭha 2** काठ), laziness, in the following: —**kāṭh-kasūr** काठ्-कसूर् । आलस्यदोषादि m. the fault of laziness, laziness, used in phrases such as **kāṭh-kasūr kösith karav,** we shall work having expelled our laziness, i.e. we shall do our best. Cf. **köṭh$^{i}$ 2** and **köṭh$^{ü}$ 4.**

**kāṭh 3** काठ् or **kāṭha 3** काठ । कठोरम् adj. c.g. (for f., see **köṭh$^{ü}$ 3**), hard, dry, sapless. Cf. **an-kāṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 23.

**kāṭha-dach** काठ-दछ् । नीरसा द्राक्षा f. a wild grape with no, or hardly any, juice. **-dön$^{ü}$** -दांनू । नीरसो दाडिमः m. a pomegranate which has no, or hardly any, juice.

**kĕth 1** क्यथ् postpos. governing dat. in, as in **athas kĕth,** in the hand (K.Pr. 29, YZ. 242, Śiv. 620), **thālas kĕth,** in a dish; **nāvi kĕth,** in a boat (Śiv. 1589). Generally speaking it can only be used with words signifying a receptacle or a conveyance. Thus, we cannot say **garas kĕth,** in a house, or **mūlas kĕth,** in a root, because a house or a root is not used as a receptacle for putting things into. For this purpose a horse or the like, is looked upon as a conveyance, and we can say **guris kĕth,** which must be translated 'on horseback'; similarly, **nakhas-kĕth,** on the shoulder (Rām. 890); **khŏni-kĕth** (carrying a child) on the haunch (H. xi, 13) (Gr.Gr. 43; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kĕt*; Śiv. 12, 245, 286, 543, 967, etc.; Rām. 151, 305, 625, 665, etc.;

K. 378, 429, 433; H. ii, 7; iii, 2). For a special use, see **köli-kĕth** on the day after to-morrow (p. 434*b*, l. 8).

**kĕth 2** **क्यथ्**, a suff. added pleonastically to the conj. part. of a verb, as in **karith** or **karith kĕth,** having done (Gr.Gr. 104, 197; L.V. 9; Śiv. 198; K. 50, 60, 110, etc.). L.V. 12 has also an older form **karith** used in the same way.

**kēth** **केथ्** or **kīth** **कीथ्** m. (sg. dat. **kētas** **केतस्** or **kītas** **कीतस्**), a comet (Śiv. 483, sg. voc. **kēta** **केत**); (in Hindū astronomy) the descending node, considered as the ninth planet (Rām. 399, 400, 406, 1277; K. 132).

**kĕtha** **क्यथ** । **कथम्** adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 10; YZ. 24; Śiv. 157, 271, 594; Rām. 113, 157, 237, etc.; K. 4, 47, 52, etc.); with emph. *y*, **kĕthay** (Rām. 1017–9). **-kana** **-कन**, or **-kanan** **-कनन्**, or **-kanas** **-कनस्** । **कथम्** adv., i.q. **kĕtha** (Gr.M.; K. 272, **-kana**). **-kini** **-किनि**, how? by what means? by what manner of means? (K. 614). **-pöṭhi** **-पा॑ठि** or **-pöṭhin** **-पा॑ठिन्** । **केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? (El. *kitha pāṭ* and *kiṭha póṭh*; Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 15, *kitah páṭhi*; W. 96, *kĕta pöṭh*; Śiv. 171, 743, 755, 763, 820, 1251, etc. **-pöṭhi**, with emph. *y*, **kĕthay-pöṭhi**, 576; Rām. 53–4, 111, 412, etc., **-pöṭhi**; 951, 1362, **-pöṭhin**; K. 9, 669, 799, **-pöṭhi**; H. iii, 9; v, 8, etc., **-pöṭhi**). Occasionally used indefinitely like **kĕtha-tām-pöṭhi**, bel., in some way or other (Rām. 1111). **-sana** **-सन**, **-sanā-pöṭhi** **-सना-पा॑ठि**, or **-sanā-pöṭhin** **-सना-पा॑ठिन्** । **कथमिव** adv., i.q. the preceding, but the question is asked with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder how', 'I should like to know how' (K. 165, 213, 328, 1134, **-sana**). **-tām-pöṭhi** **-ताम्-पा॑ठि**, or **-tāmath-pöṭhi** **-तामथ्-पा॑ठि**, or **-tāñ-pöṭhi** **-ताञ्-पा॑ठि**, or **-tāñĕth-pöṭhi** **-ताञ्यथ्-पा॑ठि** (or **-pöṭhin** **-पा॑ठिन्** may be substituted throughout for **-pöṭhi** **-पा॑ठि**) । **केनापि प्रकारेण** indef. adv. in some way, in any way, somehow, anyhow (Gr.Gr. 154). The underlying idea in the mind of the speaker is a question with doubt, as in, e.g. 'did he do it in any way? if so, how?'

**kĕthau** **क्यथौ** or **kĕthō** **क्यथो** । **कथं भोः** adv. how? used in addressing a person at some distance or out of sight (L.V. 91, Śiv. 440, Rām. 812).

**kĕṭah** (K.Pr. 103), see **kaṭa.** Cf. **kuṭah.**

**kīth** **कीथ्**, see **kēth.**

**kīṭh** **कीठ्** m. (sg. dat. **kīṭas** **कीटस्**), a worm, an insect.

**kithi** **किथि**, see **kyuthu**.

**kŏth 1** **क्वथ्** । **सूत्रसंघट्टः, सूत्रतन्तुगुलिका** f. (sg. dat. **kŏtshü** **क्व॑छू**), a hank of thread (esp. of the loose single strands of thread, preparatory to twisting into thread in strands); a ball of sewing-thread (Gr.Gr. 69).

**kŏth 2** **क्वथ्** or **kŏtsh** **क्वछ्** । **भस्त्राविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏtshü** **क्व॑छू**), a kind of large leathern bag for transporting grain. Cf. **kọ̆thu**, **kŏtshü 1,** and **kŏtshul** (Gr.Gr. 146).

**kŏṭh** **क्वठ्** । **कुष्ठम्, औषधभेदः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏṭhü** **क्व॑ठू**, Gr.Gr. 71), N. of a certain medicinal plant *Aucklandia Costus.* The root, which is fragrant, is a government monopoly. For full accounts of this plant, see El. s.v. *kŏṭ* and L. 77. L. gives the botanical name as *Saussurea Lappa.* Cf. **cōb-ĕ-kŏṭh,** p. 156*b*, l. 34; L. 83, 389, 418.

**kōṭh** **कोठ्** m. (sg. dat. **kōṭas** **कोटस्**), a coat or cloak (of the English fashion; the English word borrowed) (Gr.M.).

**kō̃th** **कोँथ्** in **kō̃th-möjü** **कोँथ्-मा॑जू** । **ज्येष्ठतरा** f. the eldest woman of a family in a household, the head lady of a family.

**kō̃ṭh** **कॉँठ्** m. (sg. dat. **kō̃ṭhas** **कॉँठस्**), the throat, the front of the neck (El. *kãnṭ*, *kauṭ*, and *kanṭh*). **-māl** **-माल्** । **कण्ठभूषा** f. an ornament worn by women on the front of the neck (El. *kauṭmal*, *kauṭmál*, and *kãnṭhmál*).

**kōṭha** **कोठ** । **कोष्ठम्** m. a granary, a store-room; the wall, circumvallation, or *enceinte* round a town or fortress (K. 757–8); cf. **kūṭh 1** and **kuṭhü**. **-dār** **-दार्** m. (f. **-dārĕñ** **-दार्यञ्**), a man in charge of a store-room, a store-keeper, a house-steward (YZ. 420).

**kō̃ṭha** **कॉँठ** । **कण्ठाभरणम्** m. a gold necklet; a necklace or rosary (of beads of gold, or silver, or pearls, or jewels, or crystal, or of the earth of Karbalā). **-gan** **-गन्** । **गुग्गुलुः** a particular fragrant gum-resin (the exudation of the tree *Amyris agallochum*), bdellium (Śiv. 377).

**köṭhi 1** **का॑ठि** । **पर्याणम्** f. the old Kāshmīrī wooden riding-saddle (El. *kãṭh* m. and *kãṭhi* f.; L. 463).

**köṭhi 2** **का॑ठि** adj. c.g. lazy, indolent; weary from over-work (K.Pr. 182, *kāṭ*); cf. **kāṭh 2** and **köṭhü 4.** **—gatshun** **—गछुन्** । **अलसत्वाप्तिः** m.inf. to become lazy or wearied, as ab.

**kọ̆ṭhu** **क्व॑ठु** । **भारः (विषमभारः)** m. a load, a burden, bundle (especially one awkwardly shaped, and hence requiring to be tied up and difficult to carry) (Gr.Gr. 33, 37; K.Pr. 3); the caulking of a boat or ship (cf. **nāwa-k°,** s.v. **nāv 2**); cf. **kŏth 2** and

**kŏtsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1.** **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । रन्ध्रपूरणम्** m.inf. to caulk the seams or holes in a boat or ship. Cf. **kŏna.**

**kŏth$^{i}$-kuchay क्वथि-कुछय् । उत्कोचग्राहिभृत्यः** m. a servant of a judge or other person in authority who acts as a go-between in taking bribes from litigants on behalf of his master. Cf. **kuchay** and **kŏṭsh$^{u}$.**

**kŏṭh$^{u}$ क्वंठु । जानु** m. the knee (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 200–1, 237; Rām. 285, 1129, 1146; K. 1125). **—mūrun —मूरुन् । जानूत्थापनम्** m.inf. when one is seated on the ground, to move the knees so as to make room politely for another. **—naṃ$^{a}$rāwun —नंमरावुन्** m.inf. to bend the knee, to fall on one's knee (Gr.M.). **—trāwun —त्रावुनु । जानुनम्रतापूर्वं स्थितिः** m.inf. to kneel (El.). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । जानुगमनशक्तिप्रारम्भः** m. the knee to come, i.e. the ability to crawl on the knees to come (of a child beginning to learn to crawl on its hands and knees) (K.Pr. 260).

**kŏṭh$^{i}$-ā̃cĕ क्वंठि-आँच्य । जानुनोरुपरितनमस्थि** f.pl., see the next. **-ȭṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -आँटू । जानुनोर्मर्मास्थि** f. the knee-cap (pl. **-ā̃cĕ -आँच्य**). **-ganḍ -गंड् । जानुनोर्बन्धनम्** m. tying the knees (of a person, to prevent his going). **-kötsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कांचू । जानुनोरधो भागः** f. the poples, ham (El. *kúṭkáts*); cf. **kötsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3.** **-nĕṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -न्यंठू** f. the patella, knee-cap, knee-pan (El. *kútanyiṭ*). **-tsŏcĕ -च्वच्य । जानुनोरर्थे छतापूपगणः** f.pl. cakes made and distributed in honour of the occasion of a child first beginning to crawl on its hands and knees. **-wace -वच्य । जानुजंघासन्धिः** f.pl. the knee-joint.

**kôṭh$^{u}$ कोठु । बन्धनदारु, शूलम्** m. a kind of stocks in which prisoners are confined by the legs; an impalement stake, the stake on which a criminal is impaled, a gallows (El.; K.Pr. 5, 215; Śiv. 1630).

**köṭhis ladun कांठिस् लदुन्** m.inf. to hang (a criminal) (El.). **-pĕṭh āsun -प्यठ् आसुन्** m.inf. to be hanged (El.).

**kō̃th$^{u}$ कोँथु** m. a high-heeled shoe worn by the Panḍits of Kashmīr (El. *kónth*, i.e. *kō̃th$^{u}$*).

**köṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 कांठू । अल्पकाष्ठिका** f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काछ्य,** Gr.Gr. 63), a small stick, a stalk (Gr.Gr. 29); dim. of **kāṭh 1,** q.v.

**köṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 कांठू । कनिष्ठिकाङ्गुलिः** f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काछ्य**), the fifth, or little, finger or toe.

**köṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3 कांठू । नीरसा, शाकादिमूलस्य कठिनत्वक्** adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काछ्य**), hard, dry, sapless (used as the f. of **kāṭh 3,** q.v.); most commonly used with ref. to radishes and similar roots; hence, as subst. f. the hard rind of a vegetable root (cf. **mŏnjĕ-k°,** s.v. **mŏnḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1**).

**köṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ 4 कांठू । आलस्यशीला** adj. f. (sg. dat. **kāchĕ काछ्य**), habitually lazy, indolent in doing any work. A feminine form, used as a fem. of **köṭh$^{i}$ 2,** q.v. Cf. **kóṭ.**

**kōtāh कोताह्,** see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 485*a*, l. 34.

**kūṭh 1 कूठ्** m. a fortress (cf. **kōṭha**). **kūṭa-rāj कूट-राज् । कोट्टराज्यम्** m. the rule of a fort, i.e. the rule of a freebooter who has established himself as a petty king in some fort, and levies tribute from the surrounding country (a common occurrence in old times). Cf. **andar-kūṭh,** p. 32*a*, l. 44.

**kūṭh 2 कूठ्** m. (sg. dat. **kūṭas कूटस्**), a heap, a pile. Cf. **an-kūṭh,** p. 29*b*, l. 25.

**kūṭh 3** (?), see **kúṭ.**

**kuṭh$^{u}$ कुठु । कोष्ठम्** m. a room in a house, a chamber, a closet (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 95, 121, 124, 220; YZ. 343; Rām. 1627; H. iii, 8; vi, 3; ix, 4, etc.); esp. the floor or floors between the ground floor and the top-most floor of a house (El. *kuṭ*, K.Pr. 237); (in astrology) a room or mansion in which some constellation is at some particular moment. Cf. **ạg$^{a}$n$^{a}$-kuṭh$^{u}$,** p. 16*b*, l. 36.

**kuṭh$^{i}$-nakawôr$^{u}$ कुठि-नकवोरु । अत्यल्पं कोष्ठम्** m. 'a room-nostril', a very small room, a tiny closet. **-pōr -पोर् । कोष्ठपटलम्** m. the particular floor or story of a house (usually the first floor or middle story), which is divided into rooms (L. 461, *kutphor*; Śiv. 1246).

**kuṭhi कुठि । कोष्ठे** adv. in a room, in the room (used in this form in the sense of the locative).

**kuṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुठू । धान्यकोष्ठम् (कोष्ठागारम्)** f. (sg. dat. **kuchĕ कुछ्य**), a granary (K.Pr. 5, Śiv. 1248); (a tradesman's) shop or storehouse (K.Pr. 26, *kūṭ*). Cf. **kōṭha.**

**kuchĕ-hönz$^{\ddot{u}}$ कुछ्य-हांज़ू** m. a boatman who pounds rice at so much a *kharwār* for the great folk in the city of Śrīnagar. These men keep boats to carry the rice about in (K.Pr. 116, *kuchĕh-hánz*).

**kuṭah** (K.Pr. 246), see **k$^{a}$ṭa.** Cf. **kĕṭah.**

**kūṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$āh कूटूआह्, kūṭāh,** see **kūṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 485*b*, l. 30.

**kŏth$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्वथंजू । भारिका (अल्पा भस्त्रा)** f. a small bag, tied up as a parcel, and carried, like a parcel, on the head or under the arm; dim. of **kŏthul,** q.v.

**kaṭh-kār कठ्-कार्, kaṭh-kosh$^{u}$ कठ्-कंशु,** see **kaṭh 4.**

**kathal कथल् or kathul$^{u}$ कथुलु । कथकः** m. one who is talkative, garrulous; one who is skilled in narrating stories, or the like, a good story-teller.

**kŏthul क्वथुल्** or **kŏthul$^{u}$ क्वथुलु । भारः(विषमोन्नतभारः)** m. (sg. dat. **kŏthalas क्वथलस्**), a large bundle or parcel (esp. one of awkward shape, and hence requiring much tying up). Cf. **kŏṭh$^{u}$** and **kŏtshul.**

**kāṭhun** काठुन् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāṭhyōv** काठ्योव्), to be hard (Gr.Gr. xiv).

**kuṭhun** कुठुन् । वृत्तिसंकोचः conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kuṭhyōv** कुठ्योव्), to become poverty stricken, to be hard up (owing to want of employment, diminution of business, or the like), to become distressed, to be in distress; (of times) to become hard (L.V. 91).

**kaṭhiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** कठिञ्, see **kaṭhyun$^{u}$**.

**kaṭhiñār** कठिञार् । काठिन्यम् m. hardness, etc., abs. noun der. fr. **kaṭhyun$^{u}$**, q.v.

**kaṭh$^{a}$r** कंठ्र् । पुत्रीयितः m. one who is treated (affectionately) as a son (generally applied to a son-in-law, not to an adopted son, or the like); —° a son (as an affectionate term). Cf. **dāyĕ-kaṭh$^{a}$r**, p. 266*b*, l. 1.

**kaṭhūr** कठूर् । कठोरः adj. c.g. hard, solid, stiff; hard-hearted, ruthless (K. 860).

**kŏthur$^{u}$** क्वथुरु m. a man who caulks (a boat or ship) (cf. **nāwa-k°**, s.v. **nāv 2**).

**kuṭhar** कुठर् m. a tower, minaret (El.).

**kuṭhār** कुठार् m. a wooden granary (L. 460). Cf. **kōṭha** and **kuṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$**.

**kuṭhur$^{u}$** कुठुरु । क्लिष्टः adj. (f. **kuṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** कुठ्रू), difficult of accomplishment, requiring labour for carrying out.

**kūṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2** कूठ्रू or **kūṭhür$^{\ddot{u}}$** कूठ्रू f. a small room, a closet (L.V. 101, **kūṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$**; K.Pr. 50, written *kotrī* for *kūṭh$^{a}$ri*, sg. abl.).

**kūṭ$^{i}$hēr** कूटिहेर् m. N. of a sacred place in the valley of the Ār$^{a}$path, to the east of Islāmābād in Kashmīr, the Kōṭhēr of RT.Tr. II, 467. According to Stein, the name represents the Skt. *Kapaṭēśvara*, but Śiv. plainly refers it to the Skt. *Kōṭīśvara* (Śiv. 1166). Cf. **kūṭiśŏr** and **kūṭi-tīr$^{a}$th.**

**kāṭhuw$^{u}$** काठुवु । काष्ठमयः adj. (f. **kāṭhüv$^{\ddot{u}}$** काठ्वू), made of wood, wooden (Gr.Gr. 161).

**kaṭhyun$^{u}$** कठिनु । कठिनः adj. (f. **kaṭhiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** कठिञ्), hard, stiff; cruel, ruthless, ferocious (Gr.M.); inflexible, inexorable; sharp, violent (of pain, etc.); hard, difficult (Gr.M.; Śiv. 744, 848, 1854, 1877).

**kaṭhyush$^{u}$** कठिशु । हिमशिलाभावकारी कालः m. frosty weather, the freezing cold of a blizzard, or the like, i.q. **kaṭh-kosh$^{u}$**, p. 487*a*, l. 37.

**katij$^{\ddot{u}}$** कतिज़ू । खञ्जरीटः f. a swallow, *Hirundo rustica* (El. *kaṭij*, *kōtiz*; L. 117, 155, *katij*).

**katöj$^{i}$** कतांजि, **katöj$^{\ddot{u}}$** कतांजू, see **katāl.**

**katikō** कतिको, pron. adj. of, or belonging to, where? (poet., i.q. **katyuk$^{u}$**, p. 484*a*, l. 1, q.v.) (H. ii, 2).

**kutakh** कुतख् । ताडनम् m. (sg. dat. **kutakas** कुतकस्), beating, whipping, flogging (esp. of school correction).

**kṭa-**(or **kta-**)**kāl** क्ट-(or क्त-)काल् m. a corruption of the Sanskrit word **kāla-kūṭa,** the name of deadly black-coloured poison said to have been drunk by the Hindū god Śiva at the famous churning of the ocean. Cf. **krĕhon$^{u}$**, p. 469*b*, l. 12.

**kaṭāksh** कटाक्ष् । कटाक्षः m. a side-glance, a passing glance (Śiv. 1731); a leer.

**kúṭkáʦ,** see **kŏṭh$^{i}$-köʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, p. 489*a*, l. 34.

**katāl** कताल् । क्षुद्रस्वभावः m. (f. **katöj$^{i}$** कतांजि or **katöj$^{\ddot{u}}$** कतांजू), mean-natured, possessing all the vices of a mean nature, such as always asking for things, perpetually quarrelling, etc., vile.

**kåṭil** कंटिल् f. the condition or conduct of a despised child (cf. **kaṭh 2**), used —° as in **harām-kåṭil,** p. 348*b*, l. 40, q.v.

**kōtal** कोँतल् । अश्वपुरस्करणम् f. the leading of a horse in a procession. Such horses, decorated with ornamented trappings, are led at the head of a royal procession, or before a bridegroom, etc.

**kötil** कांतिल् قاتل adj. c.g. causing death, deadly. **zah$^{a}$r-i-kötil,** deadly poison (Rām. 827).

**kītam** कीतम् । कृशतनुः m. thin, lean, spare (by nature, not by disease) (esp. of children).

**kōtām** कोताम् or **kōtāmath** कोतामथ्, adv. up to where? till when? (W. 93).

**kūtim$^{\ddot{u}}$** कूतिमू, see **kūtyum$^{u}$**.

**kuṭumb** कुटुंब् m. a household, a family (K. 933).

**kauṭmal, kauṭmál,** see **kōṭh-māl,** p. 488*b*, l. 25.

**katān,** in **katān kēūm** (? spelling), linseed oil (El.).

**katĕn** कत्यन्, **katĕnan** कत्यनन्, **katinan** कतिनन्, **katĕnas** कत्यनस्, or **katinas** कतिनस् । कुत्र adv. in what place, where (Gr.Gr. 155). Cf. **kati.**

**katĕnī** कत्यनी । कुत्र adv., i.q. **katĕn,** q.v., but used only in addressing a female (Gr.Gr. 155).

**k$^{a}$tun** क्तुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **k°t$^{u}$** कंतु, 2 p.p. **k$^{a}$ʦyōv** क्च्योव्), i.q. **k$^{a}$ʦun,** q.v.

**katun 1** कतुन् । कर्तनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kot$^{u}$** कंतु), f. **küʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** कंचू; 2 p.p. **kaʦōv** कच़ोव्, pl. **kaʦöy** कच़ांय्, Gr.Gr. 225, 227), to spin (thread in a spinning-wheel) (El.; K.Pr. 65, 126, 253; Śiv. 1014, 1872). **kot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** कंतु-मंतु । कर्तितः perf. part. (f. **küʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** कंचू-मंचू), spun (of thread, etc.).

**katun 2** कतुन् । अतिकार्पण्यम् m. miserliness, niggardliness. Cf. **kôʦ$^{u}$**.

**kaṭun** कटुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **koṭ$^{u}$** कंटु; 2 p.p. **kacyōv** कच्योव्), to cut (El.).

**kōṭun** कॉँटुन् । अप्रत्यक्षहरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôṭ$^{u}$** कॉँटु; 2 p.p. **kōcyōv** कॉँच्योव्), to pilfer secretly (esp. from goods entrusted to the thief). **kȭṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ कौँटु-मंतु । अप्रत्यक्षमपहृतः** perf. part. (f. **kȭṭ$^{u}$-müċ$^{ü}$ कौँटू-मंचू**), pilfered, as ab.

**kuṭun कुटुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kuṭ$^{u}$ कुटु**; 2 p.p. **kucyōv कुच्योव्**), to pound, crush, reduce to powder (L.V. 80).

**kūṭun कूटुन्** or **kūṭun$^{u}$ कूटुनु । दण्डखण्डम्** m. (sg. dat. **kūṭanas कूटनस्**), a piece of a staff or stick (not a piece of any wood, but of a straight piece prepared for some purpose) (Gr.Gr. 148, K.Pr. 126). Cf. **kūṭ$^{u}$** and **lōri-kūṭun,** s.v. **lūr$^{ü}$, —°** a piece in a wider sense, as in **ạnd$^{a}$ram-k°** (p. 32*b*, l. 38), and **nāni-k°,** s.v. **nān.** In **cum-k°** (p. 171*b*, l. 26) it is used metaphorically.

**katan-kār कतन्-कार्** m. a kind of shawl-work, in which the shawl is embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377). Cf. **katun 1.**

**katĕnan कत्यनन्, katinan कतिनन्, katĕnas कत्यनस्,** or **katinas कतिनस्,** i.q. **katĕn,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 155).

**kot$^{u}$nanas कंतुननस्** or **kot$^{u}$nas कंतुनस् । कुत्र नाम** adv. in what place? where?; towards what place? whither? Cf. **kot$^{u}$ 2.**

**kūtiñ$^{ü}$ कूंतिञू,** see **kūtyun$^{u}$.**

**kŏ-ṭapa क्क-टप । कुत्सितव्याजेन** adv. lit. 'with a weak kick'; hence, met. with a feeble or silly excuse (e.g. for not completing some simple or easy work). **—lagun —लगुन् । अकस्माद्बद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. (of some work) to become suddenly, or for no reason, stopped.

**kŏ-ṭēpa क्क-टेप । दुःशीलो वालकः** m. a bad bastard; hence, a naughty, bold, bad little boy.

**kōṭapāl कोटपाल्** or **kūṭapāl कूटपाल्** m. the chief official of a town or fortress, the chief of the police, the captain of a fort (K. 404, 792–3, 819). Cf. **kuṭawāl.**

**kaṭ$^{a}$r कट्र्,** another spelling of **kaṭür$^{ü}$,** q.v.

**kạt$^{a}$ra कंत्र । कणमुष्टिका, धान्यादिवीजानि** m. a small amount of grain (say, as much as can be held in the palm of the hand); a drop (El. *katra*); a small amount, a small store of anything (cf. **māyā-k°**). According to another authority, the word means 'grains' only, without reference to the amount. Cf. **dā̃-k°,** p. 230*a*, l. 37, and **dyāra-k°,** p. 270*b*, l. 38.

**katīra कतीर । द्रुमरसविशेषः** m. a certain gum resembling gum-tragacanth.

**kator$^{u}$ कतंरु** or **katur$^{u}$ कतुरु । घटकपालः** m. a large potsherd or piece of a bowl; esp. one used for holding a fire of burning charcoal (cf. **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār,** and **nàṭ$^{i}$-k°,** s.v. **noṭ$^{u}$**), or for receiving ordure (cf. **mal-k°,** s.v. **mal 1**); a similar sherd of ice or the like, a piece of sheet-ice (Śiv. 337) (cf. **tula-kator$^{u}$**). The f. of this word is **kat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$,** q.v., which is used as a diminutive (Gr.Gr. 33, 35).

**kātur कातुर्** or (El.) **kāṭur काटुर्** (= Turkī قاطر) m. (f. **kāt$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ कातंरू**), a mule (El. *kāṭur*; Gr.M. *kātur*).

**kat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ कतंरू, katür$^{ü}$ कतंरू** or **kütr$^{ü}$ कत्रू । कपालखण्डः** f. a potsherd (esp. a small potsherd) (dim. of **kator$^{u}$,** q.v., Gr.Gr. 33, 35) (El. *katir*, baked clay) (cf. **mal-k°,** a filth-pan, s.v. **mal 1,** and **nàṭ$^{i}$-k°,** s.v. **noṭ$^{u}$**).

**katri-khünḍ$^{ü}$ कत्रि-खंडू । कपालखण्डः** f. (sg. dat. **-khanjĕ -खंज्य**), a bit of potsherd. **-khash -खश् । कपालाघातः** m. a cut (on the throat or elsewhere) caused by a potsherd.

**katari-ashkhāsh कतरि-अश्खाश् । कपालिकाभिरेव मारणम्** m. destruction (i.e. execution, or killing) by cutting with potsherds (instead of with a sword); hence, using a potsherd instead of a sword for any purpose for which the latter is employed. **-bata -बत । कपालिकासात्करणतुल्यं हिंसनम्** m. 'boiled rice from a potsherd', i.e. a method of killing a person, in which first his limbs are broken to pieces, and then these fragments are again broken into pieces like fragments of potsherds. **-zôr$^{u}$ -ज़ोरु । महाद्यूतहृत्** m. (f. **-zör$^{ü}$ -ज़ांरू**), an inveterate gambler, one who has gambled away all his (or her) property, and is reduced to gambling with potsherds; met. one who is ruining himself (or herself) by extravagance, or who has done so.

**kaṭür$^{ü}$, कटंरू,** also spelt **kaṭ$^{a}$r कट्र् । भस्त्रिका** f. a scrap or piece of leather; a small leathern pouch or bag.

**kitur$^{u}$ कितुरु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a kind of bird, resembling the domestic fowl in appearance and voice; a kind of rat (cf. **an-kitàr$^{i}$,** p. 29*b*, l. 30).

**kitür$^{ü}$ कितंरू । कपालिका** f. a small potsherd. Cf. **kat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$.**

**kiṭur$^{u}$ किटुरु । अक्षिकण्टकः** m. a thorn or foreign particle in the eye; a stye or ulcer in the eye (believed to be caused by such).

**kotrī,** see **kuṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$.**

**kōtur कोतुर्** or (Gr.Gr. 58) **kōtur$^{u}$ कोतुरु । कपोतः** m. (sg. dat. **kōtaras कोतरस्**; f. nom. **kōt$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ कोतंरू**), a pigeon or dove (wild or tame) (El.; L. 462, *kotar*; Rām. 93; K. 922, 947); N. of a sept of Kāshmīrī Brāhmaṇas. A cock pigeon is also **nar-kōtur,** and a hen is **māda-kōtur** (W. 17).

**kōtar-bāz कोतर्-बाज़** m. one who trains pigeons, a pigeon-fancier (W. 111). **-jūr$^{i}$ -जूरि । कपोतयुग्मम्** f. a pair of doves (Gr.Gr. 82); esp. a pair of doves (male and female) swung, or let loose, in a wedding ceremony, over the bride and bridegroom. **-mor$^{u}$ -मंरु । विटङ्कम्** m. a dovecot (K.Pr. 57). **-nal -नल् । टङ्काख्यफलविशेषः** m. 'a dove's leg', a species of pear

(L. 350, *kotenal*). **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु । कपोतार्भकः, कपोतजातिमत्पुत्रः** m. a young pigeon (Gr.Gr. 131); a boy of the Kōtur$^{u}$ sept of Brāhmaṇas. **-rath -रथ् । कपोतरक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-ratas -रतस्**), pigeon's blood. It is of a very red colour, and the compound is often used in similes to express extreme redness.

**kō̃ṭur कँाँटुर्**, i.q. **könṭur,** q.v.

**kütr$^{ü}$,** see **kat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$.**

**katarun कतरुन् । कर्तनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kator$^{u}$ कतरु**), to cut in slices, slice, cut up (El. *katurun*; H. x, 7). **kator$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ कतरु-मतु । कर्तितः** perf. part. (f. **katür$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ कतरू-मच़ू**) cut up, cut into pieces.

**kataranāwun कतरनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kataranôw$^{u}$ कतरनोवु**), caus. of **katarun,** q.v., to cause to slice; to cause to be sliced, to get sliced (Gr.Gr. 171).

**kūṭīshŏr कूटीश्वर**, m. a title of Śiva, as the presiding deity of **kūṭ$^{i}$hēr** and **kūṭi-tīr$^{a}$th,** qq.v., in Skt. **kōṭīśwara** (Śiv. 1166).

**katuth कतुथ् । कुत्र** adv. in what place? where? (Gr.Gr. 156); to what place? whither? Cf. **kot$^{u}$ 2.**

**kūṭi-tīr$^{a}$th कूटि-तीर्थ्** or **kūṭī-tīr$^{a}$th कूटी-तीर्थ्** m. (sg. dat. **-tīrthas -तीर्थस्**), N. of a Kashmīr site sacred among Hindūs on the bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam) near the western extremity of the town of Bārāmūla (RT.Tr. II, 483; Śiv. 1080, 1166, 1172).

**kaitwāh कैत्वाह्, kōtwāh कोत्वाह्,** i.q. **kōtāh,** q.v., p. 485*a*, l. 35.

**kuṭawāl कुटवाल् । कोटपालः** m. the captain of a fortress; hence, the chief officer of police of a city or town, the chief constable, the city magistrate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 114; H. v, 7, 8, etc.). Cf. **kōṭapāl.**

**kuṭawölī कुटवालो** f. the office or post of chief constable, etc. (Rām. 512).

**katawañ कतवञ् । सूत्रसम्पादनमूल्यम्** f. wages for spinning, wages paid to a person who spins thread, the charge for spinning (K.Pr. 214). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to earn money by spinning, to take to spinning for a livelihood (H. xi, 19).

**kaṭy** (YZ. 397), see **kaṭh 1,** p. 486*b*, l. 48.

**katyō कत्यो**, see **kati 1,** p. 483*b*, l. 49.

**kaityāh कैत्याह्, kötyāh कात्याह्,** see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 485*b*, l. 4.

**katyuk$^{u}$ कत्युकु**, see **kati,** p. 484*a*, l. 1.

**kūtyum$^{u}$ कूत्युमु । कियत्संख्याकः** pron. adj. (f. **kūtim$^{ü}$ कूतिमू**), consisting of how many? of how many? Cf. **katsyum$^{u}$.**

**kūtyun$^{u}$ कूत्युनु । कियन्मूल्यः** pron. adj. (f. **kūtiñ$^{ü}$ कूतिञू**), of how much price? of what price? how highly priced? worth how much? (Gr.Gr. 148).

**kātyāyanī कात्यायनी** f. a name of the goddess Pārvatī, the consort of Śiva (K. 267).

**kaṭüz$^{ü}$ कटंज़ू । मेषसमजः** f. a flock of rams, a number of rams (Gr.Gr. 93).

**kōtiz,** see **katij$^{ü}$.**

**k$^{a}$ts कच़्**, in **kŏl-k$^{a}$ts,** q.v. (p. 439*b*, l. 18).

**katsa कच़ । कति, कियत्यो** f. pl. how many?; see **kūt$^{a}$,** p. 484*b*, l. 49 (W. 94, *kats*); also 1 p.p., f. pl. of **katun,** q.v.

**kātsa 1 काच़ । आधारकीलकानि** f. (for **3, 4,** see **kātsh 1, 2**), (in building) a truss, two obliquely set posts, meeting at an angle to support a cross beam. —° the joint of the knee or similar hinge joint of two long bones.

**kātsa 2 काच़**, see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 484*b*, l. 47 (for **3, 4,** see **kātsh, 1, 2**).

**kaitsa कैच़**, see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 484*b*, l. 48.

**katsi कंचि़** in **katsi bĕhun कंचि़ ब्यहुन् । निरुत्तरीभावः** m.inf. to sit silent (used of a questioner who has no counter-reply to the answer he has received, either because the answer puts him out of countenance, or because it is satisfactory).

**kē̃ts क्यँच़्, kē̃ts कँच़्, kē̃tsau क्यँच़ौ, kē̃tsau कँच़ौ,** see **kēh.**

**kits$^{ü}$ 1 किच़ू**, see **kyut$^{u}$.**

**kits$^{ü}$ 2 किच़ू**, see **jangal$^{i}$,** p. 375*b*, l. 24.

**kôts$^{u}$ कोचु । कृपणः** adj. (f. **köts$^{ü}$ 1 कांच़ू**, for **2, 3,** see s.vv.), a miser, one who will not spend money, even though rich. Cf. **katun 2.**

**köts$^{ü}$ 2 कांच़ू । यन्त्रविशेषः** f. (for **1,** see **kôts$^{u}$**), a kind of scissors or pincers for cutting betel-nut, the *sarōtā* of India; a pair of scissors (for cutting cloth, etc.) (L.V. 103).

**köts$^{ü}$ 3 कांच़ू । जान्वधोभागः** f. (for **1,** see **kôts$^{u}$**), the under part of the leg between the thigh and the knee, the ham.

**köts$^{ü}$ 4 कांच़ू,** see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 484*b*, l. 46.

**k$^{ü}$ts$^{ü}$ कंच़ू,** see **k$^{o}$t$^{u}$, k$^{a}$tun,** and **k$^{a}$tsun** (in YZ. 39, written **köts,** see **k$^{o}$t$^{u}$**).

**küts$^{ü}$ 1 कंच़ू**, see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 484*b*, l. 47.

**küts$^{ü}$ 2 कंच़ू,** see **katun.**

**kūts$^{ü}$ कूंच़ू,** see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 484*b*, l. 46.

**kātsa-bōṭa काच़-बोट**, see **kātsh 2.**

**katsh 1 कछ् । धातुमालिन्यम्** (sg. dat. ?**katsas कच़स्**), verdigris.

**katsh 2 कछ् । कक्षा** m. (sg. dat. **katshas कछस्**), the armpit; the corresponding pit at the root of the legs, the groin.

**katsha-brôr$^{u}$ कछ-ब्रोरु । कक्षविस्फोटकभेदः** m. a bubo, or glandular swelling, in the armpit, the *baghal-bilāī* of India (believed to be dispersed by getting a cat to lick it). **-wāl -वाल् । कक्षरोमाणि** m. the hair of armpits. **-wüṭ$^{ü}$ -वंटू । कक्षस्थानीयवस्त्रशकलः** f. (in a Kāshmīrī coat) the gusset under the armpits.

**kȧʦh$^{i}$-tȧl$^{i}$ mēlun** कछ़ि-तलि मेलुन् । अत्यासन्नं मिलनम् m.inf. to get quite close under a person's armpits, i.e. approaching a person secretly in order to give a bribe; hence, to give a bribe. **-wöd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** वांदृरू f. a bubo (El. *kaʦawádir* m.). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । कचमन्वागमनम् m.inf. to get up to a person by his armpit (i.e. unexpectedly, without his seeing, and not straightforwardly from the front), to make a flank attack.

**kāʦh 1** काछ् । क्षयः m. (sg. abl. **kāʦa 3** काच़, for **1, 2,** see s.vv.), pulmonary disease, phthisis, consumption (Gr.Gr. 52, K.Pr. 207).

**kāʦa-kŏthol$^{u}$** काच़-क्रथंलु । यक्ष्मरुग्णः adj. (f. **-kŏthȧj$^{i}$** -क्रथंजि or **-kŏthüj$^{ü}$** -क्रथंजू), one who suffers from phthisis, consumptive. **-wāv** -वाव् । उपद्रवादिकालः m. an epidemic of consumption; met. a time of general calamities (such as plague, earthquakes, or the like).

**kāʦh 2** काछ् । काचः m. (sg. abl. **kāʦa 4** काच़, for **1, 2,** see s.vv.), glass (Gr.Gr. 10, 31, 52); crystal; (in Kāshmīrī) a species of pottery made of a fine kind of clay, from which bracelets and certain vessels are made (Gr.Gr. 10). Cf. **nyūl$^{u}$ kāʦh hyuh$^{u}$,** s.v. **nyūl$^{u}$.**

**kāʦa-bọ̆ng$^{a}$r** काच़-बुंगर् or **-bŏng$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -बुंग्रू । काचमयकटकः f. a common kind of bracelet worn on the forearm, made of this pottery (El.). **-bōṭa** -बोट । पतङ्गिका m. a kind of small winged insect, ? the winged white-ant (Śiv. 1647). **-gor$^{u}$** -गंरु । काचशिल्पी m. (f. **-gȧr$^{i}$-bāy** -गंरि-बाय्), a man who makes bracelets, etc., of this pottery (the fem. is either his wife, or a woman who does this work) (El.); a bottle-maker (El.). **-kor$^{u}$** -कंरु m. a kind of bracelet made of this pottery (El.); cf. **kaʦha-kar,** s.v. **kaʦha. -mĕʦ$^{ü}$** -म्यंचू । काचमृत्तिका f. the fine earth from which this pottery is made. **-tĕmbar** -त्यंबर् । तिमिरम् m. cataract (the disease of the eyes). **-tĕmbarlad** -त्यंबर्लद् । तिमिररोगवान् adj. e.g. (as subst., f. **-tĕmbarladin̄** -त्यंबर्लदिञ्), one who suffers from cataract. **-zūn$^{ü}$** -ज़ूनू । कार्त्तिकज्योत्स्ना f. the crystal-clear moonlight of the month of Kārtikh (October–November) (Rām. 1620).

**kaʦha** कछ़ in **kaʦha-kar** कछ़-कर् । वलयविशेषाः m.pl. a set of bangles or bracelets (usually silver or gold) worn by women on their arms. Cf. **kāʦa-kor$^{u}$,** s.v. **kāʦh 2.**

**kaĩʦha** कैंछ़, see **kū̃s$^{u}$.**

**kaiʦāh** कैच़ाह्, see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 485*a*, l. 27.

**kẽʦh** क्यँछ़ or **kẽʦh** कैंछ़, see **kēh.**

**kiʦh$^{ü}$** किछ़ू, see **kyuth$^{u}$.**

**kŏʦh** क्रछ् f., i.q. **kŏth 2,** q.v.

**kõʦha** कॉंछ़, see **kū̃s$^{u}$.**

**kọ̆ʦh$^{u}$** क्रंछु or **koʦh$^{u}$** कंछु । उत्कोचः m. a bribe (El. *kauʦ*; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 99, *khuʦh*); cf. **kŏth$^{i}$-kuchay,** p. 489*a*, l. 4. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु m.inf. to give a bribe, to bribe (Gr.M.). **—khyon$^{u}$** —ख्यंनु m.inf. to take bribes (El.).

**kŏʦh$^{i}$-khŏr** क्रंछ़ि-खूर् or **kŏʦh$^{i}$-khāv** क्रंछ़ि-खाव् । उत्कोचभोक्ता m. a bribe-eater, a bribe-taker.

**kŏʦh$^{ü}$ 1** क्रंछू or **küʦh$^{ü}$** कंछू । वस्त्रामत्रम् f. a bag, sack, pouch, or wallet, made of cloth (Gr.Gr. 63). Cf. **kọ̆th$^{u}$,** of which this word is a fem. dim. (Gr.Gr. 33, 37); cf. also **kŏth 2.**

**kŏʦh$^{ü}$ 2** क्रंछू, see **kŏth 1** and **2.**

**koʦh$^{u}$** कंछु, see **kọ̆ʦh$^{u}$.**

**köʦāh** कांच़ाह्, see **kūt$^{u}$,** p. 485*a*, l. 29.

**küʦh$^{ü}$ 1** कंछू, see **kŏʦh$^{ü}$ 1.**

**küʦh$^{ü}$ 2** कंछू । क्षुद्रक्षुपभेदः m. wild indigo, a small shrub, generally found in villages near mountains; *Indigofera heterantha* (El. *kúts*; K.Pr. 184, *kuʦ*; L. 68, 70, 461). The twigs are used in basket-making; cf. **gura-küʦh$^{ü}$,** p. 298*b*, l. 19, and **kön̄$^{ü}$ 2. -ʦ$^{a}$n̄ĕ** -च़ञ । क्षुद्रक्षुपशान्ताङ्गाराः f.pl. charcoal made from this plant.

**kā̃ʦhāh** कँछ़ाह्, **kā̃ʦhāh** कॉँछ़ाह्, **kẽʦhāh** क्यँछ़ाह्, **kẽʦhāh** कैंछ़ाह्, **kũʦhāh** कुँछ़ाह्, **kū̃ʦhāh** कूँछ़ाह्, see **kēh.**

**kŏʦh$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** क्रंछ़्जू, see **kŏʦhul.**

**kŏʦhal** क्रछ़ल् । आकस्मिकछलम् m. an unexpected trick (esp. when it stops or confines the deceived person).

**kŏʦhul** क्रछुल् or **kŏʦhul$^{u}$** क्रछुलु । भारिकः m. (sg. dat. **kŏʦhalas** क्रछ़लस्, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **kŏʦh$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** क्रंछ़्जू), a porter, esp. one who carries grain (in a **kŏth,** or leathern sack) (El. *kŏtsúl*). Cf. **kŏth 2.**

**kaĩʦhar** कैंछ़र् or **kõʦhar** कॉंछ़र् । कनिष्ठत्वम् m. the condition or position of the youngest son of a family. Cf. **kū̃s$^{u}$.**

**kŏ-ʦẽkh** क्र-च़ैँख् । कुत्सितयोनिः(तद्युता च) f. (sg. dat. **-ʦẽki** -च़ैँकि), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kŏ-ʦŏth. kŏʦẽki-hond$^{u}$** क्रच़ैँकि-हंन्दु । कुत्सितयोनिभवः adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

**kaʦul** कचुल् or **kaʦul$^{u}$** कचुलु । अल्पपात्रभेदः m. (sg. dat. **kaʦalas** कच़लस्), a kind of little box or vessel in which small articles are kept (e.g. small toilet articles, such as spangles, or esp. the number of small necessaries, scents, incense, etc., used by a sacrificing priest in religious ceremonies), a pyx; cf. **nör$^{i}$-k°,** s.v. **nôr$^{u}$.**

**kaʦal-düj$^{ü}$ कच़ल्-दंजू । अल्पपात्रस्थापनोपयोगीवस्त्रखण्डः** f. a cloth in which these small boxes containing articles used in religious ceremonies are wrapped and kept, a pyx-cloth. **-ḍūn$^{u}$ -डूनु । परस्परबद्धमल्पपात्रयुग्मम्** m. a pair of cups, the open faces of which fit together like the two halves of a walnut-shell (cf. **ḍūn$^{u}$**), and which are used for carrying scents, etc., for religious ceremonies.

**kŏ-ʦail क्व-च़ैल्** or **kŏ-ʦöl क्व-चांल् । कुत्सितचेलः** m. one who habitually wears dirty clothes; hence, a man of vile conduct (Śiv. 750).

**kāʦalad काच़लद् । क्षयरोगी** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **kāʦaladiñ काच़लदिञ्**), one who suffers from consumption, a consumptive.

**kaʦim$^{ü}$ कच़िमू**, see **kaʦyum$^{u}$**.

**küʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ कंच़ू-मंच़ू**, see **kot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, s.v. **katun 1**, p. 490*b*, l. 44.

**kāʦan काच़न् । और्णोष्णीषः** m. a kind of woollen turban, worn only by Musalmān teachers.

**k$^{a}$ʦun कच़ुन्** or **k$^{a}$tun कतुन् । आर्द्रीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **k$^{o}$t$^{u}$ कंतु**, f.pl. **k$^{a}$ʦa कच़**; 2 p.p. **k$^{a}$ʦyōv कच़्योव्**, m.pl. **k$^{a}$ʦöy कच़ांय्** or **k$^{a}$ʦēy कच़ेय्**, Gr.Gr. 224–5, 227), to become moist, damp (by contact with a liquid). The caus. of this verb is **k$^{a}$ʦanāwun** or **k$^{a}$ʦawun**, not **k$^{a}$ʦ$^{a}$rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174). **k$^{o}$t$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ कंतु-मंतु** perf. part. (f. **k$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$-m$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ कंच़ू-मंच़ू**), made damp, made wet, wetted (K.Pr. 121, sg.m. *kuʦamut, sic*).

**kē̃ʦan क्यँच़न्**, **kē̃ʦan कँच़न्**, see **kē̃h.**

**k$^{a}$ʦanāwun कच़नावुन् । क्लिन्नीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k$^{a}$ʦanôw$^{u}$ कच़नोवु**), to make damp, to cause to be damp (see Gr.Gr. 174). Cf. **k$^{a}$ʦawun.**

**k$^{a}$ʦar कच़र् । आर्द्रता** m. dampness, wetness.

**kāʦur$^{u}$ काच़ुरु । काचरः** adj. (f. **kāʦ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ काच़ंरू**), brown, tawny (W. 20); esp. (of a person) with brown hair and eyes (Gr.Gr. 139, K.Pr. 100) (a brown-haired man is considered to be invariably stingy and selfish, K.Pr. l.c.). **kāʦár$^{i}$-bōṭa काच़ंरि-बोट । काचरकेशः** m. brown-haired (genl. u.w. reference to children).

**kaiʦar कैच़र् । कियत्ता** m. howmuchness, howmaniness, the quantity of anything.

**kuʦor$^{u}$ 1 कुच़ंरु** m. (f. **kuʦarĕñ कुचर्यञ्**), see **gūl$^{i}$-kuʦor$^{u}$**, p. 284*a*, l. 46.

**kuʦor$^{u}$ 2 कुच़ंरु** or **kuʦur$^{u}$ कुच़ुरु । बालश्वा** m. (f. **kutsür$^{ü}$ 1 कुच़ंरू** or **kuʦ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ कुच़ंरू**), a young dog, a puppy (K.Pr. 83, 121) (cf. **nĕñĕ-k°**, s.v. **nĕñĕ 2**). (When a human being is spoken of metaphorically as a puppy, the fem. is **kuʦarĕñ कुच़र्यञ्**; cf. **drāga-k°**, p. 241*b*, l. 22, and **kuʦor$^{u}$ 1.**) **kuʦari-karañĕ कुच़रि-करञ । श्ववल्गितानि** f.pl. puppy actions, puppy coaxings, the coaxing and fondling shown to each other by children.

**kuʦür$^{ü}$ 2 कुच़ंरू । अत्यल्पशिश्नः** f. a small penis, esp. that of a baby. Cf. **mŏma-kuʦur$^{u}$**, the nipple of the breast (s.v. **mŏm**).

**kāʦarun काच़रुन् । पिङ्गलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāʦaryōv काच़र्योव्**), to become tawny or brown, to be browned (Gr.Gr. 170).

**kuʦarĕñ कुच़र्यञ्**, see **kuʦor$^{u}$ 1 and 2.**

**kāʦarĕr काच़र्यर् । काचरता** m. brownness (Gr.Gr. 139); esp. brownness of the hair or eyes, a swarthy complexion.

**kāʦarāwun काच़रावुन् । पिङ्गलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kāʦarôw$^{u}$ काच़रोवुं**), to make brown, to dye brown (e.g. with madder) (Gr.Gr. 170).

**kŏ-ʦŏth क्व-चुथ् । कुत्सितयोनिः** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦŏti -चुति**), a vile vulva; a woman with such (obsc. abuse); cf. **kŏ-ʦē̃kh. kŏʦŏti-hond$^{u}$ क्वचुति-हंन्दु । कुत्सितयोनिजातः** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), born of a vile vulva; hence, one who is vile in character.

**kaʦōv कच़ोव्**, see **katun.**

**k$^{a}$ʦawun कच़वुन् । आर्द्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **k$^{a}$ʦow$^{u}$ कच़ंवु**), to make moist, to moisten. Cf. **k$^{a}$ʦanāwun.**

**küʦ$^{ü}$y कंच़ूय्**, see **kūt$^{u}$**, p. 484*b*, l. 43.

**kaʦyum$^{u}$ कच़्युमु । कतमः** pron. adj. (f. **kaʦim$^{ü}$ कच़िमू**), who, or which, of many? which out of many (Gr.Gr. 149). Cf. **kūtyum$^{u}$.**

**kāv 1 काव् । काकः** m. (sg. abl. **kāwa 1 काव**; f. **köviñ कांविञ्**, Gr.Gr. 37), a crow (El. *káo*; Gr.Gr. 37, 51; Gr.M.; L.V. 28; K.Pr. 28, 36, 82, 101, 195; Śiv. 735, 1756; Rām. 319, 642, 685, 893, 973, 1191, 1629).

According to El., there are in Kashmīr two kinds of crows, one wholly black, and the other with a dirty white neck. Cf. **hôr$^{u}$ kāv** (K.Pr. 82), a black and white crow; hence, a marked man.

Crows, being great travellers, are believed to carry news from far distances, and are often apostrophized in poetry and asked for news of an absent beloved. Cf. Rām. 893.

**kāwa-ôṭ$^{u}$ काव-ओँटु । काकपदम्** m. the mark ∧ used in manuscripts to indicate 'caret', i.e. that a letter or letters have been omitted. **-bôr$^{u}$ -बोरु । काकोन्नततरो भारः** m. a high piled up burden (just as a crow by collecting straws and sticks one by one makes a very high pile). **-dach -दछ् । द्राक्षाविशेषः** f. a kind of semi-wild vine producing small black grapes (El., W. 115); the Barberry, *Berberis Lycium* (L. 74, 75, 76, *káodách*); cf. **kāvür$^{ü}$ dach,** p. 496*a*, l. 33. **-din$^{i}$ -दिनि । काकवद्दृष्टयः** m.pl. of the next, suspicious glances (as a crow looks at a person suspiciously from a distance). **-dyun**$^{u}$ 1 -दिनु । काकवद्दर्शनम् m., i.q. the preceding; cf. **kāwa dyun**$^{u}$, s.v. **kāwa 2.** **-hõṭh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हँांठू । काकवन्ध्या f. a woman that bears only one child. **-kŏḍur**$^{u}$ -क्वडुरु । धान्यविशेषः m. 'crow's pip', N. of a kind of paddy with a full-shaped red grain. **-khūr**$^{u}$ -खूरु । काकजङ्घा m. N. of a certain medicinal plant, said to resemble a crow's leg in shape. **-kumor**$^{u}$ -कुमरु m. N. of a certain bird; cf. **kumor**$^{u}$. **-kan** -कन् । काककर्णौ m. pl. 'crow's ears', very acute ears, which (like a crow) can distinguish even a single very faint and obscure sound. **-kāwa** -काव । एकैनैकेन काकेन adv. 'crow by crow'; met. of a great crowd gradually collecting, just as crows gather one by one into a great flock; cf. K.Pr. 100. **-lor**$^{u}$ -लरु । धान्यभेदः m. name of a kind of paddy with full-shaped grains partly red and partly white. **-pakh** -पख् । काकगरुत्, द्यूतक्रीडाभेदः f. (sg. dat. **-pakhi** -पखि), a crow's wing (used as a simile for anything intensely black); N. of a kind of gambling game, played with cowries placed in the four corners of a ruled board. **-punim**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पुनिमू । माघमासपूर्णिमा f. the full moon of the month of Māg (January–February), on which it is customary to feed crows. **-pūr**$^{u}$ -पूरु । काकपादः m. a crow's footprint (as left in snow or the like); hence, after a heavy fall of snow, the tracks indicating a concealed path made by the first venturesome person to go forth. **-pūt**$^{u}$ -पूतु । काकपोतः m. a crow's fledgling, a young crow (Gr.Gr. 131, K.Pr. 195); met. a miserably thin child or the like. **-patol**$^{u}$ -पतलु । काकार्थं तृणपुत्तलविशेषः m. a kind of grass doll made for feeding crows on the full moon of Māg (see **kāwa-punim**$^{\ddot{u}}$, ab.). **-shup**$^{u}$ -शुपु । शुक्तिभेदः m. 'a crow's winnowing-sieve', a shell of a pearl-oyster. **-tshyoṭ**$^{u}$ -छ्यटु । काकोच्छिष्टम् m. 'crow's leavings', fruit, etc., which has been partly eaten by a crow. It is not considered to be thereby rendered impure. **-tsop**$^{u}$ -च़पु । काकदंशः m. a crow's bite; the mark of a crow's beak on some fruit which it has partly eaten; see the preceding. **-yĕñĕwôl**$^{u}$ -यञवोलु m. a crow's wedding procession, i.e. the evening procession of thousands of noisy crows returning to roost; hence, a badly arranged wedding arrangement, everything upside down (K.Pr. 100).

**kövⁱ trôw**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ काविं त्रोवु-मतु । काकपरित्यक्तः perf. part. (f. **—tröv**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —त्रावू-मचू), abandoned by a crow, of some fruit or the like scattered or thrown away by a crow, and hence belonging to nobody; met. 'nobody's child', a person who has no family, etc., to belong to.

**kāwan-gōjĕ** कावन्-गोज्य । काकेभ्यः सारांशाः f. pl. crows' kernels, i.e. nuts or the like scattered hither and thither, or gobbled up, by crows; hence, met. of property scattered and squandered, as in **dyār gayĕs kāwan gōjĕ,** his money became crows' kernels (K.Pr. 101).

**kāv 2** काव् m. a caw, the sound made by a crow. **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to caw (K.Pr. 101).

**kawa** कव, **kawā** कवा, see **kyāh.**

**kāwa 2** काव m. (for **1**, see **kāv** 1), the ear (El.). **—dyun**$^{u}$ **2** —दिनु m.inf. to listen (El., W. 87). Perhaps this is a ghost-word. Cf. **kāwa dyun**$^{u}$ **1,** s.v. **kāv 1.** According to El., it is in use towards Bāramula.

**kavi** कवि m. a poet (a Hindū word) (Gr.M.), i.q. **kȧviy,** q.v.

**kev, kĕv**$^{i}$ क्यवि, see **kyov**$^{u}$.

**kŏv** क्वव् । यूकाविशेषः f. a small kind of louse, described as red in colour and a great biter.

**kōv** कोव्, in **kōv ka** कोव् क, the Kāshmīrī name of the letter **ka** क, when written in the Śāradā character (used in schools).

**kôv**$^{u}$ **1** कोवु । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

**kôv**$^{u}$ **2** कोवु । वक्रयष्टिः m. a hooked stick or crook, such as would be used for pulling down fruit from a tree, or for fastening a rope to (e.g. in the case of a tent-peg). Cf. **gör**$^{i}$**-kôv**$^{u}$, p. 298*a*, l. 33.

**kôv**$^{u}$ **3** कोवु । श्यामरागः m. dark-coloured, black; cf. **kāwor**$^{u}$. **—kaṭh** —कठ् । कृष्णमेषः m. a black ram (used in sacrificial offerings to demons).

**kuwa** कुव adv. by what means? how? (H. v, 9). Poet. for **kawa,** see **kyāh.**

**kŏ-wöc**$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्व-वाचू, see **kŏ-wôk**$^{u}$.

**kwöj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्वाजू । उलूखलम् f. a stone mortar (for pounding salt, spices, or the like).

**kwöji-tīl** क्वाजि-तील् । उलूखलघृष्टं तैलम् m. oil crushed out in such a mortar. **-waṭh** -वठ् । कुट्टनाश्मा m. (sg. dat. **waṭas** वटस्), the stone pestle of such a mortar.

**kāwoj**$^{u}$ कावजु or **kāwuj**$^{u}$ कावुजु । कापालिकः m. (his wife is **kāwȧj**$^{i}$**-bāy** कावजि-बाय् or **kāwajĕñ** कावज्यञ्), the attendant at a Hindū burning *ghāṭ*, whose perquisite is the clothing of the corpses. In Kashmīr he is always a Musalmān (El.; K.Pr. 101, 122; L. 263).

**kāwajĕñ** कावज्यञ् । कापालिकी f., see **kāwoj**$^{u}$.

**kīwajyār** कीवज्यार् । केवलत्वम् m. loneliness, orphanhood; the condition of having no relations or connexions by marriage.

**kawuk$^{u}$ कवुकु**, see **kyāh.**

**kŏ-wôk$^{u}$ क्ब-वोकु । कद्वदः** adj. (f. **kŏ-wöc$^{ü}$ क्ब-वांचू**), one who utters ill words, abusive, foul-mouthed.

**kawākh कवाख् । कृशः** adj. c.g. lean, thin (by nature).

**kwīklapot** (? spelling) m. *Cuscuta pedicellata* (El.).

**kwŏl** (El.), i.q. **kŏl 2,** q.v.

**kawȧl$^{i}$ कवंलि । अल्पः पात्रविशेषः** f. a small brass cup or bowl (Panjābī *kaulī*). In Kashmīr it is an imported article. Cf. **kawol$^{u}$.**

**kawol$^{u}$ कवलु** m. a large cup (El. *kauwul*). Cf. **kawȧl$^{i}$.**

**kēwal केवल्** or **kīwal कीवल् । केवलः** m. alone, solitary; esp. one who has no family, relations, or connexions by marriage; lone, lonely, lone and lorn (Rām. 1219, 1591, 1623). As adv. only, merely, nothing but (Gr.M., L.V. 72, Śiv. 1472).

**kēwala केवल** m. He Who is alone, Who is isolated (from all phenomenal existence), and is pure spirit, a title of the Supreme Śiva (Śiv. 161, 180, 361, 1540, 1605; these are all vocatives, for sg. nom. see Śiv. 512, 1333).

**kŏ-vēla क्ब-वेल । असमयः** m. a bad time, a time of disaster (famine, epidemic, plague, or the like).

**kwīllim** (? spelling) m. the Guelder, *Viburnum fœtens* (El.), a honey-flower; i.q. **kīl-mīch,** q.v.

**kuvalayāpīḍ कुवलयापीड्** m. N. of an elephant belonging to Kaṁsa, which was killed by Kṛṣṇa (K. 373; cf. 431 ff.).

**kwong** (El.), i.q. **kŏng,** q.v.

**kövin̄ कांविञ् । काकी** f. a hen crow (El. *kāvin*, Gr.Gr. 37). See **kāv 1.**

**kāwor$^{u}$ कावंरु** or **kāwur$^{u}$ कावुरु । कालः** adj. (f. **kāvür$^{ü}$ कावंरू**), dark-coloured, black (Gr.Gr. 139); cf. **kôw$^{u}$ 3. kāvür$^{ü}$ dach कावंरू दछ् । कृष्णा द्राक्षा** f. a kind of black-coloured grape (El. *káwir dach*). Cf. **kāwa-dach,** p. 494*b*, l. 48.

**kŏ-wara क्ब-वर । कुत्सितप्रकारेण** adv. by a bad method, in a bad way.

**kuwār कुवार्** m. *Polygonum* (El.).

**kuvēr कुवेर्** or **kuvīr कुवीर्** m. (in Hindū legend) the god of riches and treasure, and regent (*lōkapāla*) of the northern quarter (Śiv. 1154, 1819; K. 591).

**kāw$^{a}$run काव्रुन्** or **kāwarun कावरुन् । श्यामीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāw$^{a}$ryōv काव्र्योव्**), to turn black, to become black, usually in the sense of being spoiled; e.g. of a red fruit turning black, or the hands losing their natural colour and darkening through illness or emaciation (Śiv. 1259, **kāwarun**; cf. **atha kāw$^{a}$ran$^{i}$,** p. 59*b*, l. 5).

**kāwarĕr कावर्यर् । कालत्वम्** m. darkening, becoming black; abs. noun of **kāwor$^{u}$,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 139).

**kŏwatī क्बवती** قوتی । **(बल)पुष्टिकारकः** adj. c.g. strengthening, invigorating, tonic, nourishing (of food, medicine, etc.).

**kŏwath 1 क्बवथ्** قوت । **बलम्** m. (sg. dat. **kŏwatas क्बवतस्**), strength, power, virtue, force, vigour, energy, authority (El.). Regarding the gender of this word, see W. 18. **kŏwata-rost$^{u}$ क्बवत-रंस्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), powerless, without strength, unable (El. *kuwatrust*).

**kŏ-wȧth 2 क्ब-वथ् । कुमार्गः** f. (sg. dat. **kŏwati क्बवति**), a bad path, a dirty foul pathway, or difficult road (e.g. on a mountain or through a forest, etc.). **kŏwati lagun क्बवति लगुन् । निन्द्यमार्गसंगमः** m.inf. to go on a bad path, to take to evil courses; to turn out badly (of an action).

**kavy कव्य्** m. (in Hindū religion) oblations to deceased ancestors (K. 974), opp. to **havy,** q.v.

**kāway कावय । काकानां युगपद्भावः** f. a collection of crows (such as occurs in the evening), a crow-parliament. See **kāv 1.**

**kȧviy कंविय् । कविः** m. a poet; esp. a panegyrist. Cf. **kavi.**

**kŏ-vizi क्ब-विज़ि । कुवेलायाम्** adv. at a bad time; in a time of calamities, etc.; at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, untimely, unseasonably. A contracted form of this word is **kŏzi.**

**kyā क्या**, see **kyāh.**

**k$^{a}$y कय् । मन्थनी** f. a kind of large earthenware vessel, in which milk is kept to ripen, and is then churned; a churn (Śiv. 1435, 1462, 1838); cf. **dŏda-k$^{a}$y,** p. 189*b*, l. 16, and **guras-k$^{a}$y,** p. 304*a*, l. 48. **k$^{a}$yĕ-wör$^{ü}$ कय-वांरू । पात्रविशेषः** f. a small wide-mouthed vessel used as a churn.

**kay कय्** قی । **वमथुः** m. vomiting; vomit. Genl. used in plur., as in **chis kay gaṭshān,** he is vomiting (Gr.M.). **-dasta -दस्त । वम्यतिसारमहारोगः** m.pl. severe bilious vomiting and purging; cholera. Cf. **dasta-kay,** p. 256*a*, l. 37.

**kāyā काया । शरीरम्** f. the body (obs. exc. in poetry) (Śiv. 158, 1458, 1479, 1572, 1630, 1742). **-kashṭh -कश्ठ् (-कष्ठ) । शरीरकष्टम्** m. (sg. dat. **-kashṭas -कश्टस्**), distress of the body (from hunger, thirst, heat, disease, or the like).

**kāyĕ काय** in **burza-kāyĕ,** p. 130*b*, l. 35, q.v.

**kiy किय्** conj. corruption of the Pers. **ki** که, that. Often added pleon. to **hargāh,** if (H. viii, 7, 13). Cf. **hargāh.**

**kay-chach-kūṭ$^{u}$ कय्-छछ्-कूटु । ग्रामविशेषः** m. N. of a village about four miles south of the town of Avantipura, on the bank of the river Vĕth (Jehlam), the ancient Katikā, and the Kai of RT.Tr. II, 460.

**köyida** **कांयिद्** قاعدہ often written **köida** **कांइद्** m. a rule, regulation, law, institution (Gr.M.); usual course of procedure, custom, usage, habit, manner, mode, way (Gr.M.). Cf. **bē-köida.**

**kyāh** **क्याह् । किम्** pron. inter. [In the sing. this pron. is an. or inan., and the an. forms in some cases distinguish between the masc. and fem. genders. The inan. forms when used as substantival pronouns make no distinction of gender; but, when used as an adjectival pronoun, in the nom. either the inan. or the an. form may be used in agreement with an inan. noun. If the an. form is used it agrees with the noun in gender. In the plur. there is no distinction between an. and inan., and gender is distinguished only in the nominative.

The gen. sg. and pl. is used only as a substantival pronoun. When used as an adjectival pronoun in agreement with a noun in the gen. sg., the pronoun is put into the an. dat. if the noun is an. masc. (as in **kamis nĕciv**$^{i}$**-sond**$^{u}$, of what boy?). It is put into the inan. abl. if the noun is inan. masc. (as in **kami k**$^{a}$**smuk**$^{u}$, of what kind?), and is put into the an. fem. dat. if the noun is fem., whether an. or inan. (as in **kami kōrĕ-hond**$^{u}$, of what girl? **kami kāmĕ-hond**$^{u}$, of what work?). In the plural there is no difficulty. If the pronoun is adjectival and in agreement with any noun in the gen. plur., it is, as usual, put into the dative plural, as in **kaman nĕcivĕn-hond**$^{u}$, of what boys? **kaman kōrĕn-hond**$^{u}$, of what girls? **kaman kāmĕn-hond**$^{u}$, of what works?

In the an. dat. sg., **kamis** is used for both masc. and fem. if the pronoun is used substantivally; but if it is used adjectivally, in agreement with an an. fem. noun, the fem. form is **kami,** not **kamis.** The inan. dat. sing. is used both substantivally and adjectivally.

Sg. nom. an. m. **kus** **कुस्**, **kus**$^{u}$ **कुसु** (poet.); f. **kŏssa** **क्वस्स**; inan. **kyāh** **क्याह्**: dat. an. (m. and f.) **kamis** **कमिस्**, **kas** **कस्**; f. (only as adj.) **kami** **कमि**; inan. **kath** **कथ्**: gen. an. (m. and f.) **kám**$^{i}$**-sond**$^{u}$ **कंमि-संन्दु**, **kasond**$^{u}$ **कसंन्दु**, **kas** **कस्**; inan. **kamyuk**$^{u}$ **कम्युकु**, **kawuk**$^{u}$ **कवुकु**: ag. an. and inan. m. **kám**$^{i}$ **कंमि**; f. **kami** **कमि**: abl. an. and inan. (m. and f.) **kami** **कमि**, **kawa** **कव**. Pl. nom. m. **kam** **कम्**; f. **kama** **कम**: dat. (m. and f.) **kaman** **कमन्**: gen. (m. and f.) **kaman-hond**$^{u}$ **कमन्-हंन्दु**, **kahond**$^{u}$ **कहंन्दु**, ag. and abl. (m. and f.) **kamau** **कमौ**, **kamav** **कमव्**. For most of the above forms see Gr.Gr. 89 and Gr.M. See also the references bel.

In the word **kyāh** **क्याह्**, the final **h** is often dropped, so that we also find **kyā** **क्या**. In the Persian character the word is generally written **kyah** or **kĕh** کیہ (Gr.M., K.Pr. 15).]

Who? which? what? **ḍĕṭha kyāh,** a great deal; see **ḍĕṭha.** As an adjective **kyāh** in all its adjectival forms is sometimes used in an exclamatory sense, i.e. what! in the sense of our 'what a!', 'how wonderful!', 'how beautiful!', 'how extraordinary!', and so on, as in **kami lōla,** with what (passionate) love (Śiv. 957; so L.V. 78; Śiv. 426, 661, 812, 814, 943, etc.; Rām. 4, 22, 155, 175, 556, 769; K. 223). Cf. the use of the word **kyāh** as an interjectional adv., bel., p. 500*a*, l. 12.

Or, again, this pron. may be used contemptuously to mean 'what?', in the sense of 'nothing at all' or 'very petty', as in **tsŏmbi kus kan,** who (i.e. no one) will pierce the ears (Śiv. 1290); **wun̄ kyāh pĕv,** now what has fallen? i.e. what has fallen now is a mere nothing (Śiv. 1294; so Śiv. 1811); **wāti kas and,** for whom (i.e. for no one) will she reach completion? (Rām. 128).

This pronoun, compounded with the indefinite pronoun **kūh,** itself takes an indefinite meaning, as in **kūh kus,** anyone whatever (Rām. 715); **kūh kyāh,** some kind or other of (Rām. 231, 373); **kūh kath jāyĕ,** in any place, anywhere (Rām. 689); **kūh kami sāta,** at any time (Rām. 836).

**kĕh** **क्यह्** for **kyah** (i.e. **kyāh,** see ab.) in the following:—**kĕhŏ** **क्यह्व** or **kĕhō** **क्यहो । किं भोः** adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā** and **kyāh,** bel., used familiarly in addressing a younger or inferior male; cf. the next and **kyā-bā,** bel. (**kĕhŏ,** H. v, 4, 5; **kĕhō,** K.Pr. 87). **kĕhay** **क्यहय् । किं भोः** adv. the same as the preceding, but used when addressing a younger or inferior female. Cf. **kyā-bin̄,** bel.

**kahond**$^{u}$ **कहंन्दु । केषाम्** adj. (f. **kahünz**$^{ü}$ **कहंज़ू**), pl. gen. of whom (pl.)?, u.w. ref. to persons or things, masculine or feminine (Rām. 766); m. sg. abl. **kahandi-sūty,** through whose instrumentality? through whom? (Rām. 176), i.q. **kaman-hond**$^{u}$, bel.

**kam 3** **कम् । अलौकिकानि** (for **1, 2,** see s.vv.) (f. **kama** **कम**), m. pl. nom. who? which? u.w. ref. to persons or things; as subst. (Śiv. 742, 1811; Rām. 1213; H. xii, 1); as adj. (L.V. 39, 109; Śiv. 1037; Rām. 122, 1619; K. 223, (fem.) 275). —**kam 2**—**कम् । के के** pl. m. (for **1,** see **kam 1**) (f. **kama kama** **कम कम**), which (pl.) out of several; how many kinds of, usually in a commendatory sense, how many great (kings, gods, or the like), and so on (Śiv. 129, 413, 586, 970, 1719, 1847 ; K. 638).

**kamau कमौ** pl. ag. and abl. (m. and f.) by or from whom? also written **kamav कमव्** (Rām. 9).

**kȧm$^{i}$ क॑मि** m. sg. ag. (f. **kami कमि**), by whom (an. or inan.)? as subst. (YZ. 147 ; Śiv. 576, 738, 826, etc. ; Rām. 78, 159, 160, etc. ; K. 903 ; H. iii, 3 ; x, 12) ; as adj. (Rām. 184, 1191). **-sond$^{u}$ -स॑न्दु ।** **कस्य** adj. (f. **-sünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -स॑ंज़ू**), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Rām. 1241). Another form of this sg. gen. is **kasond$^{u}$**, q.v., bel.

**kami 1 कमि** f. of **kȧm$^{i}$**, ab., q.v. (Rām. 346, adj. inan. ; K. 1115, id.).

**kami 2 कमि** f. sg. dat. when used as adj. See ab.

**kami 3 कमि** sg. abl. (an. or inan., m. or f.), from whom? from what? ; as adj. (L.V. 41, 84, 85 ; Śiv. 528, 661, 812, 1041, etc. ; Rām. 340 inan. m., 1084 id., 1210 id., 1579 an. f., etc. ; K. 514, 653, 1121). For instances of the use as a subst. see bel. Another form of this case is **kawa**, q.v., bel. **-bāpath -बापथ्** adv. for what? why? (Śiv. 1448 ; Rām. 408 ; H. ix, 1 ; x, 12). **—hīta —हीत** adv. for what reason? why? (K. 607, 1117). **—khöt$^{a}$ra —खॅात्र** adv. wherefore? why? (El.). **-kani -कनि । किमर्थम** adv. for what? wherefore? why? for what reason? (Gr.Gr. 159). **—mŏkha —म्वख** adv. on what account? for what reason? wherefore? (H. x, 4). **—pör$^{i}$ —पॅारि । कस्मात्पार्श्वतः** adv. from what direction? whence? (Gr.Gr. 159, K. 799) ; in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 151, 159). **—pāryuk$^{u}$ —पार्युकु । किंपार्श्वकः** adj. (f. **—pāric$^{\ddot{u}}$ —पारिचू**), of, or belonging to, what direction? of where? ; born, or produced, where? **-pata -पत । कस्मादनु** adv. after whom? after what? behind whom or what? **—pöṭh$^{i}$ —पॅाठि** adv. in what manner? how? (K. 602, 607, 799). **-patuk$^{u}$ -पतुकु । कस्य पश्चाद्भवः** adj. (f. **-patüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पतॅचू**), of, or belonging to, behind whom or what? ; born, or produced, since what? **-put͡shy -पुछ्य्** adv. for what? why? (Gr.M. ; Rām. 1361, 1649). **—ranga —रंग । केन प्रकारेण** adv. in what manner? how? (Gr.Gr. 154, Gr.M.). **—sana —सन**, see **kus sana**, bel. (Śiv. 1600). **—tām —ताम्** (Śiv. 1725, 1861) or **—tā̃n —तान्**, see **kus tām, kyāh tām**, bel. **—vizi —विज़ि । कस्मिन्काले** at what time? when? (Gr.Gr. 157).

**kamū कमू**, i.q. **kam 3**, ab., with an interjectional **ū** attached, O who? (m. pl. nom.) (Rām. 215, used by a woman in impassioned verse). Cf. **kasū**, bel.

**kaman कमन्** pl. dat. (m. and f.) to whom? (Rām. 1441 an. m.) ; as adj. (Rām. 687 an. f.). **-hond$^{u}$ -ह॑न्दु** (f. **-hünz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ह॑ंज़ू**), pl. gen. (an. and inan., m. or f.), i.q. **kahond$^{u}$**, q.v., ab.

**kamis कमिस्** an. sg. dat. to whom? (m. subst. and adj. ; f. only subst.) ; as subst. (Śiv. 244, 532, 845, 1796 ; Rām. 997, 1230, 1347).

**kamav कमव्**, see **kamau**, ab.

**kȧmiy क॑मिय्**, i.q. **kȧm$^{i}$**, ab., with emph. **y** (Śiv. 574 ; Rām. 1023–5).

**kamyuk$^{u}$ कम्युकु** inan. sg. gen. (f. **kamic$^{\ddot{u}}$ कमिचू**), of what? (H. vi, 13, 14).

**kas कस्** an. sg. dat. to whom? as subst. (L.V. 17, 21, 33 ; Śiv. 278, 286, 583, 738, etc. ; Rām. 218, 340, 447 ; 1620 f. ; K. 290, 304, 545, 581, 846). In Rām. 1347 **kas** and **kamis** are used side by side with identical meanings. As adj. (Rām. 351 m., 1319 f.). Often used as an an. sg. gen. (or dat. of possession) (Śiv. 91, 189, 243, 324, 585, etc. ; Rām. 1576 ; K. 175, 1057, 1111, etc.). Used with force of acc. whom? (Śiv. 249, 534, 1298, etc. ; Rām. 1307). The use of this form as an adj. is rare. The only instance noted is **kas dēvas**, to what god? (Śiv. 243).

**kasū कसू**, i.q. **kas**, with interjectional suffix **ū**, to whom? (Rām. 211, 1532). Cf. **kamū**, ab.

**kŏsa क्वस** poet. for **kŏssa**. See **kus**, bel. (Rām. 1609).

**kus कुस्** or (e.g. L.V. 39) **kus$^{u}$ कुसु** (f. **kŏssa क्वस्स**, or (poet.) **kŏsa क्वस**, or (vill.) **kusa कुस**. See **kŏssa**, bel.), sg. nom. m. an. (and, as adj., also inan.) who? as subst. (L.V. 7, 78, 88 ; Śiv. 47, 243–9, 432, 472, etc. ; Rām. 176, 238, 293, 738, etc. ; K. 31, 98, 327, etc. ; H. xi, 2 ; xii, 1) ; as adj. an. (L.V. 14, 39 ; Śiv. 1887 ; Rām. 882, 1324) ; as adj. inan. (L.V. 78 ; Śiv. 1062, 1226, 1770, 1831, 1912 ; Rām. 1605 ; K. 1161). With emph. **y, kusuy**, who really? (H. xi, 19). **—hyuh$^{u}$ —ह्युहु । कीदृश इव** adj. (f. **kŏssa hish$^{\ddot{u}}$ क्वस्स हिशू**), like what? what kind of? (Gr.M.). **—kus —कुस्** who or which of several (f. sg. nom. **kŏssa kŏssa क्वस्स क्वस्स**, etc. ; H. x, 6, **kusa kusa कुस कुस**). **—sana —सन** or **—sanā —सना । कः स्वित्** pron. inter. (f. **kŏssa sana क्वस्स सन** or **—sanā —सना** ; inan. **kyāh sana क्याह् सन** or **—sanā —सना**, q.v., bel.), i.q. **kus**, but implying a shade of doubt (Gr.Gr. 180 ff.), *quasi* 'I wonder what', 'what kind of' (L.V. 39, **kawa sana**, adj. inan. sg. abl. ; Śiv. 1600, **kami sana** ; Rām. 1408, **kus sanā wā̃dur**, I wonder what monkey (this is) ; so K. 287, **kŏsa sana**). Hence, often used indefinitely, 'I wonder who,' i.e. 'someone or other' (Rām. 834, m. sg. ag. **kȧm$^{i}$ sanā**). **—tām —ताम् ।** कश्चित् m. (f. **kŏssa tām क्वस्स ताम्**, etc.), i.q. **kus,** but implying a doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām āv** (did anyone come? If so) who came? (Gr.Gr. 256); someone or other, someone indefinite (W. 137; L.V. 86; K.Pr. 164; Śiv. 1725, 1861); used sometimes as an indefinite pronoun, or as an indefinite article, a, a certain (Gr.M.). **—tāmath —तामथ्, —tāñ —ताञ्,** or **—tāñĕth ताञथ् ।** कश्चित् (f. **kŏssa tāmath क्वस्स तामथ्**, etc.), id. (Śiv. 85 **—tāñ**; Rām. 1397, **kam tāñ,** I wonder who = some unknown people; H. v, 4, **—tāñ**; viii, 10, **—tāñ**).

**kusa कुस**, vill. for **kŏssa,** q.v. and see **kus,** ab.

**kasond$^{u}$ कसंन्दु ।** कस्य adj. (f. **kasünz$^{ü}$ कसंज़ू**), sg. gen. (an., m. or f.) of whom? whose? (Śiv. 534, 805, 1794; Rām. 965). Another form of this gen. sg. is **kȧm$^{i}$-sond$^{u}$**, ab.

**kŏssa क्वस्स**, or (poet.) **kŏsa क्वस**, or (vill.) **kusa कुस**, f. of **kus,** ab., q.v. As subst., who? (L.V. 7; Śiv. 1091; K. 919, **kŏsa**); as adj. an. f. what? (L.V. 39); as adj. inan. f. what? (Śiv. 1041, 1237, 1682, 1710; Rām. 1609, **kŏsa**; K. 1003, **kŏsa,** 1092, id.).

**kusuy कुसुय्**, see **kus,** ab.

**kath कथ्**, sg. dat. inan. to what? for what? or (used as acc.) what? as subst. (Śiv. 763, 901, 1031, 1228); as adv. for what? i.e. how? (Rām. 1580); as adj. (Śiv. 16, 832, 889, 1471; Rām. 250, 418, 880, 1652). **-kun -कुन् ।** किं प्रति towards what? whither? in what direction? (Gr.Gr. 160); where? **—tām —ताम् ।** किं यावत्, कंचन adv. up to what? to what limit? how far? Also i.q. **kath,** but implies that the speaker is in doubt if there is anything to ask, as in **kus tām,** ab. **—tāmath —तामथ्, —tāñ —ताञ्,** or **—tāñĕth —ताञथ् ।** किं यावत्, कंचन, id.

**kathō कथो**, i.q. **kath,** used familiarly in addressing a male. With pleon. **kyut$^{u}$** added, **kathō-kyut$^{u}$,** for what? (H. xi, 11).

**kawa कव ।** कथम् sg. abl. inan. from what? i.q. **kami 3,** ab.; as adj. inan. (L.V. 39); as adv. by what? how? (W. 129; L.V. 41; Rām. 468, 1033; K. 64, 359); why? (L.V. 56; YZ. 49, 53, 151, 209, 264; Rām. 502, 1361; K. 319, 608). **-bāpath -वापथ् ।** किं निमित्तम adv. for what? why? **-khöt$^{a}$ra -खांतर ।** किमर्थम् adv., id. **-kani -कनि ।** किमर्थम् adv., id. **-kin$^{i}$ -किनि ।** केन हेतुना adv. for what cause? wherefore? why? **-kanĕn -कन्यन् ।** किमर्थम् adv., id. **-pata -पत ।** कस्मात्पश्चात् adv. after what? since what? since when? **-puṭshy -पुछ़्य् ।** कस्माद्धेतोः adv. for what reason? why? (Rām. 765; K. 9, 87, 996). **—ranga —रंग ।** केन प्रकारेण adv. in what manner? how? **—sana —सन,** see **kus sana,** ab. (L.V. 39).

**kawā कवा ।** केन हेतुना भोः by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used when addressing a male equal or inferior. Cf. **kaway,** bel.

**kawau कवौ**, or **kawō कवो** ( = **kawa,** with interj. **au, ō**), O why? (YZ. 270, **kawō,** addressed by a woman to her beloved). **kawau-bāpath कवौवापथ्** adv. O why? (Rām. 407, addressed by a man to a man).

**kuwa कुव** adv. by what means? how? poet. for **kawa** (H. v, 9).

**kaway कवय् ।** केन हेतुना भोः adv. by what? how? i.q. **kawa,** but used in addressing a female equal or inferior; cf. **kawā,** ab. (Śiv. 578). **-bāpath -वापथ्** adv. for what? why? used as ab. (Rām. 1017–22).

**kawuk$^{u}$ कवुकु ।** कथं नाम (नहीति) adj. (f. **kawüc$^{ü}$ कवंचू**), sg. gen. inan. of what? genl. used as adv. how? (incredulously); hence, equivalent to a negative.

**kyā क्या**, i.q. **kyāh** (H. vi, 5), but, when so spelt, generally used as a mere inter. particle, indicating a question. Occasionally in this way it has the force of a particle of emphasis, as in **yihuy kyā gav Sadāśiv,** this person is no other than Sadāśiva, or who else is it but Sadāśiva (Śiv. 821). **-bā -वा ।** किं भ्रातः adv., i.q. **kyā,** but employed only when addressing a brother or other male person of equal rank; cf. **kĕhō,** ab., and the two next. **-biñ -विञ् ।** किं भगिनि adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder sister or other female of superior rank; cf. the preceding and **kĕhay,** ab. **-sa -स** or **-sö -सां ।** किमङ्ग adv., i.q. **kyā,** but used only in addressing an elder male, or one of superior rank. Also, i.q. **kyā sana,** bel. (Gr.Gr. 181). **—sana —सन** or **—sanā —सना ।** किं स्वित् adv. an inter. particle, i.q. **kyā,** but indicating doubt, as in **kyā sana khĕwān chwā** or **kyā sanā khĕwān chuh,** what, is he really eating? **kyā sanā tȧt$^{i}$ āsyā,** I wonder will he be there (Gr.Gr. 180). **—zan —ज़न् ।** किं नाम adv. what like? what sort of?

**kyāh क्याह्** or (see ab., p. 497*b*, l. 4) **kyah** or **kĕh** کیہ **।** किम् inan. sg. nom. what? As subst. (L.V. 21, 34, 42, etc.; K.Pr. 15; YZ. 146, **kyah**; 233, **kyāh**; Śiv. 58, 158, 160, 164, 203, 225, 323, etc.; Rām. 122, 157, 234–5, 238, etc.; K. 34, 39, 49, 141, etc.; H. ii, 2, 4, 11; iii, 4, 8, 9, etc.). **kĕh na ta kyāh,**

(there is) nothing, so what (is there), i.e. all is vanity (L.V. 19). As adj. (Śiv. 83, 160, 426, 643, 721 (fem. inan.), 908, 910, 923, etc. ; Rām. 10, 51, 152, 158, 160, 164, etc. ; K. 317, 361, 524, 528, etc.).

The word **kyāh** or **kyā** or **kyah** is often used as a mere inter. particle, indicating that a question is asked. Thus, **kyāh chuh murts karān,** does he make images? (Gr.Gr. 199 ; so, Gr.M., **kyā** or **kyāh** ; L.V. 18, 66 ; Śiv. 710, 874, 913, 1562 ; Rām. 11, 48, 756, 1367, 1629 ; K. 572, 1101, 1152 ; H. vii, 27, 28).

Again, it is sometimes used as an interjectional adv., as in **jān kyāh,** how good ! (L.V. 89) ; **kyāh zabar,** how excellent ! (W. 101 ; so, Śiv. 436, 499, 573, 870 ; Rām. 796, 892, 1197, 1200 ; H. vii, 27, 28) ; cf. **kyāh kūt**$^{i}$, how many ! (Śiv. 742) and p. 485*a*, l. 29. Or it may be used adverbially in the sense of 'how', introducing a subordinate clause, as in **wuch rath kyāh chuh pashpān,** see the blood, how it is flowing, i.e. see how it bleeds (Gr.M. ; so, Rām. 25, 686, 1147, 1221, 1224, 1338, 1353, 1372, 1380, 1522, 1751 ; K. 1136). Or it may be used as the equivalent of **kyāzi** (q.v.), why? (L.V. 67, 74 ; Rām. 222, 257, 347, 407, 1628, 1702, 1706 ; H. x, 14). Occasionally, like **kyā,** ab., it is little more than a particle of emphasis, as in **tami kyāh kor**$^{u}$, what did she do? i.e. it is no other than she who did it (Rām. 1145 ; so, H. v, 8, 9 ; viii, 1 ; ix, 10, etc.). **yit**$^{i}$ **kyāh,** here, in fact ; here, you see (H. x, 12) ; **yit**$^{i}$ **kyāh . . . ȧt**$^{i}$ **kyāh,** here, you see on the one hand . . . there, on the other hand, you see (H. viii, 13) ; **ada kyāh,** then of course, of course, certainly (H. viii, 11 ; xii, 4).

Occasionally **kyāh** is used with a disjunctive force, as in **kyāh Kīkī kyāh Kusalyā,** whether Kaikēyī or Kauśalyā (Rām. 301) ; **möj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **kyā mās,** mother or aunt (Rām. 734 ; similarly, Rām. 1038 ; H. iv, 7), and in **kyāh . . . ada yā,** whether . . . or (Rām. 845).

**kyāh kĕtham क्याह़ क्यथम् । किं कथम्** adv. what's its name, what d'ye call it, u.w. ref. to something hitherto unknown, and which cannot be described by any name. **—sana —सन** (Rām. 78) or **—sanā —सना**, see **kus sana,** ab., I wonder what (Rām. 78, 1391, 1493) ; as adj. (Rām. 202 ; K. 608, 919) ; as adv. I wonder how, or why (Rām. 1348, 1493). To this another inter. is sometimes added, as in **kyāh sanā kyāh,** I wonder what on earth (Rām. 1306, 1421) ; **kyā sanā kus,** I wonder who on earth (Rām. 1366) ; **kyā sanā kȧm**$^{i}$, I wonder by whom on earth (Rām. 596) ; **kyāh sanā kati,** I wonder where on earth (Rām. 221, 253) ; **kyā sanā kyuth**$^{u}$ **hyuh**$^{u}$, I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074). **—tām —ताम्** or **—tāmath —तामथ् । अज्ञातप्रायम्** pron. what? used when the speaker is in doubt as to whether there is anything to ask, as in **kyāh tām wonun,** what did he say ? i.e. did he say anything ? Here the speaker did not notice at the time what the man said, and afterwards recalls the fact of his perhaps having spoken, and, being in doubt, asks the question (Gr.Gr. 256) ; something or other, something indefinite (L.V. 86) ; **wuchiv tȧm**$^{i}$ **kyāh tām korus tshal,** behold what deceit he did to him ! behold how he deceived him ! (Rām. 1417). **—tāñ —तान्** or **—tāñĕth —तान्यथ् । अज्ञातप्रायम्,** id. (Gr.Gr. 256 ; Śiv. 85 ; Rām. 146 ; K. 88, 181 ; all **—tāñ**) ; something or other (Rām. 432) ; **wuchun gāṭul**$^{u}$ **chuh kyāh tāñ,** see (i.e. test) how clever he is (Rām. 129).

**kyōh क्योह्**, a contracted form of **kyāwu,** bel., q.v.

**kyuh**$^{u}$ **tām क्युहु ताम्, —tāmath —तामथ्, —tāñ —तान्,** or **—tāñĕth —तान्यथ् । कथयितुमशक्यः** adj. that which cannot be described by any definitions, indefinable (cf. **kyuth**$^{u}$ **tām,** p. 502*b*, l. 4).

**kyāwu क्यावु** (L.V. 19) or **kyōh क्योह्** (L.V. 3, 5, 65), an old form of **kyāh,** used as a kind of disjunctive conjunction in the sense of 'whether . . . or', or 'as well as', in the phrase **dĕn kyāwu** (or **kyōh**) **rāth,** whether by day or by night, by day as well as by night, day and night, continually.

**kyōh क्योह्**, see **kyāwu,** ab.

**kyul**$^{u}$ **किलु** or **क्युलु । कीलकः, अयःशङ्कुः** m. (sg. dat. **kilis किलिस्**), a wooden peg (e.g. a tethering-peg or a tent-peg) (El., Gr.Gr. 14) ; an iron nail, a spike (El. ; Gr.M. ; L. 462, *kuil*) (cf. **nar-māda-k°,** s.v. **nar 2**) ; met. (like our 'thorn') something that gives intense pain (cf. **hyuk**$^{u}$, p. 364*a*, l. 37) ; (abusively) a troublesome child ; cf. **kij**$^{i}$. **kil**$^{i}$**-tsūr किलि-चूर् । कीलकचौरः** m. a terribly daring and thorough thief (*quasi* one who, when robbing a house, carries away even the nails that hold it together).

**kŏyul**$^{u}$ **क्वयिलु** or **क्वयुलु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, described as red in colour, about the size of a sparrow, and as uttering a deep cry when flying up into the air.

**kyom**$^{u}$ **क्यमु । क्रिमिः** m. (sg. dat. **kĕmis क्यमिस्**), a worm, a maggot, a caterpillar, insect (El. *kyum* ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 81, 183 ; H. xii, 3, 4) (cf. **nījĕ-k°,** s.v. **nīj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1,** and **nāra-k°,** s.v. **nār**). **kĕm**$^{i}$**-gŏts**$^{\ddot{u}}$

**क्यॅमि-ग्वचू** । **क्रिमिकोषः** f. a chrysalis, cocoon; esp. the cocoon of the silk-worm.

**kiyĕm कियम्**, see **karun 1.**

**köyim कॉयिम्**, often written **köim कॉइम्** قائم adj. c.g. fixed, established (Gr.M.). **-mukām -मुकाम्** قائم مقام m. one who acts in the place of another, a locum-tenens (Gr.M.).

**köyimī कॉयिमी**, often written **köimī कॉइमी** (for قائم) adj. c.g., i.q. the preceding (K.Pr. 216). Properly (قائمی) subst. f. fixity, permanence, but used ab. as adj.

**kaymuh कय्मुह्** । **क्षेत्रविशेषः** m. N. of a considerable village of Kashmīr (the ancient Katimuṣa) on the left bank of the river Vĕshau (ancient Viśōka) (RT.Tr. ii, 55).

**kiyāmath कियामथ्** قیامت m. (sg. dat. **kiyāmatas कियामतस्** (قیامتس), the resurrection, the last day (K.Pr. 214); confusion, tumult, uproar, an extraordinary to-do (K.Pr. 206).

**kyon$^{u}$ क्यॅनु** । **क्लिन्नः** adj. (f. **kĕñ$^{ü}$ क्यॅञू**), wet, moist, damp; cf. **kĕnun.**

**kĕna-bob$^{u}$ क्यन-बंबु** । **जलफलभेदः** m. N. of a certain aquatic fruit, found growing in lakes, described as red, but white inside, and containing many small seeds. **-rab -रब्** । **घनपङ्कः** f. the soft, but not liquid, mud first formed on a road by a slight shower; (in building) mud used as mortar.

**kāyun कायुन्** । **आलस्यकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **kôy$^{u}$ कोयु**), to make lazy, to make a person work as if he were lazy; to make (oneself) lazy, to 'ca' canny' (Gr.Gr. xiv); to cause procrastination.

**kŏyung$^{u}$ क्ऱ्युंगु** । **अर्धाङ्गरोगः** m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

**kyūr$^{u}$ क्यूरु** । **कूपः** m. (sg. dat. **kīris कीरिस्**), a well, i.q. **krūr$^{u}$ 1**, q.v. (El., K.Pr. 155).

**kayīr कयीर्** । **हकणः** a certain bird (? a kind of partridge), described as haunting mountain forests, as having a variegated white and yellow plumage and a sweet voice.

**kāyor$^{u}$ 1 कायॅरु**, **kāyur$^{u}$ कायुरु**, sometimes written **kāyir$^{u}$ 1 कायिरु** । **काष्ठभेदः** m. the wood of the **yör$^{ü}$**, or Himalayan blue pine (El. *kāyūr* or *kāiar*, *Pinus excelsa*; Gr.Gr. 139; K.Pr. 101; L. 79, 80, *kairu*; 456, *kayur*). This wood is very soft and easy to pierce; the word is hence used met. to indicate a person who is 'soft', i.e. weak, powerless, unresisting; cf. **kāyor$^{u}$ 2** and also **aḍa-kāyur$^{u}$**, p. 11*a*, l. 50. The shavings of this wood are used for torches (L. 80), and its fire is not lasting (K.Pr. 101). **kāyiri-ts$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ कायिरि-च्ंञू** f. charcoal made from the wood of the pine-tree. It is used for making gunpowder (El.), and is much esteemed by blacksmiths (L. 80).

**kāyor$^{u}$ 2 कायॅरु** or **kāyur$^{u}$ 2 कायुरु**, sometimes written **kāyir$^{u}$ 2 कायिरु** । **निःसारः**, **अलसः** adj. (f. **kāyür$^{ü}$ कायॅरू**, also written **kāyir$^{ü}$ कायिरू**), weak, feeble; (of a human being) weak, feeble, inert, lazy. Cf. **kāyor$^{u}$ 1** and also the Skt. *kātaraḥ*.

**kāyarun कायरुन्** । **निःसारीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **kāyaryōv कायर्याव्**), to be or become soft, weak; (of a human being or animal) to be or become soft, weak, powerless, inert, lazy.

**kāyĕrĕr कायर्यर्** । **निःसारता**, **अलसता** m. the nature of pine-wood (Gr.Gr. 139); hence (cf. **kāyor$^{u}$ 1** and **2**), weakness, softness; (of human beings, animals, etc.) softness, inertness, laziness.

**kyus$^{u}$ किसु** । **जलपक्षिभेदः** m. (sg. dat. **kisis किसिस्**), a certain aquatic bird, the teal (*querquedula crecca*) (L. 129, *keus*; Śiv. 1811); cf. **khyus$^{u}$ 2.** **kis$^{i}$-pūt$^{u}$ किसि-पूतु** । **जलपक्षिभेदपोतकः** m. a young teal.

**kayās कयास्** (= قیاس) m. judgment, opinion (Gr.M.).

**kyut$^{u}$ कितु** or **क्युतु** । **अर्थे** postpos. m. (pl. nom. **kit$^{i}$ किति**; f. sg. **kits$^{ü}$ किचू**), for, for the sake of (Gr.Gr. 14; Gr.M.; W. 97, *kiut*); also forming advs. of time, see bel.

When used with the meaning of 'for', etc., **kyut$^{u}$** governs the dat., as in **mölis-kyut$^{u}$**, for the father; **mālĕn-kyut$^{u}$**, for the fathers. Like the postpositions of the gen., it is an adj., agreeing with the governing noun in gender, number, and case, as in **mölis-kyut$^{u}$ pôñ$^{u}$**, water for the father; **mölis-kits$^{ü}$ gāv**, a cow for the father; **guris-kit$^{i}$ rawa**, blankets (nom. pl. m.) for the horse; **mölis-kitsa pōthĕ**, books (nom. pl. f.) for the father (Gr.Gr. 44).

Similarly, if the governing noun should be in the dat., we should have **mölis-kitis pöñis**, to the water for the father; **mölis-kitsan gōv$^{ü}$n**, to the cows for the father (Gr.Gr. 44), and so on for other cases. For instances of this use of **kyut$^{u}$**, see bel.

Special attention should be paid to the use of **kyut$^{u}$** with the infinitive and with the future passive participle of a verb. Used with the infinitive, it governs the dative in the ordinary way, as in **yith pōthĕ paranas-kyut$^{u}$ prang**, a couch for reading this book (Gr.Gr. 114) (cf. esp. **ninas-kyut$^{u}$**, s.v. **nyun$^{u}$**). The fut. pass. part. has the same form as the infinitive, but is an adjective, its m. sg. nom. having the form **karun, karon$^{u}$**, or **karun$^{u}$**. This adjective, combined in apposition with **kyut$^{u}$**, and agreeing with it in gender, number, and case, forms a passive verbal adjective of necessity, fitness, or purpose, like the Latin gerundive; thus **cyon$^{u}$-kyut$^{u}$**, intended to be drunk, potable (p. 179*a*, l. 43). So **paron$^{u}$-kyut$^{u}$ pŏstukh**, a book (m. sg.) to be read, a book for reading (but we cannot say **paron$^{u}$-kyut$^{u}$ prang**, as that would mean 'a couch to be read', not 'a couch for reading'); **parüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-kiʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ pūth$^{i}$**, a book (f. sg.) to be read; **ranȧn$^{i}$ - kit$^{i}$ hākh**, vegetables (m. pl.) to be cooked, i.e. for being cooked; **karañĕ-kiʦa kāmĕ**, works (f. pl.) to be done (Gr.Gr. 115, Gr.M.); **khyon$^{u}$-kyut$^{u}$**, (food) to be eaten, something to eat (K.Pr. 248); **bĕhun$^{u}$-kyut$^{u}$ makān**, a house to be dwelt in, in which to dwell (Rām. 591).

When used to form an adv. of time, **kyut$^{u}$** also governs the dat., but, being used adverbially, it often does not change its own form. As an adv. of time, it is more definite than **kani.** Thus, **dā̃-phulạyi-kyut$^{u}$** (p. 230*b*, l. 14) means, definitely, 'at the time of rice-blossoming', while **dā̃-phulạyi-kani** (p. 230*b*, l. 12) means 'in, or about, the time of rice-blossoming'. **Kyut$^{u}$** cannot be used in this sense with all words. Its chief use is to indicate a season, as ab. Other examples are **bahāras-kyut$^{u}$**, in the spring-time (p. 96*b*, l. 9); **barsātas-kyut$^{u}$**, in the rainy season (p. 127*a*, l. 40); **bēli-wāpas-kyut$^{u}$**, in the sowing season (p. 150*b*, l. 15); **dŏhaiṭhas-kyut$^{u}$**, in (so-and-so's) sixty-second year (p. 201*b*, l. 38); **drāgas-kyut$^{u}$**, in a time of famine (p. 241*b*, l. 42), and so on. In this sense it is sometimes added either pleonastically or with the sense of 'for' to advs. of time. Thus, **rāth**, to-night; **az rāth-kyut$^{u}$ sāl**, an invitation for to-night; **rāth-kyut$^{u}$**, to-night or by night (Gr.M.; H. iii, 1); **pagāh-kyut$^{u}$**, for to-morrow (Gr.M.).

**kit$^{i}$** किति m. pl. nom. **chŏkas-kit$^{i}$ dawāh**, medicines for the wound (Rām. 1308; similarly, Rām. 1505; H. v, 1; xi, 11).

**kiʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** किच़ू f. sg. nom. **wöj$^{\ddot{u}}$ kōrĕ-kiʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, a ring for the daughter (H. v, 1; so, x, 11; xi, 12).

**kyut$^{u}$** कितु m. sg. nom. **dŏhas-kyut$^{u}$**, for a day, sufficient for a whole day (p. 200*a*, l. 47); **biyis-kyut$^{u}$**, for someone else (L.V. 61; so, Rām. 744; H. ii, 1; x, 5; xii, 4, 5, 11, 16, 24).

**kyuth$^{u}$** किथु or क्युथु । कीदृशः pron. adj. (f. **kiʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$** किछ़ू), of what sort? of what kind? (Gr.Gr. 153; Gr.M.; L.V. 84, 85); as adv. how? (Gr.M.; L.V. 71; H. ii, 5). **—hyuh$^{u}$** —ह्युहु (f. **kiʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$ hish$^{\ddot{u}}$** किछ़ू हिश़ू), i.q. **kyuth$^{u}$**, what kind of? **kyāh sanā kyuth$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$**, I wonder what kind of (Rām. 1074; cf. **kyāh sanā**, p. 500*a*, l. 43). **—sanā** —सना adj. i.q. **kyuth$^{u}$**, but with a shade of doubt in the question, *quasi* 'really of what sort?' (cf. Gr.Gr. 180–1). **—tām** —ताम्, **—tāmath** —तामथ्, **—tāñ** ताञ्, or **—tāñĕth** —ताञथ् । केनापि नाम्ना वक्तुमशक्यः, अत्यरोचकः adj., i.q. **kyuth$^{u}$**, but with a shade of doubt, *quasi* 'I wonder of what sort'; that which cannot be described by any name, indefinable (cf. **kyuh$^{u}$ tām**, p. 500*b*, l. 22); (contemptuously) what sort of? i.e. very unpleasing, bad, worth nothing, of no use.

**kyāwu** क्यावु, see **kyāh**, p. 500*b*, l. 26.

**kyow$^{u}$** क्यंवु । गवेधुः m. (sg. dat. **kĕvis** क्यविस्), a kind of plant growing in marshes. According to L. 72 (*kĕv*) it is *Chaerophyllum sp.*, and is looked upon as an excellent substitute for carrots, both by the herdsmen and by the red bears. It has been identified at Kew as really *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, or Common Arrowhead, but possibly the name may be used for two different plants. For the manner in which its roots are joined together by a fibrous network, see **kĕv$^{i}$-rāṭh**, bel., and cf. Śiv. 1807. **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । गवेधुनिष्कासनम् m.inf. to root up one of these plants in the marshes. This is a long, slow business; hence, met. to spend a long time over completing any work.

**kĕv$^{i}$-gŏg$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$** क्यंवि-ग्वग्ंजू । आल्वाकारमूलविशेषः, अल्पालुकः f. a kind of turnip; a small potato. **-gāsa** -गास । मूलविशेषतृणम् m. the edible leaves of the **kyow$^{u}$**-plant. **-muj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -मुजू । वालमूलिका f. a young tuber of this plant, used as a vegetable. It is globular in shape; cf. **mujĕ-kyow$^{u}$**, s.v. **muj$^{\ddot{u}}$**. **-mŏnḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -म्वंडू । मूलविशेषमहामूलम् f. a full-grown large tuber of this plant. It is also globular in shape. **-nambal** -नम्बल् । मूलकविशेषोत्पत्तिस्थानम् f. a piece of marshy ground, in which this plant grows plentifully. **-rāṭh** -राठ् । मूलविशेषव्रततिः f. (sg. dat. **-rāṭhi** -राठि), lit. the tangled roots of this plant, i.e. an underground fibrous network spread over a wide area, made up of the roots of this plant all tangled together. **-zag** -ज़ग् । धान्यविशेषः m. N. of a kind of paddy yielding a red grain when husked (L. 463, *kai zag*).

**kyāzi** क्याज़ि । किमर्थम् adv. inter. why? (El.; Gr.M.; L. 464, *kyāza*; W. 99; L.V. 96, 107; Śiv. 87, 312, 534, etc.; Rām. 190, 288, 669, 719, 1245; K. 383; H. iii, 1; v, 8; etc.); because (El.); **yimi sababa kyāzi**, for this reason, because (Gr.M.); **ti-kyāzi**, because (Gr.M.; W. 99; H. viii, 7). **—na** —न । किमर्थम् न adv. why not?

**kŏzi** क्ऻज़ि । कुत्सितवेलायाम् adv. at a bad time, in a time of calamities, etc., at an inauspicious time; at a wrong time, unseasonably. A contracted form of **kŏ-vizi**, q.v.

**közⁱ** का॑ज़ि قاضی । धर्माद्यनुशासकः m. a judge; (a Muslim) judge or magistrate (who passes sentence in all cases of law, religious, moral, or criminal), a Qāẓī; in Kashmīr, esp. a Muslim doctor of laws, who decides questions of religion and morality (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 101, 145). **-bāy** -वाय्। अनुशासकस्त्री f. his wife.

**kȫzᵘ̈** का॑ँज़ू, see **könzᵘ̈**.

**kuza** कुज़ (? cf. Pers. کوزه) m. a kind of sweetmeat (Gr.Gr. 15). Cf. **nābad-kuza.**

**közⁱgī** का॑ज़िगी । शासकत्वम् f. the office or duties of a judge (see **közⁱ**); a habit of acting as such a person.

**kazāh** कज़ाह् (= قضا) m. predestined fate; hence, the (predestined) time of death (Rām. 871).

**kazàlⁱ** कज़॑ल्ि f. blackness; blackness of mood, harshness, a dark temper (Rām. 1570).

**kazul** कज़ुल् । कज्जलम् m. (sg. dat. **kazalas** कज़लस्), lamp-black, soot; as adj. sooty, black (YZ. 147).

**kŏ-zan** क्ऻ-ज़न् m. a bad man, a wicked person, a sinner (K.Pr. 202).

**kōzana** कोज़न । न जाने किमिव adv. who knows? God knows! used in sentences such as **kōzana kyāh bani tas,** God alone knows what will become of him; hence, who knows how? God knows how! who knows by what means (L.V. 73, 74). **kōzanañi** कोज़नञ्ि f. sg. abl. of sg. gen. how? by what means? (L.V. 72).

**kŏ-zāth** क्ऻ-ज़ाथ् । कुत्सितजातिः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **-zātas** -ज़ातस), of bad, or low, caste, low-born; used also, as a term of reproach, with reference to a well-born person who acts vilely, of a bad disposition, bad-natured (W. 110).

**kaziyĕ** कज़िय قضیه m. a tumult, broil, wrangling (El. *kaziyih*).

# L ल् ل

**l** ल् ل. The tenth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the twelfth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twenty-eighth (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the thirty-first) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and the thirtieth consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It is pronounced, as in India proper, with the tip of the tongue touching the front teeth, and not the gums, the resulting sound being softer and more dental than in English.

When this letter is immediately followed by $^{\ddot{u}}$ or by **y** (including **ĕ**, see art. **ĕ**), it is changed to **j**. Thus, **wôl**$^{u}$ **वोलु**, a large ring, but fem. **wöj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **वांजू**, a small ring; **wūl**$^{u}$ **वूलु**, fickle; **wōjĕr** **वोज्यर्**, fickleness.

**lā** لا privative particle, as in **lā-makān** لامکان adj. with no abode, without a dwelling-place, inexistent (as an epithet of the Deity) (H. vii, 29).

**lāī**, see **lāy 1** and **lāyun.**

**lao** (L. 70), **láo** (L. 460), see **lāv 2.**

**lau**, see **lüv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **2.**

**lō** **लो** interj. ho!, O! (with voc.) (K.Pr. 250, Rām. 1778). **lō-lō** **लो-लो**, id. (Śiv. 330, 346, 408, 1037, 1053, 1365, 1468, 1669, in each case used as a meaningless refrain in a song).

**lab** **लब्** لب । **वप्रम्, पार्श्वम्** f. a lip (YZ. 213); an edge, margin, verge, brim, brink (cf. **dāri-lab**, p. 238*a*, l. 26); a bank, shore, coast; a brow (of a hill); (in Kāshmīrī) side, direction, point of the compass, quarter (Rām. 568); a boundary-wall, party-wall, the wall of a house or room (El.; L. 464; K.Pr. 149; Rām. 577; Śiv. 211, 1076; K. 155); cf. **lob**$^{u}$ **1** and **lar 2.** —**lagüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —**लगंञू । विरोधोद्भवः, विकारापत्तिः** f.inf. a wall to be applied; a quarrel or hostility to arise between friends; (of any article in a dish, etc.) to go bad, turn sour. **-rĕz** لبریز adj. e.g. brimful, overflowing, running over (El.).

**laba-côk**$^{u}$ **लब-चोकु । वस्त्रप्रान्तिकच्छेदः** m. (sg. dat. **-cökis** **-चांकिस्**), the slit, with corded edges, about half a span long, at each side of the lower end of the Kāshmīrī nightgown-like dress; cf. **cākh 1.** **-düj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-दंजू । वस्त्रे पार्श्वतः खण्डयोजनम्, अनुचोदना** f. the sewing together, by the edges, of two pieces of cloth; repeating a person's words when reproaching him, quoting in reproof. **-düj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **lāgüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-दजू लागंञू । अनुकरणसमालापः** f.inf. sympathetically to repeat another's words, and to do the same when he changes his mind, and says the opposite. **-dör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-दांरू । पक्षद्वारम्** f. a side door, esp. a small one. **-gaṇḍ** **-गंड् । पार्श्वावरणम्** m. tying up the side, i.e. the formation of a screen, e.g. by a wall or a curtain. **-hol**$^{u}$ **-हंलु । वक्रप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-hüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-हंजू**), crooked-edged. **-shẽkā** **-शँका** or **-shẽkh** **-शँख् । प्रस्रावोत्सर्गवृत्तिः** f. urinating, passing water; cf. **dīrgashĕnkā** (p. 242*a*, l. 40) and **lagushẽkā,** s.v. **-tāph** **-ताफ् । पार्श्वकातपः** m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** **-तापस्**), side-heat, i.e. the heat cast by the sun when low in the sky and near setting; the heat of the sun in this manner falling on the side, not on the front of a house; met. standing aside from any work, and merely looking on or superintending. **-tāpas bĕhun** **-तापस् ब्यहुन् । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिर्भावः** m.inf. to sit in the side-heat, as ab.; (of a superintendent) on account of some impediment to dissociate himself from his duty, or abandon his work. **-tāpas thawun** **-तापस् थवुन् । कार्यवृत्तेर्बहिष्कारः** m.inf. to expel a person from some office or duty. —**ta mūn**$^{i}$ **hĕn**$^{i}$ —**त मूनि ह्यनि । गूढवृत्त्या संचारः** m. pl. inf. to take the sides and inner walls, to cling to the walls; hence, (of a child or the like) to walk about secretly or modestly. **-tsôk**$^{u}$ **-च़ोकु** m. (sg. dat. **-tsökis** **-च़ांकिस्**), the lower course, near the foundations, of the four walls of a house. It is usually built of stone, or the like, even when the rest of the house is of wood. **-tsol**$^{u}$ **-च़ंलु । भग्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-tsüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-च़ंजू**), broken, or spoiled, at the edge (e.g. a room, a vessel, or a garment). **-tsyop**$^{u}$ **-च़्यंपु । आभुग्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-tsĕp**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-च़्यंपू**), broken, or dinted, at the edges. Cf. **tsĕph.**

**lāb** **लाब् । लाभः, प्रयोजनम्** m. profit, gain (El.; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1776, 1806, 1809); the end, aim, object, of any work; interest on money (El., Gr.Gr. 148).

**lāba-rost**$^{u}$ **लाब-रंस्तु । लाभहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütsh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-रंछू**), profitless, fruitless, affording no profit; having no object, objectless. **-sost**$^{u}$ **-संस्तु । लाभसंपन्नः** adj. (f. **-sütsh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-संछू**), profitable, giving profit. **-satshar** **-सछर्** m. the condition of being profitable, profitable-ness, fruitfulness, productiveness. **-sôv$^{u}$ -सोवु** adj. (f. **-söv$^{ü}$ -सांवू**), fully profitable, richly productive. **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** m. the condition of being richly profitable, rich productiveness. **—vĕnā —व्यना** or **—vinā —विना** adj. and adv. without profit, useless (El. *lábavenna*).

**lobí** (El.), i.q. **lūb$^{i}$**, q.v.

**lob$^{u}$ 1 लंवु** (for **2**, see **labun**) । **प्रान्तभागः** m. the edge, margin, border, of anything; the bank of a river (El. *lúb*); cf. **lab.** **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु** । **वहिर्भवनम्** m.inf. to take the edge; hence, to go outside anything (e.g. a business, employment, friendship, house and home), to betake oneself to a solitary life, to become a hermit. **-kun -कुन्** । **प्रान्तभागे** adv. at the edge, on the margin, marginally; **wati lob$^{u}$-kun,** by the wayside (Gr.M.). **—lob$^{u}$ —लंवु** । **वहिर्वहिः** adv. (with verbs indicating position) along the edge, along the margin; cf. **lȧb$^{i}$ lȧb$^{i}$**, bel. **—lob$^{u}$ hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु** । **वहिःस्थितिः** m.inf. to take side after side; hence, gradually to abandon any duty or business and to betake oneself to solitude. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **वहिःस्थितिः** m.inf. to remain at the edge, to remain outside any duty or business, to remain in solitude; (on a journey or the like) to keep off the highway (so as to avoid tolls, etc.); cf. **labi rōzun,** bel. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **वहिष्करणम्** m.inf. to put to the edge; to expel, throw out, turn out of office. Cf. **labi thawun,** bel.

**lȧb$^{i}$ lȧb$^{i}$ लंवि लंवि** । **अन्तान्ततः** adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, sidling up near (a person), cautiously (approaching) (Rām. 319). Cf. **lob$^{u}$ lob$^{u}$**, ab., and **labi labi,** bel.

**labi bĕhun लवि व्यहुन्** m.inf. to sit to one side, to sit aside, to keep clear of anything (K.Pr. 150). **-kani -कनि** । **प्रान्तभागे** adv. (with verbs indicating position) towards the edge, by the edge, near the edge, to one side (Śiv. 842, 1445, 1568). **-kanyuk$^{u}$ -कन्युकु** । **प्रान्तभागसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **-kanic$^{ü}$ -कनिचू**), of, or belonging to, near the edge or near the side. **—labi —लवि** । **वाह्यवाह्यतः** adv. (with verbs of motion) along the edge, along the outside, by the side; (with verbs of taking out, etc.) by, or over, the edge (of a vessel, etc.); cf. **lȧb$^{i}$ lȧb$^{i}$**, ab. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **औदासीन्यावलम्बनम्** m.inf. to remain outside, to stay apart, stand aside; to stand apart from any business, even though connected with it, to abstain from doing one's share of work; cf. **lob$^{u}$ rōzun,** ab. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **प्रान्ते न्यसनम्** m.inf. to put to one side, to put aside; to put (a person) to one side, to act independently of the instructions (of a superior, a teacher, or the like). Cf. **lob$^{u}$ thawun,** ab.

**lúb 1** (El.), i.q. **lob$^{u}$ 1,** q.v.

**lūb 2 लूव्** । **लोभः** m. (pl. dat. **lōban लोवन्**, Gr.Gr. 51), desire, greed, avarice, covetousness (El.; Gr.Gr. 138, 149; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 220; Rām. 348, 1633; Śiv. 1283); (among Hindūs) avarice personified,—one of the six enemies of man, which impede union with the Supreme Deity, the other five being **kām** (Skt. *kāma*), sexual desire; **krūd** (Skt. *krōdha*), wrath; **mad** (Skt. *mada*), arrogance; **mōh** (Skt. *mōha*), delusion; and **matsar** (Skt. *matsara*), jealousy (L.V. 12, 30, 43, 71; Rām. 979, 1762; Śiv. 18, 22, 59, 104, 1672, etc.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to covet (El., W. 150).

**lūb 3 लूव्** (= لُبّ) m. in **lūb-ĕ-lubāb लूवि-लुवाव्** (= لبِّ لباب), the pith, or quintessence, of anything (Rām. 1773).

**lūb$^{i}$ लूवि** adj. c.g. greedy, covetous; a miser (El. *lobi*). **—ḍomb$^{u}$ —डंवु** । **उदरंभरिः** m. 'greedy-guts', one who is continually eating everything he sees, without regard to its wholesomeness or unwholesomeness.

**labal लवल्** । **अशोभनप्रान्तः** adj. c.g. edged, having an edge (cf. **ok$^{u}$-labal,** p. 19*a*, l. 25, and **aiṭha-labal,** having eight edges, and hence, octagonal, p. 66*b*, l. 28); esp. edged, in the sense of having a bad edge, crooked-edged, having uneven edges, lopsided.

**labun लवुन्** । **लब्धिः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lob$^{u}$ 2 लंवु**, for **1,** see s.v.), to get, take, receive, obtain (El.; Gr.M.; L.V. 31, 35, 75, 90; K.Pr. 36, 46, 157; YZ. 56, 230, 237, 380; Rām. 116, 426, 541, 544, 565, 1037, 1133, 1146, 1307, 1310, 1373, 1504, 1509, 1530, 1713; Śiv. 10, 381, 497, 680, 890, 934, 1565; K. 61, 285, 612, 621, 659, 739, 765; H. ii, 9, 10); **ārām l.,** to receive rest, to find surcease (Rām. 259); **nishcay l.,** to obtain certainty (Śiv. 159); **sazā l.,** to receive punishment, be punished (Gr.M.).

to gain, get, find (something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.) (Gr.M.; Rām. 45, 108, 566, 640, 1116; Śiv. 97, 1450); to reach (a place) (Rām. 318; Śiv. 1699-1701); to take (as such and such), consider, look upon as (Rām. 577, 1254, 1500); to catch sight of, see (suddenly) (Rām. 1499). **lob$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लंवु-मंतु** । **लब्धः** perf. part. (f. **lüb$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लंवू-मंछू**), got, etc., as ab.

**lūbun लूबुन्** । **लोभोद्भवः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lūbyōv लूब्योव्**), desire or greed to be experienced; to feel desire, be desirous (K.Pr. 17, Śiv. 1663).

**labanāwun लवनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **labanôw$^{u}$ लवनोवु**), caus. of **labun** in all its senses; e.g. to cause to obtain (Rām. 408).

**labār लवार् । ग्राम्यधीः** m. a country bumpkin, a boor, an ignorant and clumsy fellow. Cf. **lĕbāra** and **gāma-labār** (p. 287*a*, l. 3).

**lāb$^{a}$r लाव्र् । कुसीदिकः** m. (f. **lāb$^{a}$rĕñ लाव्र्यञ्**), a professional money-lender, a usurer (Gr.Gr. 148).

**labur लवुर्** or **lābur$^{u}$ लावुरु । उन्नतभूभागः** m. (sg. dat. **labaras लवरस्**), a piece of ground higher than a surrounding or adjoining tract, an eminence, high ground. According to El., **labur** is the word used in Śrīnagar, and **lābur$^{u}$** in vill. Cf. **aḍ-lābur$^{u}$**, p. 10*a*, l. 34, and **aḍa-lābur$^{u}$**, p. 11*b*, l. 3.

**lĕbāra ल्यवार । अतिमूढवुद्धिः** adj. c.g. ignorant, fat and boorish. Cf. **labār.**

**lŏbur ल्वुर् । करीषः** m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras ल्ववरस्**), dried cowdung, cowdung-cake for fuel (cf. **boṭh$^{u}$ 2**) (K.Pr. 48, 63, 241, *lubar*; L. 460 *lubr*).

**lŏbar-lōh ल्वबर्-लोह् । अतिमूर्खः** m. 'a cowdung-porcupine', a man who has a reputation for learning, but who, on being tested, turns out to be an ignorant fool. **-lōlō -लोलो । असारस्नेहः** m. insincere affection, apparent love which is outwardly displayed, but which does not really exist. **-nār -नार् । करीषाग्निः** m. a fire of cowdung fuel; met. (of a sudden display of anger or the like) that which at first is very hot, but which is quickly consumed and cools down. **-ṭās -टास् । करीषनिपातशब्दः** m. the flop of the fall of a piece of dried cowdung; met. u.w. ref. to some person or thing which is so utterly lost or destroyed that it has passed entirely out of memory.

**lūb$^{a}$r लूव्र्** adj. c.g. eagerly desirous, covetous (Gr.Gr. 51).

**lāb$^{a}$rgī लाव्र्गी । कुसीदिकवृत्तिः** f. the profession of money-lending.

**lāb$^{a}$rĕñ लाव्र्यञ्**, see **lāb$^{a}$r.**

**lūb$^{a}$rāwun लूव्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūb$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ लूव्रोवु**), to cause to be desirous or covetous, to tempt, provoke desire (Rām. 1784).

**labrēz** لبریز, see p. 504*a*, l. 37.

**libās लिवास्** لباس m. raiment, garb, vesture, robe, apparel; outward appearance, dress (Śiv. 833).

**lĕbis ल्यविस्**, see **lyob$^{u}$.**

**lôbishṭ** (El.), see **lūbiṭh.**

**lūbiṭh लूविठ्** adj. (as subst., sg. dat. **lūbiṭas लूविटस्**), avaricious, covetous, greedy, esp. when importunate (Gr.Gr. 138, Gr.M.); a miser (El. *lôbishṭ*).

**labawun$^{u}$ लववुनु । लब्धा** n.ag. (f. **labawüñ$^{ü}$ लववंञू**), a finder, getter (of something lost, forgotten, hidden, etc.).

**lūbawun$^{u}$ लूववुनु । कामयानः** n.ag. (f. **lūbawüñ$^{ü}$ लूववंञू**), one who is very covetous or greedy for anything; applied also to any member of a person's body which exhibits ardent desire, lust, or the like.

**labawañ लववञ्** f. a reward for finding (something lost, etc.).

**l$^{a}$ca ल्च । अतिलुब्धः** adj. c.g. one who is importunately greedy (esp. for food), i.e. who is greedy, and who in season and out of season is always begging for something to eat.

**lacĕ लच्य**, see **lüṭ$^{ü}$.**

**lĕ̄c$^{ü}$ ल्यंचू**, see **lyok$^{u}$.**

**lōcĕ लोच्य**, see **lūk$^{u}$.**

**lō̃cĕ लोँच्य**, see **lū̃ṭ$^{ü}$.**

**löc$^{i}$ लांचि** or (q.v.) **löṭ$^{ü}$ लांटू । दीर्घगुलिका** f. a long-shaped ball or bead of gold or other precious metal. Cf. **löṭ$^{ü}$.**

**lācĕ-dupa लाच्य-दुप । आहतगुलिकाधूपः** m. a stick, or long-shaped pastille of incense (as burnt in Hindū worship); cf. **dupa-löṭ$^{ü}$**, p. 232*a*, l. 33. **—k̇hasañĕ —खसंञ । संघर्षस्निग्धतागमः** f. pl. inf. long balls, i.e. clots, to rise; clots of grease or the like to rise from triturating some moist article.

**luca लुच । नीचप्रकृतिः** adj. c.g. wicked, corrupt, vicious, depraved, profligate, dissolute.

**lūca लूच । पिष्टकविशेषः** f. pl. a kind of large loaf or cake made of wheaten flour lightly cooked in *ghī*.

**lūc$^{ü}$ लूचू**, see **lūk$^{u}$.**

**l$^{a}$ch ल्छ्** or **lich लिछ् । यूकाण्डम** f. (sg. dat. **l$^{a}$chi ल्छि**), the egg of the body-louse, a nit (cf. Hindī *līkh*) (El. *lichh*). **l$^{a}$cha phŏharĕ ल्छ फुहर्य । यूकाण्डसंघातः** f. pl. a clump of nits (cf. **phŏhür$^{ü}$**).

**lach लछ् । लक्षसंख्या** card. (sg. abl. **lacha लछ**, K.Pr. 150; pl. dat. **lachan लछन्**), a hundred thousand (El.; Gr.Gr. 80; K.Pr. 18, 23, 150, 181; YZ. 159; Rām. 1651; K. 786, 846); **akh lach rŏpayĕ**, a hundred thousand rupees (Gr.M.); **yōzana-lach**, a hundred thousand leagues (L.V. 26).

**lacha-bod$^{u}$ लछ-वंदु** or **-bọ̆d$^{u}$ -वुंदु । लक्षशः संख्याकः** adj. (f. **-büz$^{ü}$ -वंज़ू**), in hundreds of thousands, by hundreds of thousands (cf. **bọ̆d$^{u}$ 2**) (Gr.Gr. 144; W. 164; Śiv. 32, 51, 715, 731, etc.; K. 660, 727, 1008, 1014). **-nôw$^{u}$ -नोवु । लक्ष-(अनन्त-)अभिधानः, रत्नविशेषः** m. having a hundred thousand (i.e. innumerable) names (Rām. 1783; Śiv. 53, 181, 834; H. ii, 2); the philosopher's stone (which by its touch converts base metals into gold). **-phyur$^{u}$ -फिरु । लक्षश आयवृत्तिः** m. returns in hundreds of thousands, i.e. an income from business which amounts to this. **-trigun$^{u}$ āy -त्रिगुनु आय । त्रिगुणलक्षवार्षिकायुः** m.

a life lasting three times a hundred thousand years (an expression used in praising or complimenting a person). **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । लक्षशो धनवान् m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a man who possesses hundreds of thousands (of money), a millionaire.

**lȧch$^{i}$ āradun** लंछि आरदुन् । अनन्तोपायैर्निष्पत्तिः m.inf. to honour by a hundred thousand; to accomplish, or conciliate, by innumerable means, to spare no pains to please a person. **—āradith kȧch$^{i}$ ʦaṭun** —आरदिथ् कंछि च़टुन् । अनेकोपायार्जितमैत्र्या लेशमात्रेणोच्छेदनम् m.inf. 'having honoured by a hundred thousand, to cut by a trifle', i.e. after having spared no pains in order to gain a person's friendship, to destroy that friendship by a single piece of tactlessness; cf. **kȧch$^{i}$**. **—hyon$^{u}$** —ह्यंनु । लक्षेण संग्रहः m.inf. to buy by a hundred thousand rupees' worth at a time, to make enormous purchases; to make enormous profits by business, to become a millionaire.

**lachan-hȧnd$^{i}$ lach** लछन्-हंन्दि लछ् hundreds of thousands of hundred thousands, innumerable, countless (Rām. 1323, Śiv. 731).

**lāch** लाछ् । लाक्षा f. (sg. dat. **lāchi 1** लाछि; for **2**, see **lôch$^{u}$**), the red animal dye called 'lac', produced by the *Coccus Lacca*; shellac, the wax formed by this insect; sealing-wax (made from shellac) (Gr.M.).

**lācha** (or **lāchi**) **-hond$^{u}$** लाछ(लाछि)-हंन्दु । लाक्षामयः adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), made of shellac. **-mŏhar** -म्वहर् । लाक्षायोजितमुद्रा f. a seal for use with sealing-wax. **-ʦrüṭ$^{ü}$** -च़्रंटू । लाक्षाचक्रम् f. (sg. dat. **-ʦracĕ** -च़्रच्य), a 'lac-wheel', a circular cake of lac.

**lāchi-hāl** लछि-हाल् । लाक्षागृहम् f. (sg. dat. **-höj$^{ü}$** -हांजू), a house built of lac, with its true nature disguised by external painting, etc. Such a house is described in the Mahābhārata. If it is wished to destroy a person, he is enticed into it, and the whole set on fire. The Sanskrit name for such a house is *jatu-gṛha*, the modern form of which—*jauhar*—is used in Rajputana for the burning to death of all the women of a city to save them from a conquering enemy.

**lĕchĕ** ल्यछ्य, see **lyoṭh$^{u}$**.

**lich** लिछ् । लिक्षा f. (sg. dat. **lichi** लिछि), i.q. **l$^{a}$ch**, q.v.

**lich$^{ü}$** लिछू, see **lyuch$^{u}$**.

**līch$^{ü}$** लीछू, **līch$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** लीछू-मंच़ू, see **lēkhun**.

**l$^{o}$ch$^{u}$** लंछु । रूक्षः adj. (f. **l$^{ü}$ch$^{ü}$** लंछू), hard, tough, rough (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hard-natured, rough-natured, irascible, i.q. **lyoch$^{u}$**, q.v.

**lôch$^{u}$** लोछु । और्णवासः m. (sg. dat. **löchis** लांछिस्; abl. **lāchi 2** लाछि; for **1**, see **lāch**), a kind of coarse woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (El.); a kind of garment. The long nightgown-like garment worn by Kāshmīrīs has the general name of **phĕran** (q.v.). This, if made of wool, is called **lôch$^{u}$**, and if made of cotton is called **pôʦh$^{u}$** (q.v.) (K.Pr. 180).

**löch$^{i}$-āmun** लांछि-आमुन् । और्णदाहदुर्गन्धः m. the acrid smell of burning woollen cloth, or of burning wool. **-düj$^{ü}$** -दंजू । और्णपटखण्डः f. a piece of this woollen cloth. **-janda** -जन्द । जीर्णौर्णवस्त्रम् m. an old worn-out and much patched woollen garment. **-palav** -पलव् । लघुतन्वौर्णवसनम् m. a woollen garment too small or too thin for the wearer; a piece of woollen cloth. **-züṭ$^{ü}$** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णौर्णवसनम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), a woollen rag, an old rag of a coat, a thoroughly worn-out woollen garment.

**l$^{a}$chal** ल्छल् or **lichal** लिछल् । यूकाण्डसंघव्याप्तः adj. e.g. infested with nits, lousy.

**lachim$^{ü}$** लछिमू, see **lachyum$^{u}$**.

**līch$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** लीछू-मंच़ू, see **lēkhun**.

**lüch$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** लंछू-मंच़ू, see **lakhun**.

**lȧchiñ$^{ü}$** लंछिञू, see **lachyun$^{u}$**.

**löchiñ$^{ü}$** लांछिञू, see **löchyun$^{u}$**.

**l$^{a}$chĕr** ल्छ्यर् or **lichĕr** लिछ्यर् । रूक्षत्वम्, तीक्ष्णत्वम् m. pungency, fieriness, harshness, roughness (in taste or handling); (of a human being) hardness, harshness, irascibility.

**lachĕr** लछ्यर् । रूक्षस्निग्धता m. nasty bitterness combined with viscosity (e.g. of some fruit gone bad and slimy).

**lĕchĕr** ल्यछ्यर् । सुगमता m. easiness (in all senses, e.g. of a road, of a mountain pass, a task, a problem, and so on). Cf. **lyoṭh$^{u}$**.

**lichĕr** लिछ्यर्, see **l$^{a}$chĕr**.

**lachyum$^{u}$** लछ्युमु ord. (f. **lachim$^{ü}$** लछिमू), one hundred thousandth (Gr.Gr. 80).

**lȧchyun$^{u}$** लंछ्युनु । लक्षमूल्यः adj. (f. **lȧchiñ$^{ü}$** लंछिञू), costing a hundred thousand (rupees, etc.); (of a thing, action, business) accomplished by innumerable means or exertions.

**löchyun$^{ü}$** लांछ्युनु । लक्षमूल्यः adj. (f. **löchiñ$^{ü}$** लांछिञू), i.q. **lȧchyun$^{u}$**, q.v.

**lachyōv** लछ्योव्, see **lakhun**.

**lāchyuw$^{u}$** लाछ्युवु । और्णमयः adj. (f. **lāchiv$^{ü}$** लाछिवू), made of woollen cloth or *paṭṭū* (see **lôch$^{u}$**).

**lēchyōv** लेछ्योव्, see **lēkhun**.

**lichyōv** लिछ्योव्, see **likhun**.

**lacika** लचिक (cf. لچک) । स्त्र्युष्णीषविशेषः m. a kind of head-dress worn by Musalmān women, consisting of a skull-cap, with a long appendage hanging down behind so as to conceal the hair at the back (El. *lachakah, lachiká*) (K.Pr. 132). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । लज्जितीकरणम्** m. inf. to give such a head-dress ; met. to make a person ashamed by conquering him publicly in a dispute or discussion, and so rendering him silent. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । लज्जितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be put to shame, as ab.

**lŏ̄cal लोँचल् । प्रान्तकोणयुतः** adj. c.g. having a wrong corner on one edge, uneven-edged. Cf. **lũ̄ṭ$^{ü}$.**

**lācār लाचार्** لاچار **। दरिद्रः** adj. c.g. without remedy, helpless, powerless, without resource (Gr.M. ; L.V. 89 ; Rām. 29, 64, 106, 788, 949 ; Śiv. 421, 678, 1581) ; disabled, disarmed (Rām. 411) ; destitute, forlorn, poor (Gr.M.) ; humble, humiliated, forlorn (Rām. 116) ; **cāra-lācār,** utterly helpless (Rām. 1666).

**lacĕr लच्यर् । पामरः** m. one who is low, mean, vile, a shameless beggar.

**lācörī लाचांरी** لاچاری **। निःस्वता** f. helplessness ; inability, incapacity ; forlornness, destitution, want of means, poverty (El. ; Śiv. 212, 583).

**lōcĕr लोच्यर् । लघुता** m. smallness (as compared with bigness) ; smallness, a state of contraction, a condition smaller than before ; youthfulness (as compared with the age of elders, elder brothers, or the like) (Rām. 325). Cf. **lūk$^{u}$.**

**lacĕrgī लच्यरगी । नीचवृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a vile person ; conduct like that of a vile person, shameless begging, or the like.

**lūc$^{a}$ran लूच्‌रन् । लघूकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **lūc$^{a}$rũn$^{ü}$ लूचरंञ्जू**), the act of making small, shortening, reducing in size, narrowing, contracting.

**lacĕröz$^{ü}$ लच्यरांज़ू । नीचता** f. the conduct or condition of one who is mean, vile, a shameless beggar, or the like.

**lūcyōv लूच्योव्**, see **lūṭun.**

**lad 1 लद्** c.g. a secondary suffix forming adjectives of quality, and indicating that the quality not only accompanies the object, but is actually a necessary part of it. Thus from **phakh** (base **phak-**), a stink ; **phakalad,** stinking (Gr.Gr. 135 ; cf. 133). When used as an adjective it is of common gender, but, when used substantively, its fem. is **ladiñ लदिञ्**, as in **bakalad,** a chatterer (masc.) ; **bakaladiñ,** a chattering woman.

**lad 2 लद् । भारः** f. (sg. dat. **lüz$^{ü}$ लंज़ू**), a heaped up load, a high load made by piling things one on the top of the other. **—karũn$^{ü}$ —करंञ्जू** f.inf. to climb up to (by making a pile and getting on to its top, so as to reach to something above) (K. 148).

**lada-bata लद्-वत । भरितौदनम्** m. a pot full of heaped-up cooked rice, filled straight from the cooking pot, intended to be sent to someone ; hence, a present of cooked rice so sent. **lada-sör$^{ü}$ लद्-सांरू । असकृत्प्रेषणम्** f. sending presents or contributions to a dowry from time to time (e.g. to a person in authority, a friend, or a son-in-law), with the intention that the recipient should allow them to accumulate. Cf. **lod$^{u}$.**

**laḍ लड** f. (generally used in pl.). **laḍa लड । आयोधनक्रीडा** f. pl. fighting in sport (as in wrestling, cudgel-play, etc.). **laḍa karañĕ लड करञ** to fight, as ab. (K. 504, 941).

**lād लाद् । वस्त्रवलिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **löz$^{ü}$ लांज़ू** ; but YZ. 307, pl. dat. **lādan लादन्**), the plaited fold or hem round the bottom of the nightgown-like garment worn in Kashmīr. **—hĕñ$^{ü}$ —ह्यंञू । वलिसीवनम्, प्रान्तावृतियोजना** f.inf. to take up this hem, i.e. to shorten the garment by making this hem ; hence, in filling a receptacle, to raise its edges, so as to make it hold more (e.g. by surrounding the top edge with paper, or cloth, or withies) ; to seize the edge of a person's garment in humble entreaty (YZ. 307). **—khārũn$^{ü}$ —खारंञू । आवृतिबन्धः** f.inf. to raise the hem, i.e. to raise the edges of a dish, as ab.

**löz$^{ü}$-pan लांज़ू-पन् । वस्त्रलघुवलिः** m. the skirt-hem, as ab., but narrow (the ordinary hem being three or four inches wide).

**laḍāi** (El.), see **laḍöy$^{i}$.**

**lĕd ल्यद् । अश्वादिविष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. and pl. nom. **lĕz$^{ü}$ ल्यंज़ू**), dung of horses, mules, asses, or elephants (Gr.Gr. 25 ; K.Pr. 73 (pl.) ; L. 459 (*lid*)).

**lĕz$^{ü}$-nār ल्यंज़ू-नार् । अश्वादिविडग्निः** m. a fire with such dung for fuel. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । अश्वादिविष्टासमुदायः** m. the amount of such dung voided at one excretion.

**lĕḍ ल्यड् । क्षीणबलः** m. destitute of strength, defeated (in combat, etc.), admitting defeat by retreating (El. *lyad*) ; cowardly (El.). Cf. **lĕḍun.**

**lōda लोद । मूर्खः** m. a fool, dolt, one without understanding. **-shōda -शोद । मूढवृत्तिः** m. one who continually acts foolishly (like a drunken man), a habitual dolt.

**lod$^{u}$ लंदु । उपायनादिप्रेषणनियमः** m. the usage of sending complimentary presents or instalments of dowry (e.g. to a friend, a great man, or to the home of a girl's husband) ; cf. **lada-sör$^{ü}$,** s.v. **lad 2. —pod$^{u}$ —पंदु । उपायनादिप्रयोगः** (sg. dat. **ladis padis लदिस् पदिस्**), the carrying out of this usage.

**loḍ$^{u}$ 1 लंडु** (for **2**, see **laḍun**) । **मोदकः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made of sweetened meal formed into a ball. Cf. **lāyĕ-loḍ$^{u}$**, s.v. **lāy 1.**

**làḍ$^{i}$-hum लंडि-ह़म** । **मोदकहवनविशेषः** m. (amongst Hindūs) a kind of oblation with fire offered to the god Gaṇeśa and his subordinates. It consists mainly of these sweetmeats. **-sahākār -सहाकार्** । **हवनविधिविशेषः** m., id.

**lôd$^{u}$ 1 लोदु** । **काष्ठविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lödis लांदिस्**), N. of a certain tree, from the wood of which a dye is extracted. The *lōdhra* or *lōdh* of India (*Symplocos Racemosa*). Its red-coloured wood is called **lọ̆d$^{a}$ra-hüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, q.v., s.v. **lọ̆d$^{a}$r. löd$^{i}$-hüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ लांदि-हंटू** । **लोध्रकाष्ठम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), the wood of this tree.

**lôd$^{u}$ 2 लोदु** । **राशिः** m. (sg. dat. as in 1), a large heaped up pile, esp. of cowdung or the like, a dunghill; a heap, a pile, a large quantity of anything (Rām. 677). **löd$^{i}$-lŏbur लांदि-ल्वबुर्** । **करीषविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **lŏbaras ल्वबरस्**), lumps of cowdung, taken, after an interval for fermentation, from such a heap and dried. When this is burnt the oil which condenses from the vapour is used as a medicament. Cf. **bàṭh$^{i}$-tīl**, p. 149*b*, l. 37.

**lud** m. a river (El.).

**laḍöc$^{\ddot{u}}$ लडांचू**, see **laḍôk$^{u}$.**

**laḍōk$^{u}$ लडोकु** । **आयोधनशीलः** adj. (f. **laḍöc$^{\ddot{u}}$ लडांचू**), warlike, pugnacious, turbulent, a brawler; one who goes about armed, and ready at once to use his weapons, a bravo.

**ladök$^{i}$ लदांकि** । **देशविशेषभवः** adj. e.g. born, or produced, in the country of Ladakh (see **ladākh**).

**ladākh लदाख्** । **देशविशेषः** (sg. dat. **ladākas लदाकस्**), the country of Ladakh or Western Tibet, to the north and north-east of Kashmīr. **ladākuk$^{u}$ लदाकुकु** । **प्रदेशविशेषभवः** adj. (f. **ladāküc$^{\ddot{u}}$ लदाकंचू**), produced in, or coming from, Ladakh.

**lādan लादन्** । **उपकारानुग्रहः** f. (sg. dat. **lādüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ लादंञू**), kindly help, a kind action (to one who needs it) (Rām. 1439; Śiv. 178, 1594). **—khasüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —खसंञू** । **उपकाराधमर्णता** f.inf. a kind action to mount upon a person, i.e. to be indebted for kindness, to owe a debt of gratitude, to be under an obligation. **—thavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —थवंञू** । **उपकारज्ञापनम्** f.inf. to establish a kind action, to draw a person's attention to a kind action done to him, to put a person under an obligation (Rām. 1143); to do a kind action (Rām. 639, 1741).

**lādana लादन** f. abuse (El.). **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to abuse (El.).

**ladun लदुन्** । **प्रेषणम्, निर्माणम्, भरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lod$^{u}$ लंदु**, f. **lüz$^{\ddot{u}}$ लंज़ू**; 2 p.p. **lazōv लज़ोव्**), to send, dispatch (someone or something) (Gr.Gr. 122; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 259; YZ. 202, 209, 395, 459; Rām. 136, 833, 858, 1103, 1451, 1596; Śiv. 639, 1736; K. 40, 642, 686, 695, etc.; H. iv, 2; vii, 7.; x, 3; xii, 15); to send as a present, supply, grant, give (from a distance) (Śiv. 1086, 1216, 1347, 1554; K. 620);

to push, elevate, raise (Gr.Gr. 122, Śiv. 640); to raise (e.g. water in the hands) (YZ. 163); to set up (a shop or the like) (Śiv. 1211); to build, construct (Gr.Gr. 122, 209, 225; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; YZ. 409; Rām. 593, 607–8, 978; Śiv. 337, 1696, 1776) (cf. **mal 1°**, s.v. **mal 1**; **nāṭa ladañĕ**, s.v. **nāṭh**);

to put into, fill (a receptacle) (K.Pr. 64, 94, 128; H. v, 7; viii, 4, 7, 12); to put into (e.g. a foot into a stirrup) (YZ. 535); to load (e.g. a ship) (El., Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.); to lay a burden (on someone) (Rām. 485, 846, 1008, 1230, 1743; H. ii, 5; v, 9);

to apply (e.g. mud to the body) (Rām. 277, 1371); to wind up (string) (Gr.Gr. lxv); to string (a bow) (El.).

Often used to make nominal compounds, such as **buth$^{u}$ ladun,** to build a mouth, i.e. to make a mouth, to show displeasure by twisting the features (p. 141*b*, l. 46); **dūsh l.,** to bring an accusation (p. 253*a*, l. 45); **dav l.,** to lay a bet (p. 260*b*, l. 21); **drih ladüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to build a frown, to frown (p. 242*a*, l. 49); **màs$^{i}$tī ladüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** to give oneself airs; **māz ladun,** to build flesh, become stout; **rāh ladun,** to send along a road, to send away or carry off (from a person); hence, to destroy (K.Pr. 121); and so many others, which will be found under their respective nouns. **—padun —पदुन्** । **उपायनादिप्रयोगः** m.inf. to practise sending presents, etc. Cf. **lod$^{u}$ pod$^{u}$** (p. 508*b*, l. 48).

**ladan-wôl$^{u}$ लदन्-वोलु** । **प्रेषयिता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who sends presents, etc.

**laḍun लडुन्** । **आयोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **loḍ$^{u}$ 2 लंडु**, for **1**, see s.v.; 2 p.p. **lajyōv लज्योव्**), to fight (literally, or in wordy warfare) (Rām. 1437; K. 60, 242, 247, 446–7, 553, 561, 563, 571, 760–1, 774, 817, 821, 826, 1024).

**làḍ$^{i}$ làḍ$^{i}$ hyon$^{u}$ लंडि लंडि ह्यंनु** । **हटाद्दापनम्** m.inf. to get after continued fighting, i.e. to insist on getting something, to persist in trying to get something till one is successful.

**laḍith लडिथ्** conj. part., as adv., obstinately, persistently (Śiv. 1672). **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु** ।

**संस्पर्धनम्** m.inf. to engage in fighting, to fight, quarrel.

**lāḍun लाडुन्**, see **lārun 2** and **3.**

**lẹ̆ḍun ल्यडुन् । पराजितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lẹ̆ḍyōv ल्यड्योव्**), to be overpowered, to be conquered, defeated; cf. **lẹ̆ḍ. lẹ̆ḍyō-mot$^{u}$ ल्यड्यो-मंतु । पराजित्य निवृत्तः** perf. part. (f. **lẹ̆ḍyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ ल्यड्ये-मंचू**), defeated, having given up a struggle or fight owing to defeat.

**ladanāwun लद्नावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **ladanôw$^{u}$ लद्नोवु**), to cause to be built, to get built (Gr.M., K. 1149), etc. Caus. of **ladun** in all its meanings.

**lādanay लाद्नय् । भरणम्, प्रत्युपकृतिः** f. support, maintenance, protecting (of one who is helpless, poverty-stricken, wretched, or the like), kindly help; a grateful return for such help, requital for a kindness. Cf. **lādan.**

**laḍur लडुर् । तृणकाण्डविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **laḍaras लडरस्**), a kind of water-rush or reed, the stem of which is sheathed; cf. **lāyĕ-laḍur,** s.v. **lāy 1,** and **pĕʦi-l.,** s.v. **pĕʦ$^{ü}$. laḍar-pōsh लडर्-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. its dark-red flower (Rām. 647, 1093).

**lẹ̆dor$^{u}$ ल्यंद्रु** or **lẹ̆dur$^{u}$ ल्यंदुरु । पीतवर्णः** adj. (f. **lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1 ल्यंद्रू** or **lẹ̆dür$^{ü}$ ल्यंद्रू**), yellow (El.); wan, pale (El., Gr.M.). **—bam-ʦūṭh$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$ —बम्-चूँठु हिहु । ईषद्धरित्पीतः** adj. (f. **lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ bam-ʦūṭh$^{u}$ hish$^{ü}$ ल्यंद्रू बम्-चूँठु हिशू**), yellow like a quince, quince-yellow, slightly greenish-yellow. **—gagôr$^{u}$ hyuh$^{u}$ —गगोरु हिहु । ईषत्सितपीतः** adj. (f. **lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ gagôr$^{u}$ hish$^{ü}$ ल्यंद्रू गगोरु हिशू**), jasmine-yellow, pale-yellow. **—kŏng hyuh$^{u}$ —क्वंग् हिहु । अतिपीतः** adj. (f. **lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ kŏng hish$^{ü}$ ल्यंद्रू कंग् हिशू**), saffron-yellow, slightly reddish-yellow, orange-yellow.

**lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2 ल्यंद्रू** or **lid$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1 लिंद्रू । हरिद्रा** f. turmeric (El. *lidir*, *lidar*).

**lẹ̆d$^{a}$rĕ-ganḍ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ ल्यंड्र्य-गंड्रू । अपिष्टहरिद्रामूलम्** f. a turmeric-root, turmeric before it is ground to powder. **-wal-pōsh -वल्-पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. the N. of a pretty yellow flower blossoming in the very early spring even when the snow is still on the ground; perhaps a variety of *Aconitum Napellus.*

**lĕd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 3 ल्यंद्रू** or **lid$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2 लिंद्रू । नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a river of Kashmīr, the 'Liddur' of tourists. It rises in the north-east of the Valley among the mountains and glaciers of that region; and after a south-westerly course, joins the Vĕth or Jehlam between Islāmābād and Vij$^{a}$brôr$^{u}$ (El. *Lidur*).

**lọ̆d$^{a}$r ल्वंद्र् । प्रवालः** m. coral (supposed to grow on a marine tree) (El. *ludir*). **lọ̆d$^{a}$ra-hoṭ$^{u}$ ल्वंद्र-हंटु । प्रोतप्रवालकण्ठभूषणविशेषः** m. a neck adorned with a coral necklace; a coral necklace (usually of three or four strands, and much worn by cowherdesses and the like people). **-hüṭ$^{ü}$ -हंटू । दारुविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ -हच्य**), the wood of the marine tree on which coral is supposed to grow; the red wood of the *lōdh* tree (see **lôd$^{u}$ 1**). (In India, *lōdhrā* is the bark of this tree.) **-māl -माल् । प्रवालमाला** f. a string or necklace of coral.

**ludr लुद्र्** (Rām. 716), or **ludar लुदर्** m. a corruption of the Sanskrit *Rudra*, a N. of the god Śiva; N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Śiva (Rām. 1770); owing to the fact that Rudra was more especially the god of tempests, and that the monkey-god Hanumān (see **hal$^{a}$mot$^{u}$**) was the son of the Wind, the word is used as a title of Hanumān (Rām. 716, 902, 1604). **-wāv -वाव्** m. the Rudra-wind, another title or epithet of Hanumān (see ab.) (Rām. 855, 906).

**lūd$^{a}$r लूद्र् । लोलुपः** adj. c.g. greedy, never satisfied (Gr.Gr. 51, 149).

**ludir,** see **lọ̆d$^{a}$r.**

**lẹ̆d$^{a}$run ल्यंद्रुन् । पीतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lẹ̆d$^{a}$ryōv ल्यंद्र्योव्**), to become yellow, to turn yellow (Gr.Gr. 7). **lẹ̆d$^{a}$ryō-mot$^{u}$ ल्यंद्र्यो-मंतु । पीतीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lẹ̆d$^{a}$ryē-müʦ$^{ü}$ ल्यद्र्ये-मंचू**), become yellow, yellowed.

**lẹ̆d$^{a}$rĕr ल्यंद्र्यर्** or **lẹ̆d$^{a}$rēr ल्यंद्रेर् । पीतत्वम्** m. yellowness (natural or adventitious).

**lẹ̆d$^{a}$rāwun ल्यंद्रावुन् । पीतीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lẹ̆d$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ ल्यंद्रोवु**), to make yellow, to cause to become yellow, to dye or paint (anything) yellow. **lẹ̆d$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ल्यंद्रोवु-मंतु । पीतीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **lẹ̆d$^{a}$röv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ ल्यंद्रावू-मंचू**), made yellow, coloured yellow (by some external means), caused to become yellow.

**lūd$^{a}$röz$^{ü}$ लूद्रांज़ू । लोलुपत्वम्** f. greed, greediness, rapacity, voraciousness, the being never satisfied but always asking for more.

**laḍīshā लडीशा । भिक्षुविशेषः** m. a kind of mendicant. These men go about with a stick in each hand. They strike these sticks against each other as they call out demanding alms. They are sturdy violent beggars.

**ladāw लदाव् । गृहस्य ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वनिर्मितिः** m. the building of a house from the foundation upwards, house-erection; the wages for building (Gr.Gr. 122).

**lā-dāwā** لادعوی m. (a paper showing that there is) no claim, a receipt for money paid (YZ. 122, 454).

**lāduw$^{u}$ लादुवु । तुलापात्रभृतकः** m. a man whose duty it is to fill the empty pan of a scale when weighing grain or the like.

**lad$^{a}$wan** लद्वन् । क्रमोन्नतवनस्थली, ग्रामविशेषः m. gradually rising woodland ground at the foot of a hill; N. of a Kashmīr village about ten miles to the west of Śrīnagar.

**lad$^{a}$wun** लद्वुन् । क्रमोन्नतमार्गः m. a gradually rising road (e.g. at the foot of a steep ascent).

**ladawun$^{u}$** लद्वुनु । प्रेषयन्, निर्मिमाणः n.ag. (f. **ladavüñ$^{ü}$** लद्वंञ्रू), one who sends or dispatches something; one who builds. Cf. **ladun** (of which it is the n.ag. in all its meanings).

**laḍawun$^{u}$** लडवुनु । आयोधनशीलः n.ag. (f. **laḍavüñ$^{ü}$** लडवंञ्रू), one who fights, a fighter; one who is ready to fight, pugnacious.

**laḍāwun** लडावुन् । आयोधनोत्साहनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laḍôw$^{u}$** लडोवु), to cause to fight, to set fighting, to incite to blows; to use (a weapon) in fight.

**ladawañ** लद्वञ् । प्रेषणभृतिः, निर्माणभृतिः, भरणभृतिः f. wages for carrying a thing sent, for building, or for filling a receptacle. Cf. **ladun.**

**lādaway** लाद्वय् । तुलापात्रभरणभृतिः f. wages paid for the work of filling a scale-pan (see **lāduw$^{u}$**).

**lādawöz$^{ü}$** लाद्वांज़ू । तुलाभरणवृत्तिः f. the profession or employment of filling scale-pans (see **lāduw$^{u}$**).

**lāday** लाद्य् f. a complimentary present (cf. **lod$^{u}$** and **ladun**), used —° as in **hēri-lāday** (see p. 345*b*, l. 13), a complimentary present given to masons when the stairs of a house are completed.

**laḍöy$^{i}$** लडांयि (often written **laḍöi** लडांइ and **laröy$^{i}$** लरांयि) । आयोधनम् f. a battle, warfare (with arms or wordy) (H. x, i); **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञ्रू f.inf. to fight.

**lāf** لاف, see **lāph.**

**lefa,** see **lēpha.**

**lafz** لفظ m. a word (W. 93).

**lafzī** لفظی adj. c.g. verbal; (of a translation) word for word, literal (Gr.M.).

**lag** लग् । रीतिः f. customary rule, established practice, custom, fashion, habit; prevalence of anything (e.g. an epidemic and so on) (Gr.Gr. 125) (cf. **nāma-l°**, s.v. **nām**). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लगंञ्रू । नियमप्रवृत्तिः f.inf. a custom, practice, fashion, or prevalence to become established.

**laga** लग । संयोगी adj. c.g. harmonizing with, matching, forming one of a pair or set; as subst. m. employment of or application of something for a special purpose (cf. **atha-laga**, p. 59*b*, l. 16).

**lāg 1** लाग् f. contact, touching (K. 852); imitating, imitation (Gr.Gr. 126). Cf. **lāgun.**

**lāg 2** लाग । नियतदेयम् f. (in giving, receiving, paying, earning, or the like) the customary or fixed amount; payment at the customary rate for work done; a customary present or offering made to a superior, a *nazr* (K. 102, 374, 406). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लगंञ्रू । देयादिनियमयोगः, सांक्रामिकरोगानुभवः f.inf. a customary rate or amount (as ab.) to become fixed; a conventional method of doing anything to be fixed; to be attacked by an infectious disease. **—tarüñ$^{ü}$** —तरंञ्रू । रोगादिसंक्रमणम् f.inf. to become infected from contact or the like (e.g. with infectious disease, or with disrepute owing to evil associations).

**lāgi-rost$^{u}$** लागि-रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$** -रंछू), (work done) without payment, (work) not done for reward, disinterested (work) (L.V. 61, 65).

**lã̄g** लाँग् । दीर्घस्कन्धः m. a long or tall trunk or branch of a tree. **lã̄ga-zyūṭh$^{u}$** लाँग-ज़्यूठु । दीर्घाङ्गः adj. (f. **-zīṭh$^{ü}$** -ज़ीठू), (of a person) having too long limbs, long-shanked, etc.; (of grasses, vegetables, etc.) too long-stalked, having too long leaves, etc.

**lĕg** ल्यग् । दूषिका f. discharge which collects in the corners of the eyes, rheum of the eyes.

**lĕgi-ách$^{i}$** ल्यगि-ॲछि । दूषिकाव्याप्ताचि f. an eye filled with rheum. **-lọʦh$^{u}$** -ल्वंछु । दूषिकासंघातः m. a clot of eye-rheum or eye-mucus.

**lŏg** ल्वग् f. in **lŏgi-hond$^{u}$ tŏgawôr$^{u}$** ल्वगि-हंन्दु त्वगवोरु । रूपकतया व्यवस्थापनम् m. imitation of a superior thing by the use of an inferior article (e.g. wearing coloured glass in place of a precious stone); imitating the actions of a superior or richer person, aping one's betters.

**log$^{u}$** लंगु । उपयोगी, कार्ये समासक्तः adj. (f. **lüj$^{ü}$ 1** लंजू; for **2**, see **lagun,** and for **3**, see **loj$^{u}$**), 1 p.p. of **lagun,** q.v.; as adj. matching, forming one of a pair, a good fit; engrossed or absorbed (in any work), cf. **mana-log$^{u}$**, s.v. **man 1.** **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । समुपयुक्तीभवनम् m.inf. (of a remedy) to become suitable, to fit (the disease or the patient), to be a specific (for a disease). **—gaʦhawun$^{u}$** —गछ़वुनु । योगमुपयान् n.ag. (f. **lüj$^{ü}$ gaʦhawüñ$^{ü}$** लंजू गछ़वंञ्रू), that which (when applied) suits or fits exactly, found to suit, found to be a good fit. **—lôn$^{u}$** —लोनु । भाग्ययोगः m. the happening of fate, the occurrence of what is fated (whether wished for or not wished for). **—yē dör$^{i}$yĕ** —ये दांरिय । परस्पराक्षेपणम् m. mutual reproaches (esp. amongst a number of women assembled together).

**lagi log$^{u}$** लगि लंगु । अतिसमीपवर्ती adj. (f. **—lüj$^{ü}$** — लंजू), close up to, side by side of.

**lũg$^{i}$** लूँगि = لنگی । कटिप्रच्छादनपटः f. (sg. dat. **lõgĕ** लोँग्य), a kind of waist-cloth (fringed and embroidered with silk, silver thread, or the like) worn principally by women. A Hindū woman never goes abroad without wearing one (El. *lũngī*) ; a kind of coloured and embroidered turban worn by men.

**lõgi-lāṭh** लोँगि-लाठ् । एकावृतिककटिपटः m. (sg. dat. **-lāṭas** -लाटस्), such a waist-cloth, which is wrapped only once (not twice or more) round the waist ; cf. **lāṭh 1.** **-potsh$^{u}$** -पंछु । कटिपटप्रान्तभागः m. the fringed edge of such a waist-cloth. **-shikhur$^{u}$** -शिखुरु । शीर्णजीर्णकटिपटः m. an old ragged waist-cloth. **-shikh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -शिख्रू । शीर्णजीर्णकटिपटः f., id. **-züṭ$^{ü}$** -ज़ंटू । जीर्णकटिबन्धपटः f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ** -ज़च्य), id.

**lāgdār** लाग्दार् । नियतदेयवृत्तिकः m. (f. **lāgdārĕñ** लागदार्यञ्), a person who receives a payment of customary or fixed dues (e.g. a custom-house official) ; a person, animal, or the like, who by custom earns his or its living by performing some customary duty.

**lāgdöri** लाग्दांरी । नियतदानवृत्तिः f. a livelihood dependent on customary gifts or offerings.

**lāgidar** लागिदर् । नियतदानग्राही m. (f. **lāgidariñ** लागिदरिञ्), a person who is entitled to receive customary dues or gifts ; a person or animal in whom a disease is due to appear (owing to the time for its development having run out).

**lagahār** लगहार् । योग्यः adj. c.g. worthy, fitting, suitable, matching, a match (Gr.Gr. 130).

**lŏgal** ल्वगल् । मिष्टवङ्गलभुक्, पैशुन्यजल्पाकः adj. c.g. a greedy person who is continually eating quantities of dainties, a person with a sweet tooth ; a person who is a habitual calumniator, a backbiting gossiper.

**lŏgul$^{u}$** ल्वगंलु । मिष्टवङ्गभोजी, सूचनादिजल्पाकः adj. (f. **lŏgüj$^{ü}$** ल्वगंजू), i.q. **lŏgal,** q.v.

**lŏgalĕj$^{ü}$** ल्वगल्यंजू । पृथङ्मिष्टान्नपाकः f. private cooking of dainties for oneself.

**laġ$^{a}$n** लंग्न् । लग्नम्, विवाहविधानम् m. (a Hindū word) the moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign (Rām. 1259, 1261 ; K. 57, 130) ; an auspicious or lucky moment ; esp. (amongst Hindūs) the moment of a wedding ; hence, the festival of the wedding of one person to another, a man's or woman's wedding festival (u.w. ref. to one party of a marriage, as we talk of so-and-so's wedding, and not with reference to both parties considered together) (El. *lagan*, a wedding ; L. 261 ; Śiv. 730, 1081, 1102, 1118, 1125 ; K. 25, 779) (cf. **nĕciv$^{i}$-l°,** s.v. **nĕcyuw$^{u}$**).

**laġ$^{a}$na-cīr$^{i}$** लंग्न-चीरि or **—ts$^{ü}$r$^{i}$** —चूरि । लग्नचीरिका f. the paper formally sent by the bride's people to the bridegroom's people, inviting the latter to the wedding festival (L. 258, 268). **-dachin$^{i}$** -दछिनि । विवाहकालदचिणा f. (among Hindūs) the presents given at a wedding by the parents, etc., of the bride or bridegroom, each to their own family priests, etc. **-dūsh** -दूश् । विवाहदोषः m. (amongst Hindūs) a marriage-blemish ; esp. (in the case of a Brāhmaṇa bride) a marriage postponed till after she has attained the age of twelve years (before which time a girl of this caste should be married). **-dūsh kāsun** -दूश् कासुन् । विवाहविधानमात्रम्, दोषापनयनम् m.inf. to take away such a blemish ; i.e. to marry a girl after she has attained the age of twelve years. Such a marriage is performed very simply and without the usual distribution of gifts, etc. **-laġ$^{a}$n** -लंग्न् । विवाहोत्सवबाङ्गल्यम् f. the occurrence of a number of marriages at the same time and in the same locality. **—ts$^{ü}$r$^{i}$** —चूरि । लग्नचीरिका f., i.q. **laġ$^{a}$na cīr$^{i}$,** ab. **-vizi charun** -विज़ि छरुन् । कार्यान्तरासक्तिकाले तद्विरुद्धकार्यप्रवर्तनम् m.inf. to have diarrhœa at the time of one's wedding ; hence, met. to do something that seriously interferes with other work on which one is busily engaged.

**laġ$^{a}$n$^{i}$ āmot$^{u}$** लंग्नि आमंतु । विवाहेनाधिगतः perf. part. (f. **—āmüts$^{ü}$** —आमंचू), got or obtained by marriage (of a wife with reference to her husband or vice versa ; but generally used when there is some inequality in the marriage, as if one side or the other had got a bad bargain). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । विवाहसंबन्धेन लब्धिः m.inf. to come (i.e. be obtained) by marriage (of a husband or wife).

**laġ$^{a}$nan atsun** लंग्नन् अचुन् । वैख्याभासः m.inf. to enter (the proper condition) for marriages ; i.e. the slender and graceful appearance of a boy or girl approaching marriageable age to become manifest.

**lagān** लगान् m. delay (K.Pr. 119, in the phrase **chuna kẽh ti lagān,** there is no delay. Possibly the word is pres. part. of **lagun**).

**lagun** लगुन् । संयुक्तीभवनम्, निरुद्धीभवनम्, व्यथानुभवः conj. 2 [1 p.p. **log$^{u}$** लंगु, f. **lüj$^{ü}$ 2** लंजू ; for **lüj$^{ü}$ 1,** see **log$^{u}$** ; for **lüj$^{ü}$ 3,** see **loj$^{u}$** ; 2 p.p. **lajyōv** लज्योव्. The causal of this verb is **lāgun** लागुन्, q.v. The regular form **laganāwun** लगनावुन्, q.v., has special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175)] to be attached (to), joined (to), be connected (with), fastened (to) (Rām. 577, Śiv. 1862) ; to be bound (to) ; to be moored, come to anchor ; (of a ship) to run aground (L. 84–5 ; YZ. 34 ; Rām. 1334) ; to stick, adhere (to) ; to become joined together, closed (e.g. a door or the eyelids, cf. **ȧch$^{i}$ lagüñ$^{ü}$,** p. 8*a*, l. 39 ; **nöj$^{i}$ lagañĕ,** s.v. **nāḍ$^{i}$** ; K.Pr. 102) ; to be added (to), appended ; to apply oneself (to) (Rām. 2 ; Śiv. 69, 1612 ; K. 4, 21, 90, 92, 144, 508–9, 514, 525, 612, 959) ;

to find oneself in a certain position, to become liable to some operation, to be put to use (for some purpose), as in **barkari l.**, to find oneself in front, to be set in the forefront of battle (p. 123*a*, l. 3) ; **baṭhi l.**, to find oneself on the bank (out of a cargo-boat), to become usable (p. 140*b*, l. 4) ; **buthi l.**, to take one's stand in front (p. 143*a*, l. 39) ; **caṭi l.**, to become liable to a fine (p. 177*a*, l. 19) ; **dara** or **dari l.**, to become subject to stoppage, to be suddenly halted (pp. 235*b*, l. 43 ; 237*b*, l. 48) ; **dāwas l.**, to become subject to an attack (p. 260*b*, l. 44) ; **graṭa l.**, to be put into the mill, to be worn down (p. 304*b*, l. 43) ; and so in many other expressions which will be found under the respective nouns (so, YZ. 569, Rām. 1670) ; esp. to become an offering (to or for), to offer oneself as a sacrifice (for), to be devoted (to) (YZ. 20 ; Rām. 212, 511, 938, 1120, 1131, 1494, 1635 ; Śiv. 190, 215, 359, *et passim*) ; **balāyĕ l.**, to become (an offering) to (avert) a calamity, to be devoted on behalf of another (p. 106*b*, l. 32) ; **chapi l.**, to put oneself forward as an offering, to offer oneself as a sacrifice for another (p. 163*b*, l. 32) ; **pör$^{i}$ l.**, id., s.v. **pôr$^{u}$** (K. 45, 54, 101, 158, *et passim*) ;

to become involved (in), to experience (e.g. happiness) (L.V. 70 ; Rām. 339, 533 ; Śiv. 156, 332, 828, 1309, 1641 ; K. 808 ; cf. **bēgāri l.**, to be involved in forced labour, to be pressed for service, p. 92*a*, l. 29) ; to be applied (to) (Rām. 474) ; to be close to, to adjoin, touch (Śiv. 1903) ; to take to (a road), to follow (a path) (Śiv. 583, 1247, 1895) ; to be put (into, e.g. **bŏ̄d$^{i}$-wān l.**, to be put into jail, p. 83*b*, l. 39) (Rām. 1584 ; Śiv. 1214 ; H. v, 8 ; vi, 11) ; to come into close contact or connexion (with, dat.), to be absorbed (in), to be incorporated (in), to become one (with) (L.V. 58 ; Rām. 993 ; Śiv. 1039) ; **dil l.**, the heart to be devoted (to), set (upon, **pĕṭh**) (K.Pr. 43 ; YZ. 263) ;

to become subject (to, as in **bārawan l.**, to become the object of reproaches) (K. 906, similarly, H. viii, 5) ; to become caught (in a trap, etc.) (YZ. 68, 342, 475 ; Rām. 340, 1103, 1614 ; H. v, 2) ; to be employed (in), occupied (in), engaged (in) (Śiv. 67, 844 ; K. 1030) ;

to take effect (of a medicine ; cf. **ashud l.**, p. 48*a*, l. 46) ; to attain (to), reach, arrive (at) (H. viii, 5 ; xi, 5 ; cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.**, to reach the mountain-foot, p. 103*b*, l. 38) ; (of a place) to be reached, to be arrived at (H. xi, 5) ; to have the intended, or natural, effect, to answer, come off, be achieved (Rām. 1492, 1573) ;

to come into contact, to start, be set going, to arise, happen, take place (very frequently used in this and cognate senses to form nominal compound verbs, as in **bŏcha lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, hunger to be felt ; **bȧs$^{i}$t$^{i}$ lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, a fixed residence to be adopted ; **bāṭh-baṭil lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, lamentations to be started ; **biyĕr lagun**, delay to occur ; **böz$^{i}$ lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, swindling to occur, to be cheated ; and so on for many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. L.V. 41 ; K.Pr. 43, **dab l.** ; Rām. 206, 598, 1667 ; K. 95, 183) ; to be experienced, felt (as in **brakh l.**, a crushing blow to be experienced ; **dôd$^{u}$ l.**, pain to be felt ; **gŏta lagȧn$^{i}$**, plunges to be experienced ; hence, to have painful memories ; and many others, which will be found under the respective nouns) (cf. **āy lagun**, (long) life to be experienced, Rām. 390, 1206, 1465 ; similarly, K.Pr. 128 ; Rām. 172, 636 ; Śiv. 1858 ; K. 837, 1125, 1147 ; H. v, 2 ; vi, 16 ; viii, 7 ; ix, 12) ; to be incurred, subjected to (as in **bahā lagun**, steam to be incurred, to become mouldy ; **bāj l.**, a tax to become payable ; **bram l.**, delusion to be incurred, Rām. 339) ; (of a fit of disease, demoniacal possession, or the like) to attack (a person) (as in **brikh lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, pain in the eye to come on ; **chōr lagun**, sudden diarrhœa to come ; **būth l.**, a demon to take possession of a person ; and so on) (cf. K.Pr. 13, of a nettle-sting ; Rām. 984, 1350) ; to reach, be felt (by, dat.) (Rām. 1084, 1201, light fell on the eyes) ; (of fire) to be kindled (cf. **nār l°**, s.v. **nār**), to catch ;

to be habitually employed, esp. of language, etc. (e.g. **lajyōy**, it was habitually said by you, K.Pr. 158 ; **yĕs log$^{u}$**, to whomever there is a habit of saying (so-and-so), i.e. whoever habitually says (so-and-so), K.Pr. 241) ;

to be joined (to), obtain, find, get (Śiv. 1755) ; (of a name) to be called, to be given to a person (Rām. 607) ; to become close to a person, **pata l.**, to follow close behind (K. 417) ;

to fall to a person's lot, to have to be done (as in **bakhēra l.**, a piece of troublesome work to have to be done (so, H. viii, 5) ; to be incumbent (on), to be necessary to be done (by), to be proper to be done (Rām. 77). [In this sense it is generally used in the future indicative or past conditional, with the future passive participle of another verb. There are three ways of using it in this sense, viz. :—

(1) the governed verb is put in the fut. pass. part. and agrees with the personal subject, as in **lagaw-**

**na ȧs$^{i}$ mĕtran trāwȧn$^{i}$,** we should not abandon friends, or

(2) the governed verb is construed passively, as in **ʦĕ lagi** (or **lagihē**) **mārüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ sa zanāna,** that woman is proper to be beaten by thee, i.e. thou shouldst beat that woman, or

(3) the governed verb is put into the infinitive, which is treated as a verbal noun, as in **asĕ tot$^{u}$ lagihĕ gaʦhun,** for us, the going there would be proper, i.e. we should go there (K. 34). Cf. Gr.Gr. 113 and Gr.M.];

to have suitableness or a harmonious relation, to fit, suit, become (Gr.Gr. 175, 204; K. 1067); to get into vogue or fashion; to be perceived (as such-and-such), to taste (nice, nasty, etc.) (Rām. 1751); (of a crime or the like) to be imputed (to), to be charged (against) (Rām. 1060); to feel sore (of some part of the body) (**व्यथानुभव**) (Gr.Gr. 175, 204);

to be undertaken, to begin (as in **bārav lagun,** search to be undertaken; similarly, Śiv. 1550, 1720, 1727). [In this sense it is used with the oblique infinitive of another verb to form an inceptive compound, as in **suh karani log$^{u}$,** he began to do; **suh log$^{u}$ khath lēkhani,** he began to write a letter; **suh log$^{u}$ zanāna mārani,** he began to beat the woman] (Gr.Gr. 207; Gr.M.; YZ. 536; Rām. 10, 97, 202, 221, *et passim*; Śiv. 69, 86, 119, *et passim*; K. 14, 25, 51, 57, 151, *et passim*; H. v, 5, 7; viii, 6; x, 1, 7, 8; xii, 1); to apply oneself (to), to set to work (at, dat.), to begin (to, dat.) (used with any noun or infinitive, in much the same sense as above) (K. 40, 56, 136, 156, 229, 235, 241, 261–2–3, 294, 297, 315, 317, 339, 345, *et passim*); to begin to exist, to begin (e.g. nightfall, H. viii, 9).

**log$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लंगु-मंतु । निरुद्धीभूतः, संयुक्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **lüj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ लंजू-मंचू**), joined (to), bound, etc., in all the above senses (YZ. 20, 68, 342, 475; Rām. 577, 1584; Śiv. 583, 1309, 1727).

**lagan-hār लगन्-हार् । संयोजनयोग्यः** adj. c.g. fit to be joined, etc. (Gr.Gr. 129).

**lagan-wôl$^{u}$ लगन्-वोलु । वद्धीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), in all the above senses; esp. one who is arrested on some charge; one who has been beaten in gambling.

**lagith gaʦhun लगिथ् गछुन् । नियतं संयुक्तीभवनम** m.inf. to become tightly or closely attached, as ab.

**lāgun लागुन् । संयोजनम्, अनुकरणम्, छपिकर्म** conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun,** q.v. There is also a regular caus. form, **laganāwun लगनावुन्,** q.v., which is used in special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **lôg$^{u}$ लोगु,** 2 p.p. **lājyōv लाज्योव्**), to attach, unite, join, connect, (Gr.M., Rām. 570); to fasten, attach (cf. **kŏkar-tīrĕ lāgañĕ,** p. 432*a*, l. 45) (Rām. 671, K. 419); to fix, affix, apply (cf. **düj$^{\ddot{u}}$ lāgüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 203*a*, l. 19; **cūn$^{i}$ lāgüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 172*b*, l. 19; **dr$^{a}$ka lāgañĕ,** p. 242*b*, l. 49) (Rām. 477, 1127, 1132, 1763); to put, place (cf. **bȭd$^{i}$wān lāgun,** p. 83*b*, l. 39 (YZ. 315); **jĕnḍa lāgun,** to set up a flag, H. v, 11);

to fix, put on (a crown, turban, shoe, etc.) (Śiv. 321, 361, 1615, 1829); to put (clothes) on, to dress (a person) (K. 973);

to put to (a boat), to moor (cf. **baṭhi l.,** p. 140*b*, l. 9); to cause (a boat) to run aground (Rām. 1202); to put to, to shut, close (a door, etc.);

to apply, touch with (cf. **atha l.,** p. 59*b*, l. 18; K.Pr. 73) (L.V. 44, **pānas lögith mĕʦĕ,** having applied (rubbed on) earth to his body; K. 70, 75, 1000); to bring into close contact, or connexion (with, dat.), to incorporate (in), make one (with) (Śiv. 1008, 1671); to cause to approach, to take (a person) (to a certain place or person) (cf. **bāl-bachĕ l.,** p. 103*b*, l. 42) (Rām. 375); to entangle (in a net, trap, etc.) YZ. 210; Rām. 218, 614, 1595, 1606);

to employ (an article for a certain use), to apply (something to a certain purpose) (K. 11; Śiv. 531, 1710); esp. to employ (a thing in worship), to make an offering (of something) (L.V. 39, 40, 42, 78, 79; Rām. 1119; Śiv. 52, 112, 187, 662, etc.; K. 1, *et passim*); to put, or set (to work), to employ, engage (cf. **bā̃ḍ l.,** p. 82*a*, l. 18) (YZ. 146, K. 1066); to apply, to use (cf. **ashud l.,** p. 48*a*, l. 49; **dar l.,** p. 234*b*, l. 23; **dröt$^{i}$ lāgȧn$^{i}$,** p. 249*a*, l. 47; **kroʦh$^{u}$ lāgun,** p. 478*a*, l. 28) (K.Pr. 243, Rām. 977);

to fix an imputation (upon), to impute (to), to charge (with) (cf. **hāʦh lāgüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 360*a*, l. 40) (YZ. 19; K. 150, 675);

to cause (an act) to begin, to set (an act) going (cf. **bakh l.,** p. 99*a*, l. 13; **bīr lāgüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** p. 117*b*, l. 36; **bāṭh lāgun,** p. 139*b*, l. 1; **ḍā̃b l.,** p. 182*a*, l. 15; **daranga l.,** p. 247*b*, l. 13) (Rām. 80, 525; K. 322; H. iii, 7);

to imitate, to act in the character of, to pretend to be (such-and-such, or so-and-so), to act as, to dress oneself up as (cf. **ḍī̃gamīr l.,** p. 196*b*, l. 21; **ḍyuḍ$^{u}$ l.,** p. 267*a*, l. 44) (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 52, 66, 586, 922, 1017, 1019; Śiv. 487, 528–9, 1813; K. 13, 186, 221–2, 251, 298, 380, 388, 1020;

H. i, 2; v, 9, 10, 11; x, 7, 12, 14); to act the part (of so-and-so), to perform the office (of so-and-so), to act (in such-and-such a capacity) (L.V. 43; Rām. 12, 134, 190, 388, 1038, 1529; Śiv. 494; K. 195); **pānas lögith** (L.V. 44), having assumed thine own character, (of the Supreme Śiva) having become indiscrete;

to put together, construct, build (Śiv. 337);

to arrange, to carry on (a process) (cf. **khīt$^{i}$ lāgüñ$^{ü}$**, p. 421*b*, l. 6); to plough, cultivate (El., Gr.Gr. 129).

**lôg$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लोगु-मतु** । **संयोजितः** perf. part. (f. **löj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लांजू-मंचू**), united, joined, etc., as ab.

**lögith tsöp$^{a}$rith लागिथ् चूपरिथ्** । **अनुकरणेनारोप्य** conj. part. used as adv., substituting on account of resemblance, using an inferior substitute as a makeshift.

**laganāwun लगनावुन्** conj. 1 (caus. of **lagun,** with special meanings (Gr.Gr. 175); 1 p.p. **laganôw$^{u}$ लगनोवु**), to cause to suffer pain, to cause to feel sore; to cause to be fit, to make suitable; to cause to take effect (Gr.M.).

**lāganay लागनय्** । **क्षेत्रफलम्, क्षेत्रम्** f. a crop (El.); cultivation, cultivated ground (El. *lāganai* and *loganai*; Gr.Gr. 129, K.Pr. 247). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञ्जू** f. inf. to cultivate (El.).

**lāgar लागर्** لاغر । **कृशः** adj. c.g. lean, thin, gaunt, meagre (H. vi, 15). **—gatshun —गछुन्** । **क्षीणताधिगमः** m.inf. to become thin, to waste away.

**lāgarĕr लागर्यर्** । **दुर्बलता** m. thinness, gauntness, leanness.

**lagushēkā लगुशेँका** or **lagushĕnkā लगुशंका** । **मूत्रसमुत्सर्गावसरः** f. urine, piss; emission of urine, urinating. Cf. **dīrgashĕnkā.**

**lāgath लागथ्** । **मूलधनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lāgüts$^{ü}$ लागंचू**), expense, expenditure, outlay; cost, price, cost-price, prime-cost, capital expenditure (Śiv. 1710).

**lŏgath** لغت f. (sg. dat. **lŏgüts$^{ü}$ ल्वगंचू**), a dictionary, vocabulary, glossary (Gr.M.).

**lagawun$^{u}$ लगवुनु** । **योजनयोग्यः** n.ag. (f. **lagawüñ$^{ü}$ लगवंञ्जू**), that which is being joined or united, fit to be joined, fitting, etc., in all the meanings of **lagun,** q.v.

**lagāwun लगावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lagôw$^{u}$ लगोवु**), to apply; to apply anything to oneself, to wear or put on (clothes or the like) (Gr.M.).

**lāgaway लागवय्** । **योजनभृतिः, मूलधनम्** f. the cost of uniting or joining; the cost of making a thing, prime-cost.

**lāgay लागय्** f. the act of causing to be attached, fixing, applying; met. inflicting (a wound, as in **chŏka-lāgay,** p. 159*b*, l. 20, inflicting a wound on oneself); a joining in combat, a quarrel (cf. **ȧch$^{i}$-l.,** p. 8*a*, l. 41; **buth$^{i}$-l.,** p. 142*b*, l. 22).

**l$^{a}$ha ल्ह** । **तृष्णा** f. desire, greed, avidity; esp. jealous greed, covetousness. **—gandüñ$^{ü}$ —गंडंञ्जू** । **अतितृष्णोद्भवः** f.inf. such greed to arise, craving to take place.

**lah लह्** adv. lightly, gently (L.V. 83).

**laha लह** or **lāha लाह** in **laha-prāh लह-प्राह्** or **lāha-prāh लाह-प्राह्** । **भूतावेशः** m. an attack of hysterical fever or a cataleptic condition brought about by some sudden terror (looked upon as a kind of demoniacal possession which attacks babies or pregnant women). Cf. **prāh.**

**lahi** in **lahi-lahi,** a fight with blows (L. 460).

**lŏh 1 ल्वह्** in **lŏh-langar ल्वह्-लंगर्** । **नियामकः, नियतकार्यभारः** m. an iron anchor, an anchor (Gr.M.); met. the burden of one's daily and constant duties (which prevent freedom), daily drudgery (from which one cannot escape) (L.V. 67).

**lŏh 2 ल्वह्** in **lŏh-lŏh ल्वह्-ल्वह्** । **प्रोत्साहनलालना** m. coaxing (a babe to laugh, a child to do its lessons, or the like).

**lōh लोह्, loh$^{u}$ लंहु** or **lôh$^{u}$ लोहु** । **शल्यः** m. a porcupine (believed to follow a lion, and to indicate its passage by a low growl; cf. **phĕ̄w**); a fox (El. *loh*, *luhf*, *luhr*, or *losh$^{u}$*; L. 110, *loh*). **lȧh$^{i}$-loṭ$^{u}$ लंहि-लंटु** or **löh$^{i}$-loṭ$^{u}$ लांहि-लंटु** । **शल्यपुच्छः** m. a porcupine's tail; a fox's tail; met. one who is unsteady, restless, uncertain in his goings or gait.

**lohi** (L. 458), a blanket.

**luhf,** see **lōh.**

**lŏhlür$^{ü}$ ल्वह्लंरू** or **lōlür$^{ü}$ लोलंरू** f. ardent love, longing, eager desire. **lŏhlari ल्वह्लरि** (H. vi, 3) or **lōlari लोलरि** (K. 392, 1013), adv. with ardent love, with great affection, with eager longing.

**l$^{a}$hun ल्हुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **l$^{a}$hyōv ल्ह्योव्**), to be sufficient (Gr.Gr. lxvii).

**l$^{a}$hun$^{u}$ ल्हुनु** । **असंहतः** adj. (f. **l$^{a}$hüñ$^{ü}$ ल्हंञ्जू**), having the ripening delayed; (of grain, edible fruit, or the like) not gone soft and formed into a mass with others, but fully ripe and soft, non-agglomerated; (of a female animal such as a cow or mare who is being examined as to whether she is pregnant or not) not pregnant. Cf. **l$^{a}$hanun.**

**lehan** (? spelling) m. *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El.). The twigs are used in basket-making, and for twig bridges. Probably a mis-spelling of **liñ$^{ü}$ 1,** q.v.

**l$^{a}$hanun ल्हनुन्** conj 3 (2 p.p. **l$^{a}$hanyōv ल्हन्योव्**), (of a crop) to delay ripening (Gr.Gr. lxviii). Cf. **l$^{a}$hun$^{u}$.**

**lahanun लहनुन् । शैथिल्यापत्तिः, कर्कशीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lahanyōv लहन्योव्**), (of an intelligent man or animal) to become slack (by non-exertion, want of application, worry, or the like); (of the skin or muscles) to become relaxed (by shampooing, etc.); (of something naturally soft) to become hard or rough (by exposure to the sun or to fire); (of a mild-tempered person) to become rough or harsh (through irritation or want of exertion). **lahanyō-mot$^{u}$ लहन्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः, कर्कशीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **lahanyē-müts$^{ü}$ लहन्ये-मंचू**), softened, roughened, etc., as ab.

**lahanāwun लहनावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lahanôw$^{u}$ लहनोवु**), causal of **lahanun** (q.v.) in all its senses. **lahanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लहनोवु-मंतु । उत्पादितशैथिल्यः** perf. part. (f. **lahanöw$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लहनांवू-मंचू**), caused to become soft, rough, etc.; causal of **lahanyō-mot$^{u}$**, q.v., ab.

**lahar 1 लहर् । धनागमः** f. an increase of wealth (from one's ordinary business); esp. when such increase is marked or more than ordinary, a windfall of profit. **-bahar -वहर् । धनद्रव्यसंपदागमः** f. prosperity, increase of wealth and fortune; prime and vigour, fulness and flush, glow and glory.

**lahar 2 लहर् । कलध्वनिः** f. a sweet, gentle sound, a low sweet tone; a pleasing song of praise, a pæan (Śiv. 1295). **—trāvüñ$^{ü}$ —त्रावंञू । कलध्वननम्** f.inf. to emit such a sound, to sing soft and low.

**lahạr लहंर् । स्वेच्छा** f. self-will, indocility. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञू । अनियतेच्छोद्भवः** f.inf. such to arise, self-will to be exhibited. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू । स्वेच्छाप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to show indocility, to act in a self-willed manner.

**lôhūr लोहूर्** m. the town of Lahore, in the Panjāb, said to have been founded by Lava, the son of Rāmacandra (Rām. 1263, 1738).

**luhv,** see **lōh.**

**lahawun लहवुन् । ईषत्कर्कशीभवन्, ईषच्छीघ्रः** adj. (f. **lahavüñ$^{ü}$ लहवंञू**), stiffened, dried, somewhat hardened or indurated (e.g. of grain, or the like, which was soft or damp, and to which heat or the like has been applied); (in reference to motion, speech, etc.) moderately quick, fairly rapid. **lahawan-phash लहवन्-फश् । ईषत्संतापनम्** m. drying, airing, slight kiln-drying (of something damp or soft).

**lihāz لحاظ** m. regard, consideration, respect, respectful attention (Gr.M.).

**laj लज् । अधीनः** adj. e.g. in need of some necessity, without means for accomplishing some necessary work. Cf. **loj$^{u}$.**

**lãj लाँज् । उपद्रवः** m. a disaster, calamity, piece of evil fortune (e.g. being charged with some crime, or finding oneself unexpectedly faced with an almost impossible task, or called upon to pay up security incurred in guaranteeing someone else's debt). **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । दोषस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to accept such a calamity (e.g. to admit the truth of a false charge, to pay up a security, or to guarantee to perform some almost impossible task with which one is faced). **—khārun —खारुन् । दोषारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring such a calamity on a person (charging with a crime, making him liable to pay a security, or to carry out some almost impossible task). **—khasun —खसुन् । दोषारोपः** m.inf. such a calamity as above to come upon a person (e.g. a charge of crime to be brought, or a difficult task to be imposed). **-loṭ$^{u}$ -लंटु । दोषावशेषः, दोषानुसृतिः** the tail of a calamity, the results of a calamity (such as the helplessness of a family when the head has died); the fruits of adverse fortune (e.g. of following bad advice, of becoming liable for a security, of being the subject of obloquy, etc.). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । दोषयोगः** m.inf. to be involved in calamity (e.g. having to pay up a guarantee, or to become subject to a false charge, etc.).

**lãja-bôr$^{u}$ लाँज-वोरु । दुष्करकार्याकुलत्वम्** m. distress or anxiety over the thought of some almost impossible task with which one is faced. **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु । निरुपद्रवः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), free from calamity (as above) (referring either to a person or to a task which he has to accomplish).

**lĕj$^{ü}$ ल्यंजू । उखा** f. a small earthen cooking-pot, a saucepan (El. also *leji* and *lij*; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 4, 64, 80, 87, 119, 125, 132, 136, 246; H. xi, 10); cf. **lyol$^{u}$**; **nāra-l°**, s.v. **nār**; **nāṭa-l°**, s.v. **nāṭh.** **—ṭĕk$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ —ट्यकरू । उखादिपात्रसमूहः** f. pot and pottle, big pot and small pot, pots and pans, all the cooking-pots, etc., in a kitchen, *batterie de cuisine.*

**lĕjĕ-chalin-wôñ$^{u}$ ल्यज्य-छलिन्-वोञु । उखाचालनमलरसः** m. pot-washings water, the slops poured out of a cooking-pot after washing its interior. **—chalañĕ —छलञ । वल्लववृत्तिः** f. pl. inf. to wash pots, to serve as a cook, or as a scullion. **-chalyun$^{u}$ -छलिनु । उखाचालनमलरसः** (sg. dat. **-chalinis -छलिनिस्**), pot-washings, pot-slops. **-kabāba -कबाब । पैठरम्** m. mutton cooked in a pot with grease. **—mŏlawañĕ —म्वलवञ । ईषन्निरोधना** f. pl.

to settle the price of pots; met. to linger or show a little delay in any work which one is really anxious to accomplish (e.g. when, being urged to hasten, one does not wish to exhibit anxiety to finish), to haggle over one's work. **-phuṭ$^{ü}$ -फुटू । जीर्णलघूखा** f. (sg. dat. **-phucĕ -फुच्य**), an old or worn-out cooking-pot, esp. a small one. **-ṭuṭakh -टुटख् । उखाप्रेची** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭuṭakas -टुटकस्**), one who is always looking towards the cooking-pot, a greedy fellow.

**loj$^{u}$ लंजु । अधीनः** adj. (f. **lüj$^{ü}$ 3 लंजू**, for **1**, see **log$^{u}$**, and for **2**, see **lagun**), one who is reduced to poverty owing to not having the necessary money or means for undertaking any work; one who is indigent, destitute. Cf. **laj**.

**löj$^{ü}$ लांजू**, see **lāgun**.

**lüj$^{ü}$ लंजू**, see **log$^{u}$**, **lagun**, and **loj$^{u}$**.

**lā̃jalad लाँजलद् । उपद्रवयुतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lā̃jaladiñ लाँजलदिञ्**), subject to calamity (of a person, a business, a property, etc.). For the meaning of 'calamity', see **lā̃j**.

**löj$^{u}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ लांजू-मंचू**, see **lāgun**.

**lüj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ लंजू-मंचू**, see **lagun**.

**lajĕr 1 लज्यर् । अधीनता** m. poverty owing to the want of the means or appliances for necessaries, destitution. Cf. **laj** and **loj$^{u}$**.

**lajĕr 2 लज्यर् । योग्यसंयोगः** m. good joining (e.g. of the parts of a broken article fitted together), a neat joint. Cf. **lagun**.

**lājward लाज्वर्द् لاجورد । राजावर्तः** m. lapis lazuli (El.); a beautiful purple (El.).

**lājward$^{i}$ लाज्वर्दि لاجوردی । राजावर्तमयः, राजावर्तवर्णः** adj. c.g. made of lapis lazuli; of the colour of lapis lazuli.

**lajyōv लज्योव्**, see **laḍun** and **lagun**.

**lājyōv लाज्योव्**, see **lāgun**.

**lŏjyōv ल्वज्योव्**, see **lŏlun**.

**lŏka 1 ल्वक । बालकः, औषधपाकविशेषः** m. a child, a boy (El. *lok*); a certain medicine made by cooking the juice of plants; cf. **luk**. **-hanā -हना । धृष्टप्रायबालकः** f. a bit of a boy; met. a smart, bold boy.

**lŏka 2 ल्वक** in **lŏka-tor$^{u}$ ल्वक-तरु । गवाचपञ्जरकपाटयुग्मम्** m. a pair of lattice-shutters in a door. **-tàr$^{i}$-poṭ$^{u}$ -तरि-पटु । गवाचपट्टः** m. one-half of such a pair of lattices.

**lŏ̃ka 1 लाँक । अमुकः (प्रसिद्धः)** m. a certain person, so-and-so (used where some well-known person is referred to, but not named).

**lŏ̃ka 2 लाँक । कार्पासविशेषः** m. a certain kind of cotton cloth, usually dyed yellow, and suitable for use as a garment.

**luk** (? **luk$^{u}$** or **lukh**), m. *Trypha Angustifolia* (El.). ? = **lŏka 1**.

**lūk$^{u}$ लूकु । लघुः** adj. (f. sg. nom. **lūc$^{ü}$ लूचू**; dat. **lōcĕ लोच्य** (K.Pr. 125, YZ. 427)), small (as compared with another) (K.Pr. 125; YZ. 421, 427); small, little, insignificant (K.Pr. 24); (of age) young (esp. as compared with another) (El.; K.Pr. 127; Rām. 447, 549). **—boḍ$^{u}$ bōzun —वंडु बोज़ुन । साम्यसमालोचना** m.inf. to understand small and great; hence, to comport oneself with propriety to old and young; (in distributing or weighing out a number of things of varying size) to distribute evenly. **—dŏh —द्वह । उत्सवानाश्रयदिवसः** m. an ordinary day, a day on which there is no special festival, not a high day or holiday; a small day, i.e. the little portion of a day of twenty-four hours that remains unexpired when it is late at night.

**lŏkacĕ ल्वकच्य**, see **lŏkoṭ$^{u}$**.

**lŏkacyār ल्वकच्यार् । बाल्यावस्था** m. smallness (El. also *lŏkaʦār* and *lŏkochār*; W. 112, *lòkutchār*); childhood, boyhood, youth (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 125, 126, 245; YZ. 516; Rām. 1784, 1785.; Śiv. 22, 44, 279, 956, 1582, 1615; K. 863, 1135).

**lŏkacyāruk$^{u}$ daga-daga ल्वकच्यारुकु दग-दग । बाल्यमदः** m. the over-confidence, audacity, head-strongness of childhood. Cf. **dag 1**.

**lŏkacyāras ʦhŏh din$^{i}$ ल्वकच्यारस् छ्वह दिनि । बाल्यावस्थोपभोगः** m. pl. inf. to give free rein to childhood, to enjoy the happy wanton days of childhood.

**lakh 1 लख्** in **lakh-lānath लख्-लानथ्** (?) لخ لعنت । **धिक्कारः** f. (sg. dat. **-lānüʦ$^{ü}$ -लानंचू**), reproach, calling shame to a person, abusing for improper conduct. Cf. **lĕkh**.

**lakh 2 लख्** for **lach** in **lakh-trakh लख्-त्रख्**, a hundred-thousand **trakh** or measures of about 9½ lb. (Śiv. 1828). See **trakh**.

**lakh 3 लख्** = لخت, a piece, part, portion, some, a little; **yakh-lakh यख्-लख्** = یکلخت adv. all at one piece, all at once, altogether, completely, entirely (K. 561).

**lākh लाख् । द्रव्यसंग्रहः** f. (sg. dat. **lāki लाकि**), a great collection or pile of property (of things carried in loads and ultimately collected together). **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू । बहुलपदार्थाप्तिः** f.inf. such a collection to come (to a person), great quantities (e.g. of gifts, donations, or the like) to be received.

**lāka-sör$^{ü}$ लाक-सांरू । संगृह्य बाहुल्येन नयनं प्रेषणं च** f. the collection load by load and, similarly, sending away, of great quantities of property. **-sāray**

**-सारय् । संगृह्य नयनम्** f. the collection (e.g. in the way of many different gifts and donations) of many loads of property.

**lāki lāki लाकि लाकि । क्रमसंग्रहवृत्त्या ।** adv. by gradual collection in heaps and piles.

**lā̃kh लाँख्** or **lȭkh लाँख् । द्वीपः, द्वैपसदनविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **lā̃ki लाँकि** or **lȭki लाँकि**), an island (El. *lönk*) (Śiv. 1820 (**lȭkh**)) ; a residence or garden on an island (El.) ; a stride (El., Gr.Gr. 11).

**lĕkh ल्यख् । अश्लीलवाक्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **lĕki ल्यकि**), indecent abuse, indecent suggestive and insulting talk (El. also *lyĕk*) (Gr.Gr. 138 ; K.Pr. 114, 119, 125, 132) (cf. **mājĕ-l°**, s.v. **möj$^{\ddot{u}}$**) ; indecent or immoral proposals made to a woman (H. viii, 3, 11). **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञ्ञू**, **—kāḍüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कडंञू**, or **—ʦārüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ज़ारंञू** f.inf. to abuse (El.). **-thŏkh -थुख् । अश्लीलनिष्ठीवनादि** f. (sg. dat. **lĕki-thŏki ल्यकि-थकि**), indecent abuse and spitting (e.g. directed at some infamous person).

**lĕka-har ल्यक-हर् । अश्लीलकलहः** f. (sg. dat. **-hür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -हंरू**), an abuse-quarrel, a quarrel consisting in the exchange of indecent abuse by persons at a distance from each other, a Billingsgate altercation ; a quarrel caused by indecent abuse. **—kaḍañĕ —कडञ । अश्लीलश्रावणम्** f. pl. inf. to produce indecent abuse, to abuse a person with foul language. **-lĕkh -ल्यख् । अश्लीलाश्लीलि** f. mutual foul abuse (L.V. 23). **-lūṭh -लूठ् । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः** adj. c.g. one who uses foul abuse on the slightest provocation, a foul-mouthed blackguard. **-mŏl -म्वल् । अश्लीलात्मप्रतिक्रिया** m. payment in foul abuse, the repayment of a kindly action or hospitality, etc., by such abuse. **—pĕñĕ —प्यञ । अश्लीलाप्तिः** f. pl. inf. foul abuses to fall, i.e. to be experienced. **-pur$^{u}$ -पुरु । अश्लीलपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-pur$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पुरू**), full of indecency (e.g. an abusive reply, or a scabrous story, or a business which earns abuse). **-pūr$^{u}$ -पूरु । अश्लीलभरः** adj. (f. **-pūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पूरू**), id. **-shĕlakh -शलख । अश्लीलैर्भर्त्सनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas -शलकस्**), a scourge of foul abuse, foul abuse uttered to one who is unable to reply (e.g. a servant or dependent). **—ʦārañĕ —ज़ारञ । अश्लीलभाषणम्** f. pl. inf. to collect foul abuses ; i.e. to speak in terms of indecent abuse of someone (not necessarily present). **-wātul -वातुल् । अश्लीलभाषणाचारः** adj. (f. **-wāt$^{\ddot{u}}$j$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वातंजू**), a foul-mouthed cad ; one who, without respect of persons, habitually utters indecent abuse. **-zĕwal -ज़्यवल् । अश्लीलभाषणशीलः** adj. c.g. foul-tongued, foul-mouthed.

**lĕki ṭūs$^{u}$ ल्यकि टूसु । अश्लीलप्रत्याहतिः** m. a blow for abuse, hitting in the face one who abuses you.

**lēkhā लेखा** or **līkhā लीखा** f. a writing, that which is written. Cf. **karma-lēkhā**, p. 471*b*, l. 27 (Rām. 40, 120 ; Śiv. 1143, 1152, 1477, 1492, 1511).

**likha लिख । संख्यानम्** m. accounts, calculation of income and expenditure or of debt and credit, etc. ; cf. **dȧt$^{i}$-likha**, p. 257*a*, l. 38. **—bōzun —बोज़ुन् । संकलनपरिशोधनम्** m.inf. to understand the calculation, i.e. to clear up accounts, to strike a balance and discharge the obligation (K. 945, 952). **—karun —करुन् । संख्यानबोधनम्** m.inf. to clear up accounts, to determine the balance. **-pür$^{\ddot{u}}$ -पंरू । संख्यानाभिज्ञानम्** f. skill in accountancy. **-tryukh$^{u}$ -त्रिखु । लेखादिपाटवम्** m. skill in dealing with accounts.

**likhi लिखि**, see **lyukh$^{u}$ 1.**

**lŏkh ल्वख्** in **lŏkh lŏkh ल्वख् ल्वख्** m. muttering continuously, continuous whispering, continuous low talking. **—lŏkh karun —ल्वख् करुन् । सुप्तमृतस्य जागराजीवितोपदर्शनम्** m.inf. to do muttering, to keep talking, never to stop talking (K.Pr. 262) ; esp. (of one who is asleep) to appear to be awake (by conversing, opening the eyes and the like) ; (of one who is dead) to appear to be alive. **—lŏkh karawun$^{u}$ —ल्वख् करवुनु । मन्दमन्दं परिभाषणजल्पाकः** n.ag. (f. **—karawüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —करवंञू**), a mutterer, a prater ; one who makes a habit of whispering scandal.

**lŏkh 2 ल्वख् । शिरः** f. (sg. dat. **lŏki ल्वकि**), the head (of a human being).

**lōkh लोख्**, see **lukh 2.** This spelling is throughout employed in the village dialect of H.

**löikh लांइख्**, see **lāyĕkh.**

**lȭkh 1 लाँख्** f. (sg. dat. **lȭki लाँकि**), the Kāshmīrī form of the Sanskrit Laṅkā (see **lankā**), the N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa, identified by some with Ceylon or the chief town in it. For an account of its origin, see Rām. 590 ff. (Rām. 41, 62, 77, 608, 719, 755, 795, *et passim*).

**lȭkh 2 लाँख्**, see **lā̃kh.**

**lukh 1 लुख्**, see **luk.**

**lukh 2 लुख्** (vill.) or **lūkh 1 लूख्** (often written **lōkh लोख्**) **। जनसमाजः, जनसमूहः** m. [sg. dat. **lukas लुकस्** or **lūkas**, but, being plural in signification, this word is generally found in the plural (e.g. K.Pr. 168), with a pl. dat. **lukan लुकन्** or **lūkan लूकन्**, not **lōkan लोकन्** (Gr.Gr. 51) ; but it is sometimes found, as a noun of multitude, in the singular (e.g. **lūka-sond$^{u}$**, K.Pr. 116 ; **lūkas**, K.Pr. 158)] the human race, mankind, people in general, an assemblage, group, or class of people (El. *lūk* ; Gr.M. ; L.V. 53 ; K.Pr. 262 (*luk*) ; 121, 158 (*lūk*) ; 168 (*lok*) ; YZ. 455 ; Rām. 202, 206, 766, 878, 1131, 1133, 1154, etc. ;

Śiv. 478, 489, 758, 800, 828, 839, 1245, 1316–7, 1391, 1519, 1627, 1635, 1799; K. 318, 416–7, 565, 652, 675, 995; H. ii, 11; xi, 13); a nation, a defined group, or class of people (Śiv. 800, 1116; K. 377, 879, 1013, 1176); a man's 'people', his servants, followers, soldiers (K. 660, 745, 759, 761); often used as a plural suffix for words signifying human beings, as in **rāza-lūkh**, king-people, i.e. kings (K. 657).

**lūka-chŏkh** लूक-छूख् । लोकपङ्क्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-chŏkas** -छूकस्), a procession of a few people. **-hĕḍun** -ह्यडुन् । लोकोपहासः m. (sg. dat. **hĕḍanas** ह्यडनस्), public ridicule. **-kath** -कथ् । जनश्रुतिः f. (sg. dat. **-kathi** -कथि), what is said among people generally, that which is common report, that which is generally whispered about from ear to ear. **-lūkh** -लूख् । वङ्कलजनसमवायः f. (sg. dat. **-lūki** -लूकि), a great crowd of people (e.g. of people who have crowded to some place of refuge at a time of disaster). For the gender, see Gr.Gr. 75. **-lūkay** -लूकय् । वङ्कलजनसमागमनम् f. a great crowd of people called together and assembled. **-laz** -लज़् or **-lazzā** -लज़्ज़ा । लोकलज्जा f. shame at what is said by the outside world, humiliation caused by, or sense of shame felt before, public opinion (Śiv. (**-lazzā**) 883, 893, 1057); met. a houseful of unmarried daughters. **-motᵘ** -मंतु । लोकप्रवादः m. common opinion, public report, public repute, what is commonly said (about a person or thing). **-sāway** -सावय् । जनसौख्यम् f. general prosperity of a whole population. **-vĕhawath** -व्यहवथ् । जनप्रवादभीतिः f. (sg. dat. **vĕhawütsᵘ̈** व्यहवंच़ू), respect for public opinion, that fear of general disapproval which prevents a person from always following his personal inclinations.

**lūkh 2** लूख् । स्वस्मात्परः m. (declined like **lūkh 1,** being the same word, but with a specialized meaning. For the irreg. pl. gen. **lūka-hondᵘ** लूक-हंन्दु, see bel.) someone other than one's relations, a person not related to the person referred to, an outsider (W. 132, 144; L.V. 88; K.Pr. 193; YZ. 196; Śiv. 1065). **-ṭākh** -टाख् । परजनसमुदायः (sg. dat. **-ṭākas** -टाकस्), (in an assembly or the like) all the people who are not related to oneself or to some person referred to.

**lūka-bāy** लूक-बाय् । असंबन्धिनी स्त्री f. a woman who is not related to oneself or to the person referred to. **-buzⁱ** -बुज़ि, **-buzy** -बुज़्य् adj. e.g. dependent on people, belonging to other people (Gr.Gr. 161); cf. **buzⁱ**, p. 153*a*, l. 26. **-hondᵘ** -हंन्दु । परसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünzᵘ̈** -हंज़ू), of or belonging to so-and-so who is not related to oneself, of or belonging to someone who is not one of one's own people (L.V. 88; K.Pr. 57, 116, 120, 126, 163, 193, 242, 247); this word has the form of a genitive feminine. The regular genitive (also in use in other meanings) would be sg. **lūka-sondᵘ** (K.Pr. 116), pl. **lūkan-hondᵘ.** **-kathan gatshun** -कथन् गछुन् । परचोदनेन कोपोद्भावनम् m.inf. to go (i.e. act) upon the words of others; hence, to become angry with, or show hostility to, a person (esp. to one's own people) at the verbal instigation of outsiders; to act against one's own interests owing to outside instigation.

**lūkas saṭh** लूकस् सठ् । इतरजनसमवृत्तिः m. (sg. dat. **-saṭi** -सटि), acting or living like other people, obeying Mrs. Grundy.

**lūkh 3** लूख् । लोकः m. (declined as in **lūkh** 1, q.v.), a world, a region, a division of the universe, of which (according to Hindū mythology) there are fourteen (seven higher and seven lower), the highest of all being called in Sanskrit *Satya-lōka*, while the lowest of all is the hell *Patāla* (cf. **dīv-lūkh,** p. 261*b*, l. 45) (Rām. 342, 515, 609, 846, 1759; Śiv. 36, 674, 699, 1197, 1887; K. 330, 591, 603, 723, 770, 773, 776, 1049); **yiha-lūkh,** the world here; **para-lūkh,** the other world; **yiha-lūkh para-lūkh,** this world and the next (K. 424, 1106).

**lūka-pāl** लूक-पाल् । इन्द्रादिदिक्पालदेवताः m. (amongst Hindūs) a god who is a regent or guardian of one of the four quarters (or points of the compass) or of one of the four intermediate points (eight in all). (These are (in Sanskrit) Indra (regent of the East), Agni (of the South-East), Yama (of the South), Nairṛta (of the South-West), Varuṇa (of the West), Vāyu (of the North-West), Kubēra (of the North), and Īśāna (of the North-East) (Śiv. 1147, 1457; K. 335, 538, 1049).)

**lakhcyunᵘ** लख्चिनु । तिलकः m. a mole (on the skin).

**làkhⁱmī** लंखिमी لکھمی (often spelt by purists **lakshmī** लक्ष्मी) । धनसंपत् f. N. of the goddess of fortune, prosperity, and beauty (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmī), regarded as the wife of Vishnu (Skt. Viṣṇu) (Rām. 115, 580, 1086, 1120, 1276; Śiv. 432, 484, 714, 796, 1092, 1150, 1288; K. 59, 642, 665–6, 735, 929); good fortune, prosperity, wealth (Rām. 128, Śiv. 59).

**làkhⁱman** लंखिमन् لکھمن (often spelt by purists **lakshman** लक्ष्मण् or लक्ष्मन्), m. name of a brother of Rāmacandra (in Sanskrit, Lakṣmaṇa). He was a son of Daśaratha by his wife Sumitrā (Rām. 1, 36, 86, 223, 322, 326, etc.; Śiv. 852, 1419, 1482 K. 730).

**lȧkh$^{i}$mīwān ल॑खिमीवान्** (often spelt by purists **lakshmīwān लक्ष्मीवान्**), adj. c.g. one who possesses (or is the spouse of) the goddess Lȧkh$^{i}$mī (q.v.), i.e. the god Vishnu (Śiv. 581, see bel.); one who is possessed of good fortune, fortunate (Śiv. 581, with double meaning).

**lakhĕn लख्यन्** (often spelt by purists **lakshĕn लक्षण** or **लक्षन्**) । **लक्षणम्** m. a mark, token, sign, characteristic, distinguishing mark (Rām. 125, 135, 667, 1261; Śiv. 224, 242, 513, 979, 1045; K. 129, 134); a mark, a sign, an omen (K. 235).

**lakhun लखुन्** । **अन्तर्नयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lokh$^{u}$ ल॑खु**; 2 p.p. **lachyōv लछ्योव्**), to put into (something hidden and narrow), to force into; esp. obsc. (cf. **mŏṇḍa 1.**, s.v. **mŏnḍ 2**).

**lokh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ल॑खु-म॑तु** । **अन्तः प्रवेशितः** perf. part. (f. **lüch$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ ल॑छू-म॑चू**), forced into, as ab.

**lakhan-wôl$^{u}$ लखन्-वोलु** । **वलात्प्रवेशकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who forces into; esp. a habitual rake.

**lĕkhan-wôl$^{u}$ ल्यखन्-वोलु** । **लेखकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a writer, one who writes; esp. a professional writer, a scrivener. Cf. **lēkhun.**

**lēkhanī लेखनी** । **अवश्यलेख्यः** impers. fut. part., c.g. that which is to be written, worthy of being recorded.

**lēkhun लेखुन्** or **likhun लिखुन्** (q.v.) । **लिपिकर्म** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyūkh$^{u}$ ल्यूखु**, f. **līch$^{ü}$ लीछू**; 2 p.p. **lēchyōv लेछ्योव्**), to write (El.; L.V. 107; Rām. 130, 132, 255, 302, 721, 841, 843, 1036, 1159, 1729, 1765; Śiv. 661, 1422, 1511; K. 129, 135, 643, 848, 955; H. viii, 10; ix, 12; x, 13; xii, 11, 15, etc.); to draw (a picture) (Rām. 1149; Śiv. 1152, 1492); inf. as verbal n. **lēkhun,** writing, handwriting, the art of writing (Gr.M.).

**lēkhan-wôl$^{u}$ लेखन्-वोलु** । **लिपिकृत्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who writes, a writer, copiest, scribe (El.); an author, the writer of a book; a newswriter. Cf. **lĕkhan-wôl$^{u}$.**

**lēkhana yun$^{u}$ लेखन यिनु** । **(चित्ते)अङ्कितीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to be written, inscribed, noted down (Gr.M.); to be able to be written, to be writable (Gr.M.); met. to be inscribed in the heart, to be burnt into the memory.

**lēkhun$^{u}$ lāyĕkh लेखुनु लायख्** । **लिप्यर्हः** adj. (f. **lēkhüñ$^{ü}$ lāyĕkh लेख॑ञू लायख्**), worthy of being written, worthy of being recorded in writing.

**līkhith dyun$^{u}$ लीखिथ् दिनु** m.inf. to write down (a document, etc.) (YZ. 122).

**lyūkh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ल्यूखु-म॑तु** । **लिखितः** perf. part. (f. **līch$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लीछू-म॑चू**), written, put into writing (Rām. 302, 843, 1263; Śiv. 661); (as subst.) a thing written, handwriting (Gr.M.).

**likhun लिखुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyukh$^{u}$ 3 लिखु**; for **1** and **2**, see s.vv.; 2 p.p. **lichyōv लिछ्योव्**), i.q. **lēkhun,** q.v. The word is always thus spelt in the village dialect of H.

**likhana yun$^{u}$ लिखन यिनु** । **संपृक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. (of some liquid substance) to be absorbed in (something else, e.g. into a sponge).

**likhith gatshun लिखिथ् गछुन्** m.inf. to become written, to be reduced to writing; **yih gav likhith,** that which has been written, i.e. one's fate (K.Pr. 251).

**lakhanāwun लखनावुन्** । **वलादन्तःप्रवेशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lakhanôw$^{u}$ लखनोवु**), to cause to enter forcibly; esp. obsc.; (with a fem. subject) to cause to be forcibly entered; hence, to act as a bawd or procuress for another woman. Caus. of **lakhun,** q.v.

**lēkhanāwun लेखनावुन्** । **लेखनम्** conj. 1 (**lēkhanôw$^{u}$ लेखनोवु**), to get written, cause to be written (Gr.M., K. 955).

**likhör$^{i}$ लिखा॑रि** । **लिपिकारः** m. a professional writer, a scribe, a clerk, a copiest (of manuscripts) (Gr.M.).

**lŏkh$^{a}$r ल्वखर्** f. a solidified mass, a lump, a shaped mass (cf. **bata-lŏkh$^{a}$r,** p. 137*a*, l. 18); a morsel, a mouthful, a portion of food (El. *lŏkhar*; K.Pr. 27).

**lŏkhur$^{u}$ ल्वखुरु** । **घनसंघातः** adj. (f. **lŏkhür$^{ü}$ ल्वख॑रू**), congealed, solidified, concreted, thickened, coagulated (e.g. boiled rice, clarified butter, honey, liquid mud, etc.).

**likhör$^{i}$gī लिखा॑रिगी** । **लेखकवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a scribe, quill-driving.

**likhöril लिखा॑रिल्** । **लिपिकारवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a writer or of a copiest of manuscripts.

**likhis लिखिस्**, see **lyukh$^{u}$ 1.**

**likhöz$^{ü}$ लिखा॑ज़ू** । **लेखकवृत्तिः** f. the occupation or profession of a writer.

**lĕkal ल्यकल्** or (Gr.Gr. 138) **lĕkalūṭh ल्यकलूठ्** । **अश्लीलभाषी, अश्लीलयुक्तः** adj. c.g. one who habitually interlards his conversation with indecent language, foul-mouthed, ribald; (of a story, conversation, etc.) indecent, pornographic, ribald, bawdy.

**lūkālūkh लूकालूख्** m., in Hindū cosmogony, a mythical mountain that encircles the earth (in Sanskrit *lōkâlōka*). Beyond it there is complete darkness, while on this side there is light. It thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness (Śiv. 605, 1452).

**lākam लाकम्** (= لگام) । **वल्गा** f. a horse's bridle, a rein (El.; Gr.M.; Rām. 1335; H. xi, 9). **—dīñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू** ।

मुखवन्धाक्रान्तिः f.inf. to put on a bridle (on to a horse); met. to reduce a person to silence (by oppression), not to let a person even speak. —**lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लगंञ्रू । मुवखन्धोत्तरमाक्रान्तीभवनम् f.inf. a bridle to be applied; (of a horse) to be brought under control of a bridle; met. to be reduced (by some oppressor) to silence, not to be given an opportunity even of speaking.

**lokama** (? spelling), m. a piece (El.).

**lēkin** لیکن conjnct. but (W. 100).

**lōkun** लोकुन् । लघूभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōkyōv** लोक्योव्), to shrink in size, to become smaller (K.Pr. 173); to be small, to be little (El. *lŏkun*). **lōkyō-mot$^{u}$** लोक्यो-मंतु । लघूभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **lōkyē-müts$^{ü}$** लोक्ये-मंचू), shrunken, become smaller in size.

**lākañ** लाकञ् f. in **chŏka-lākañ,** p. 159*b*, l. 25, q.v.

**lakar** लकर् m. a stick, a cudgel (K.Pr. 240).

**lūk$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** लूकरू । गुप्तद्रव्यराशिः f. secret wealth hidden in a pile of bags, a secret pile of money-bags.

**lõkaran** लाँकरन् । सुदायविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **lõkarüñ$^{ü}$** लांकरंञ्रू), decoration, ornament; esp. the dowry of ornaments, etc., given to a bride by the bridegroom's people (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1224, 1226–7, 1235; K. 912); wedding presents generally, given to a bride by either party.

**lūk$^{a}$ran** लूकरन् । लघुतापादनम् f. (sg. dat. **lūk$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** लूकरंञ्रू), a making smaller, reducing (something), cutting down, causing to shrink.

**lūk$^{a}$run** लूकरुन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk$^{o}$r$^{u}$** लूकरु), to make smaller, pare down, cause to shrink in size, to shorten (Gr.Gr. 173, 174).

**lūk$^{a}$rāwun** लूकरावुन् । लघूकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūk$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** लूकरोवु), i.q. **lūk$^{a}$run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 173, Gr.M.).

**lakshmī,** लक्ष्मी, see **lȧkh$^{i}$mī**; **lakshman** लक्ष्मण् or लक्ष्मन्, see **lȧkh$^{i}$man**; **lakshmīwān** लक्ष्मीवान्, see **lȧkh$^{i}$mīwān**; **lakshĕn** लक्षण् or लक्षन्, see **lakhĕn.**

**lakta** लक्त । स्कन्धमांसखण्डम् m. (of butcher's meat) the flesh of the shoulder, a shoulder of mutton. —**karun** —करुन् । अतिक्लेशापादनम् m.inf. to make (one's limbs into) butcher's meat; hence, met. to set a person to such hard work that he is thoroughly worn out or till every bone seems out of joint. —**lakta gatshun** —लक्त गछुन् । अतिबाधानुभवः m.inf. to become bits of butcher's meat; hence, met. to be cruelly overworked, as ab.

**lakōṭa** लकोट । वेष्टितपत्रवारः m. a long strip of paper or the like rolled tightly up, a roll of paper.

**lŏkoṭ$^{u}$** ल्वकटु । लघुः adj. (f. sg. nom. **lŏküṭ$^{ü}$** ल्वकंटू, dat. **lŏkacĕ** ल्वकच्य), small (Gr.M., W. 112, Śiv. 326); smaller, shorter, younger (as compared with another person or thing) (K.Pr. 17, L. 461); junior (in a family) (Gr.M.; Rām. 529, 1145).

As subst., m. (पुत्रः) a son (f. a daughter); a young child, a baby (K.Pr. 87; Rām. 1471, 1522); a boy till his beard appears, a young person, a juvenile (El.; K.Pr. 36; Śiv. 334, 658); (f.) a little girl (Rām. 1025, 1614). —**hyuh$^{u}$** —ह्युहु । क्षुद्रतमः adj. (f. **lŏküṭ$^{ü}$ hish$^{ü}$** ल्वकंटू हिशू), smallest, shortest, youngest, etc., of all (as compared with a number of other persons or things) (H. xii, 1). —**mŏkoṭ$^{u}$** —म्वकटु । अतिलघुः adj. (f. **lŏküṭ$^{ü}$ mŏküṭ$^{ü}$** ल्वकंटू म्वकंटू), very small, etc. (as compared with others). —**thāwun** —थावुन् m.inf. to despise (El.).

**lŏkatsār,** see **lŏkacyār.**

**lạk$^{a}$wa** लंक्व । अर्धाङ्गरोगः m. paralysis of half the body, hemiplegia.

**lạk$^{a}$walad** लंक्वलद् । अर्धाङ्गरोगाक्रान्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lạk$^{a}$waladiñ** लंक्वलदिञ्), suffering from hemiplegia.

**lūkay** लूकय् । जनसमाजः f. a crowd or collection of many people (Gr.Gr. 152); cf. **lūka-l°,** p. 519*a*, l. 25. —**karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञ्रू । वहुजनसमूहनम् f.inf. to bring a large crowd together.

**lal 1** लल् a primary suffix used to form nouns of agency from the roots **di-** and **dāv-,** always in an obscene sense. Cf. **al 3,** p. 23*a*, l. 12 (Gr.Gr. 107).

**lal 2** लल् । त्वक्छोफः, रसघनः f. a blister, a swelling of the skin; the pus or matter in a boil, carbuncle, or the like (cf. **bīka-lala,** p. 99*b*, l. 31; **māz-lal,** s.v. **māz**). —**khasüñ$^{ü}$** —खसंञ्रू । शोफोद्गमः f.inf. a blister to rise, a swelling to form in the skin. —**wasüñ$^{ü}$** —वसंञ्रू । कुचिकाश्वापत्तिः f.inf. a swelling to subside or descend; hence, (of a fat round belly) to become thin or hollow.

**lal 3** लल् f. (sg. dat. **lali** ललि), N. of a celebrated mystic poetess of Kashmīr, who lived probably in the fourteenth century. She was a Śaiva by religion, and her verses are still frequently quoted. She is popularly known as Lal Dĕd or 'Granny Lal', and, in Sanskrit, her name was Lallā. Many collections of her verses have been made under the Sanskrit name of the *Lallā Vākyāni*, or 'Sayings of Lallā'. The most complete edition is that published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1920 (L.V. 3, 48, 49, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 82). In token of respect Hindūs refer to her as **Lalīshŏrī** (Śiv. 1656, 1773).

**lal 4 लल्** f. a woman, a wanton woman, a temptress (Śiv. 759, where the word is used met. for worldly temptations from the path of holiness).

**lala 1 लल । मांसशैथिल्यम्** f. slackness or flabbiness of the flesh of the belly, etc., marked by heavy breathing and intumescence; cf. **lalal.** **—pọ̆t$^{u}$ —प्वंतु । बन्ध्यापुत्रः** m. the son of a barren woman, i.e. something impossible, a thing which cannot occur, an unbelievable occurrence.

**lala 2 लल** in **lala-khol$^{u}$ लल-खंलु । व्यवहारः** m. business, profession.

**lāl 1 लाल्** لعل **। जलजरत्नविशेषः, कनीनिका** m. a ruby (K.Pr. 123; YZ. 75, 213; Rām. 217, 569, 643, 744, 1116, etc.; Śiv. 2, 163, 194, 428, 713, 793, 818, etc.; H. i, 9; viii, 3, 11; x, 2, 5, 12; xii, 2, 3, 4, etc.); the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1139, 1194, 1293, 1614; Śiv. 707, 1210, 1250, 1259); cf. **ȧch$^{i}$-lāl,** p. 8*a*, l. 43. **lāl-ĕ-kōnī** لعلِ کانی m. a ruby of the mine, a ruby of great price (Rām. 1141); met. a precious and beautiful virgin (Rām. 1055). **lāl-pharōsh** = لعل فِروش m. a ruby-seller, a jeweller (H. xii, 3). **-shĕnākh -शनाख्** = لعل شناخت, properly f., 'understanding of rubies,' but in H. xii, 4, 5, etc., used as a noun masculine with the meaning of **lāl-shinās,** bel. (sg. dat. **-shĕnākas -शनाकस्,** H. xii, 4, 5, 6, etc.). **-shinās -शिनास्** لعل شناس m. one who understands rubies, an expert in jewels, a lapidary; a ruby-seller (K.Pr. 123).

**lāla-phol$^{u}$ लाल-फलु । अतिस्निग्धबालकः** m. a single ruby; the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1105); met. a darling son, a perfect darling of a son. Cf. **lāl 2.**

**lāl 2 लाल्** لال or (L.V. 105, K.Pr. 64) **lāla लाल** m. a darling, a beloved (usually referring to a child or the like, but in L.V. 105, referring to the Deity) (Rām. 1770, Śiv. 1380); a beloved person generally (Śiv. 1691); 'the baby,' a name by which a woman refers to her child (K.Pr. 64). Cf. **lāl 1,** with which it is often confused.

**lāl 3 लाल्** (= لالہ), m. a tulip (El.).

**lāl 4 लाल् । लाला** f. saliva, spittle (H. viii, 7).

**lāl 5 लाल्** لال adj. c.g. red. **lāl gulāb** لال گلاب m. the red rose, one of the two varieties of Kashmīr roses. The other is yellow, and is called **arawal,** see El., s.v. *gulāb.* **lāl hāputh** m. the brown or red bear (*Ursus Arctus* or *Isabellinus*) (L. 111).

**lāli लालि** in **lāli-māli लालि-मालि । शान्तिपूर्वम् अत्यासक्त्या** adv. very peacefully and affectionately, comfortably; cf. **lōl.** **-māli bĕhun -मालि ब्यहुन् । शान्त्याश्रयणम्** m.inf. to settle down comfortably (in some occupation or the like).

**lĕla ल्यल । आक्रन्दः** f. weeping aloud, lamentation (YZ. 570, *lĕl*; Rām. 429); cf. **lila.** **-wöñ$^{ü}$ -वांञू । आक्रन्दवाक्यम्** f. a word of lamentation, lamentations uttered on some woeful occasion, or afterwards on calling it to mind.

**lĕl$^{i}$ ल्यंलि, lĕli ल्यलि,** see **lyol$^{u}$.**

**lila लिल । दैन्यालापः** f.pl. lamentations, loud mourning, sorrowful ejaculations; cf. **lĕla** and **līlā.** **-wöñ$^{ü}$ -वांञू । दैन्यरोदनम्** f. lamentation, mourning (esp. on the loss or departure of someone beloved). **-zār -ज़ार् । दैन्यप्रार्थना** m. a prayer or request accompanied by lamentation (to soften the heart of the hearer). **-zör$^{i}$ -ज़ांरि । दैन्यार्थनम्** f. addressing or praying to or appeasing God, a master, or someone in authority, with words mixed with lamentations.

**lili लिलि** in **lili karüñ$^{ü}$ लिलि करंञू । स्नेहेनोत्साहनम्** f.inf. lovingly to encourage or incite a child in its play.

**līlā लीला । चरितम्** f. play, sport, pastime; beauty, charm, grace; the uncontrolled, wilful, or unexpected action of a god, of a great person, or of any ordinary man; (in Kāshmīrī) a story, a tale, novel, fairy-tale, fable; a woeful petition, a heart-rending appeal (Rām. 304, 1216, 1478, 1584); prayer or praise offered by one in distress (Rām. 75, 852, 1046, 1291; Śiv. 40, 93, 129, 131, 163, 229, 308, etc.); a respectful petition, a representation made to a superior (Rām. 708, K. 387). Cf. **lĕla, lila,** and **līlȧm$^{i}$.**

**lŏl ल्वल् । उरोदेशवस्त्रान्तर्भागः** f. the inner part of a dress where it covers the bosom, the bosom of a dress (K.Pr. 76, sg. dat. *lulih*; Rām. 216, 1286; Śiv. 329, 1190, 1547).

**lŏla-mata lāy ल्वल-मत लाय् । परितः स्नेहेनलालनम्** f. fondling and caressing, showing great affection by public fondling and petting, affectionately stroking all over (with reference either to a beloved child, or some beautiful and admired object).

**lōl लोल् । अनुरागः** m. (sg. abl. **lōla 1 लोल**; gen. **lōluk$^{u}$ लोलुकु,** and (Śiv. 276) irreg. **lōlun$^{u}$ लोलुनु**), passionate love, devotion, affection (directed to a person, a thing, or an action) (L.V. 3, 25; K.Pr. 187; YZ. 49, 266, 451, 459, 514; Rām. 11, 33, 513, 539, 566, etc.; Śiv. 83, 166, 168, 189, 190, 193, 207, etc.; K. 107, 301, 523, 681, 857, 1114); compassion (El. *lŏl*). **—barun —बरुन् । अनुरागेण प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to show love, to display, or feel, affection (Rām. 617, 751, 815, 1639, 1645, 1663; K. 428, 1129). **—barawun$^{u}$ —बरवुनु । वात्सल्यानुरागी** n.ag. (f. **-baravüñ$^{ü}$ -बरवंञू**), one who shows love, a lover. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । अनुरागेणाध्यानम् m.inf. affection to come; i.e. passionate love and longing to come over a person at the remembrance of some loved person now long parted from the rememberer (Rām. 1765).

**lōla लोल**, adv. very lovingly, affectionately (Rām. 1760; Śiv. 39, 51; K. 344, 514, 1148). **-borut$^{u}$ -व॑रुतु** । अनुरागपूर्णः adj. (f. **-bar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ -वर्चू**), full of love or affection; desirous (El. *lolabrut*); full of the power of causing love, adorable, lovable, captivating. **-kār -कार्** । अनुरागेणोत्सववृत्तिः m. a love business, i.e. the carrying out of some festivity (e.g. the marriage of a much loved and only son) with great affection. **-mot$^{u}$ -म॑तु** । अत्यनुरागवृत्तिकः adj. (f. **-müʦ$^{ü}$ -म॑चू**), 'love-mad'; i.e. acting with intense affection; full of love in all one's acts. **-pọ̆t$^{u}$ -प्व॑तु** । अतिवत्सलपुत्रः m. a much beloved son, a son loved above all others (such as an only son, or the son of one's old age). **-pūt$^{u}$ -पूतु** । अतिस्निग्धपुत्रः m., id. **—thāwun —थावुन्** m.inf. to hold a person in love, to show constant love, to be constant in love (Rām. 1656).

**lōla 2 लोल** f. the tongue (in the compound **guh$^{i}$-lōla**, m. dung-tongued, a fool in talk, p. 280*b*, l. 28).

**lol$^{u}$ ल॑लु** । अनिष्पत्तिः m. want of success, failure.

**làl$^{i}$-wŏhav ल॑लि-व्वहव्** । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेन आक्रोशनम् m. a certain gesture used in cursing or abusing a person (the two fore-arms being joined together and shaken, with the fingers spread out). **-wotur$^{u}$ -व॑तुरु** । विस्तृताङ्गुलिकरद्वयप्रकोष्ठासक्तसंचालनमुद्रयाक्रोशनविशेषः m., id.; cf. **wot$^{u}$**. **-wüt$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -व॑त्रू** । मुद्राविशेषप्रदर्शनेनाक्रोशनम् f., id.

**lul** (El.), see **lyol$^{u}$**.

**lūl$^{i}$ लूलि** । साश्चर्यम् adv. affectionately (Gr.Gr. 18; cf. **lōl**); to one's great surprise, strange to say, surprizingly, as in **lūl$^{i}$ wuchum,** to my great surprize I saw him. **-anzan -अंज़न्** । धान्यविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-anzün̄$^{ü}$ -अंज़॑ञू**), a kind of rice plant, with a white scented grain; the grain of this plant. **-anzun -अंज़ुन्** । धान्यविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-anzanas -अंज़नस्**), another kind of rice-plant with a yellowish-white, small, scented grain; the grain of this plant.

**lūlī लूली** f. the penis (El.).

**lalbugi** (? spelling) N. of a kind of apple grown in Kashmīr. It is of pale yellow colour, and sweet (L. 349).

**lālac लालच्**, **lālacī लालची**, i.q. **lālas, lālasī,** qq.v. (El.).

**lōlakh लोलख्** । कर्णभूषणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **lōlakas लोलकस्**), a kind of ear-pendant or ear-drop, small at the top, but wide and thick or globular below. **-hor$^{u}$ -ह॑रु** । कर्णभूषणविशेषयुगलम् m. a pair of these. **-kan -कन्** । कर्णभूषाविशेषैककम् m. a single one of these. See **kan 3.**

**lalal ललल्** । उच्छ्वसितकुक्षिः f. a female (human or of the brute creation) suffering from a swollen and flabby belly (e.g. from being pregnant, or from disease). Cf. **lala 1.**

**lālam लालम्** । कार्पासखण्डविशेषः f. a handkerchief, a square piece of cotton for wiping the perspiration from one's face or for blowing the nose.

**lilām लिलाम्** or **nilām निलाम्** m. (Hindī *nīlām*, Portuguese *leilám*), an auction, public sale (Gr.M.).

**līlàm$^{i}$ लील॑मि** f. pl. actings, taking parts in a theatrical performance. (The word occurs only in L.V. 81, and is doubtful. Probably it really represents two words, **līla** (pl. nom. of **līl,** for **līlā,** q.v.) and **mĕ.**)

**lŏlun ल्वलुन्** । उपक्रीडा, असंमतिप्रकाशनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lọ̆l$^{u}$ ल्व॑लु**; 2 p.p. **lŏjyōv ल्वज्योव्**), to play with (e.g. a customer) (i.e. to refuse to sell a thing at first, in order to get a better price), to pretend unwillingness when really desiring something.

**lalanāwun 1 ललनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalanôw$^{u}$ ललनोवु**), i.q. **lalawun 1,** q.v. (L.V. 105; YZ. 559; Rām. 216, 269, 1129, 1522; Śiv. 329).

**lalanāwun 2 ललनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. as in the preceding), i.q. **lalawun 2,** q.v.

**lōlür$^{ü}$ लोल॑रू** f., i.q. **lŏhlür$^{ü}$**, q.v. **lōlari लोलरि** adv. with ardent love, with great affection (K. 392, 1013).

**lālas लालस्** । अत्यभीप्सा f. longing, ardent desire; covetousness, cupidity, greed.

**lālasā लालसा** । स्नेहः f. ardent affection, love (for a husband, wife, child, etc.); longing, ardent desire.

**lālasī लालसी** adj. e.g. full of longing, ardently desirous; covetous, cupidinous, greedy.

**lĕlis ल्यलिस्**, see **lyol$^{u}$.**

**lalish ललिश्** । प्रेमाभासनम् f. a display of affection (given when it is not felt, e.g. shown in the presence of the parents to their naughty child).

**lalīshŏrī ललीश्वरी** f., i.q. **lal 3,** q.v.

**lalith ललिथ्** adv. artlessly, gently (L.V. 67).

**lōlav लोलव्** । लोलोरोप्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a Pargana and Valley to the north-west of the Wular Lake in Kashmīr; the ancient Laulāha (RT.Tr. II, 487). It is now commonly called by Europeans the Lolab Valley.

**lalawun 1 ललवुन्** । अङ्कपालनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow$^{u}$ लल॑वु**), to take to one's breast (cf. **lŏl**); hence, to fondle, dandle, protect (YZ. 559; Śiv. 1190, 1371, 1574); to soothe (a pain) (L.V. 105; Rām. 1105; H. v, 6); (of a fire) to keep (the coals) together, to keep it alive. Another form of this verb is **lalanāwun 1** (L.V. 105), q.v.

**lalawun 2 ललवुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lalow$^{u}$ ललंवु**), to talk foolishly, to babble (YZ. 480); to describe something (e.g. sorrow or the like) in broken or babbling language (YZ. 570). Cf. **lalanāwun 2.**

**lŏlawun$^{u}$ ल्वलवुनु । उपक्रोडमानः** n.ag (f. **lŏlavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ ल्वलवंञ्रू**), one who pretends distaste or unwillingness for anything which he wishes. Cf. **lŏlun.**

**lam 1 लम् । कन्द्रा** m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of stones or earth (El., K.Pr. 13); cf. **lamb,** and **mĕʦi-lam,** s.v. **mĕʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$.** **—wasith yun$^{u}$ —वसिथ् यिनु । आकस्मिकात्यन्तलाभः** m.inf. a dug-out to come falling; met. to be suddenly overwhelmed with much work or many duties; a sudden and unexpected windfall of great wealth to occur.

**lam 2 लम्** m. for **lama 1** in **atha-lam,** q.v. (p. 59*b*, l. 21).

**lam 3 लम्** f. for **lama 2** in the following:—

**-lisar -लिसर् । विलम्बनम्** m. delaying, procrastination, deliberate neglect. **-lisar trāwun -लिसर् त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. deliberately to procrastinate, to ca' canny. **-yĕsal -यसल् । विलम्बापातः** m. the occurrence of delay or procrastination (in some work requiring speedy accomplishment).

**lam 4 लम्,** for **lamba** in **lam-chĕr लम्-छेर् । अत्युन्नताकृतिः** m. a long male stick (**chĕr** as m. of **chīr$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2,** q.v.), i.e. a tall man, a long fellow.

**lām 1 लाम् । बौद्धसंन्यासी** m. a Lama, a Buddhist priest of Tibet.

**lām 2 लाम् । अभिक्रमः** f. a determined attack, a fearless onslaught on the foe.

**lama 1 लम** (cf. **lam 2**) **। आकर्षः** m. the act of pulling, dragging, dragging away (cf. **atha-lama 1,** p. 59*b*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 27). **-lam -लम् । अत्याकर्षः** f. pully-haully, pulling one against another (as in a tug of war); met. persistently importuning of an unwilling person to join in some common action.

**lama 2 लम** (cf. **lam 3**) **। विलम्बः** f. delay, slowness in doing any work, dilatoriness, laggardness (Gr.Gr. 148); cf. **lang 2.** **—lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लगंञ्रू । विलम्बोद्भावनम्** f.inf. to become dilatory, to ca' canny. **-tör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -तांरू । विलम्बः** f. delay, dilatoriness.

**lāmā लामा** f. one of the divine mothers, or personified energies of the principal Hindū deities. In Sanskrit they are called *mātṛkā*, and are variously reckoned as 7, 8, 9, or 16 in number. They are closely connected with the worship of Śiva. **-ʦak$^{a}$r -ज़क्र्** m. the circle or assembly of these mothers (Skt. *mātṛkā-maṇḍala*). **-ʦakra-posh$^{u}$ -चक्र-पंशु** m. a beast devoted for sacrifice in the joint worship of all these mothers; met. anything devoted, or destined, to destruction (L.V. 63).

**lūm लूम् । तनूरुहम्** (**लोम**) m. the down on the body (of man or animals); a single hair of this down (used as a simile for smallness or fineness).

**lamb लंब्** or **lam 1 लम्** (q.v.) **। कन्द्रा** m. a cave or hole dug in the ground or in a bank, a dug-out; a heap of earth or the like (cf. **mĕʦi-lamb,** s.v. **mĕʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$**).

**lamba लंब । प्रोन्नतः, दीर्घः** adj. c.g. long, lengthy; (of a human being) tall. Cf. **lam 4.**

**lĕmb ल्यंब् । जलाशयपङ्कम्** f. the mud at the bottom of standing or running water, sediment, dregs (El. *lamb* and *lum*) (Śiv. 1132, 1536, 1571, 1839); land in which springs occur (L. 321, *limb*); cf. **lyomb$^{u}$.** **—khĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ख्यंञ्रू । वङ्कयाचना** f.inf. to eat mud; met. to beg and implore an unwilling person.

**lĕmbi pampōsh phaṭun ल्यंबि पंपोश फटुन् । नीचादत्युत्तमजननम्** m.inf. a lotus to sprout from mud; met. an excellent son to be born of an unworthy father, good to spring from evil, or the like.

**lambōdar लंबोदर्** m. 'he who has a pendulous belly', N. of the god Gaṇēśa (Śiv. 4). See **ganēsh.**

**lambōdarī लंबोदरी** f. N. of a river (Śiv. 4).

**lambukh लंबुख् । मूर्तिघनः** m. (sg. dat. **lambakas लंबकस्**), the form or the taking of solid, or apparently solid, form of something ordinarily impalpable (e.g. smoke becoming soot, flame, a cloud; cf. **d$^{a}$h-lambukh,** p. 198*a*, l. 11).

**lĕmbanlad ल्यंबनलद् । पङ्कवन्मलिनः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lĕmbanladiñ ल्यंबनलदिञ्**), muddied, covered or defiled with mud (cf. **lĕmb** and **lyomb$^{u}$**).

**lĕmbis ल्यंबिस्,** see **lyomb$^{u}$.**

**lamkāwun लम्कावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lamkôw$^{u}$ लम्कोवु**), to suspend (El.).

**laman 1 लमन् । आकर्षः** f. (sg. dat. **lamüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ लमंञ्रू**), pulling, pulling out, forcibly extracting (cf. **lama 1**); pulling, tugging, towing. **-raz -रज़् । नावाकर्षणरज्जुः** f. the tow-rope of a boat.

**laman 2 लमन्** (cf. **lama 2**), f. in **—lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —लगंञ्रू । विलम्बनम्** f.inf. to show dilatoriness, to be dilatory, to be laggard, to make delay.

**lāman लामन्** (cf. Pers. دامن) **। औपत्यकग्रामः** f. (sg. dat. **lāmüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ लामंञ्रू**), the low, wild, sparsely inhabited ground at the foot of a mountain; a village in such a country. **lāmüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-hond$^{u}$ लामंञ्रू-**

हंन्दु । औपत्यकप्रदेशसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, such a country or village.

**lamun** लमुन् । आकर्षणम्, अपयानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lom$^{u}$** लमु), to drag, pull, tug at (El.; L. 459; L.V. 95; K.Pr. 126; Rām. 118, 122, 979; Śiv. 179; H. viii, 9); to pull, to pluck (vegetables or the like) (K.Pr. 184); to tow a boat (El., Gr.M., L.V. 106); to pull at, to devote oneself to, be a slave to (Śiv. 754); to depart, go away, set forth (Śiv. 1751). **lȧm$^{i}$ lȧm$^{i}$** लमि लमि । अतिचोदनया freq. part. dragging (and) dragging; hence (as adv.), with much urging. **laman-wôl$^{u}$** लमन्-वोलु । नाव आकर्षकः, अपयानोन्मुखः n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a tower, the man or woman who pulls a boat by a tow-rope; met. one who is ready to depart (*quasi*, who is towing his boat away from his home).

**lēmpi** लेंपि, see **lẽpi.**

**lēmphun** लेंफुन्, see **lēphun.**

**lam$^{a}$r** लम्र् । विलम्बकृत् m. (f. **lam$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** लमंरू), one who causes delay (in a joint work or the like), a slacker, one who ca's canny (Gr.Gr. 148).

**lamūṭ$^{i}$** लमूटि । विलम्बः f. delay (caused by sloth, laziness, or the like). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लगंञू । आलस्यादिना विलम्बनम् f.inf. to cause delay in this way.

**lamūṭilad** लमूटिलद् । विलम्बनस्वभावः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lamūṭiladiñ** लमूटिलदिञ्), a habitual delayer, one who by nature impedes any work on which he is engaged.

**lamawun$^{u}$** लमवुनु, n.ag. (f. **-vüñ$^{ü}$** -वंञू), a dragger; hence, that which hangs suspended (cf. **atha-lamawun$^{u}$**, p. 59*b*, l. 27).

**lēn** लेन् in **lēn-dēn** लेन्-देन् । दानग्रहणव्यापारः m. taking and giving; buying and selling; borrowing and lending; traffic, trade, business-dealing.

**lēna** लेन m. shawl-wool, *pasham* (El.) (a Ladākī word).

**lín**, see **liñ$^{ü}$ 1.**

**līn** लीन् adj. c.g. completely absorbed in, swallowed up in, intimately connected with. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । योगापत्तिः m.inf. to become intimately united with, absorbed in, swallowed up: **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अव्यग्रतयासक्तिः m.inf. to be engrossed in, absorbed in.

**lōn** लोन् f. reaping used —° as in **atha-lōn,** p. 59*b*, l. 29.

**lôn$^{u}$** लोनु । भाग्यम्, भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **lönis** लांनिस्), fate, destiny, luck, fortune (according to Hindūs, the result of conduct in former lives) (K.Pr. 219; YZ. 271, 315; Rām. 421, 1036, 1038, 1230, 1492, 1586, 1710); esp. the fate that causes a marriage (Rām. 134); a woman's husband, her 'fate', her fated mate (Rām. 420, 1589); **ḍĕka-lôn$^{u}$,** the fate (inscribed) on the forehead, a woman's husband (Śiv. 438); **dayĕ-lôn$^{u}$**, God as fate, a husband (Rām. 1604; Śiv. 1546, 1628; K. 34); **karma-lôn$^{u}$**, fate (Rām. 302, 1015, 1034, 1036, 1187, 1768), a woman's husband (Śiv. 449, 643, 690, 822, 940, 945). **—mēlun** —मेलुन् । योग्यभर्तृसंयोगः m.inf. to be united to a suitable husband, to find a fitting mate. **—wasun** —वसुन् । विवाहोपगमः m.inf. 'fate to descend'; (hence, of an unmarried girl) the time of her marriage to be near.

**lānĕ-tsūrū** लान्य-चूरू m. *Xanthium strumarium* (El.).

**lön$^{i}$-böc$^{i}$-baṭh** लांनि-वांचि-वठ् or **-böj$^{i}$-baṭh** -वांजि-वठ् । भाग्यानुसारिस्त्रीपुंयोगः f. (sg. dat. **°-baṭi** -वटि), the union of a husband and a wife according to destiny. **-bāganay** -वागनय् । भाग्यानुरूपयोगः f. (of a husband and wife) having the fated share of worldly prosperity or the reverse. **-bāgay** -वागय् । भाग्यविभागः f. sharing according to fate; (of a man and woman) their union as husband and wife according to fate. **-baṭh** -वठ् । भर्ता m. (sg. dat. **-baṭas** -वटस्), the fated share; hence, a woman's husband. **-büṭh$^{ü}$** -वंठू । भाग्याश्रयः, भर्तृस्थानम् f. the hearth (awarded) by fate, the home of a woman's husband. **-böz$^{i}$** -वांज़ि । दैववञ्चना f. the trickery of fate, an adverse fate; esp. the early widowhood of a woman lately married. **-milawan** -मिलवन् । दम्पत्योः संयोगः f. (sg. dat. **milavüñ$^{ü}$** मिलवंञू), the uniting (of a husband and wife) by fate. **-myul$^{u}$** -मिलु । दम्पत्योः परस्परयोगः m. the union (as fated) of a husband and wife. **-tsūr** -चूर् m. a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck (H. vii, 12).

**lun 1** (L. 68, 70, 79), see **liñ$^{ü}$ 1.**

**lun 2** m. salt (El.). Cf. **nūn.**

**lōncĕ** लोंच्य for **lõcĕ,** see **lũṭ$^{ü}$.** K.Pr. 126, spells this *lonchih.*

**lōncal** लोंचल्, see **lõcal.**

**lonḍ$^{u}$** लंडु । नीध्रकूलम् m. the eave-border of the edge of a thatch or roof, its purpose being to hold the thatch covering in its place. It is usually made of birch-bark and mud. **—waṭun** —वटुन् । नीध्रकूलनिर्मितिः m.inf. to fold the roof-edge, i.e. to make such an eave-border.

**lȧnḍ$^{i}$-tshür$^{ü}$** लंडि-छंरू । नीध्रवेद्याधारः f. the basket of the eave-border, i.e. its support.

**lanḍi-rost$^{u}$** लंडि-रंस्तु । नीध्रवेदिहीनः adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{u}$** -रंछू), (of a house) wanting such an eave-border.

**landis nār ganḍun** लंडिस् नार् गंडुन् । अतिकोपदाहोत्पत्तिः, दाहोद्भावनम् m.inf. to set fire to the eaves of a roof (which results in putting the whole into conflagration); met. to cause a person to burst into furious rage; to burst into furious rage.

**lunḍa** लुंड । व्यभिचारी m. a rake, a fornicator, a profligate.

**lünḍ$^{ü}$ 1** लंडू । पङ्गूः f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 1** लंज्य), a woman who is lame, halt, crippled; cf. **long$^{u}$** (f. nom. **lünj$^{ü}$**, dat. **lanjĕ**. This word is apparently a back-formation from **lanjĕ**).

**lünḍ$^{ü}$ 2** लंडू । शाखा, बाहुजङ्घाङ्गम् f. (sg. dat. **lanjĕ 2** लंज्य), the branch of a tree (El.; Gr.Gr. 62; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 7; Rām. 606, 1488; Śiv. 368, 1048, 1694); a branch of the body, an arm or leg (Rām. 694); a branch of a river; a branch of a business, a department; a branch of a man's family (e.g. the father's side, or the mother's side, and so on to more distant branches); a creeper, a climbing plant (Gr.M.); the handle of a portable brazier or the like.

**lanjĕ** लंज्य । शाखासमूहः f.pl. branches (in all the above meanings); a collection of branches, branches and twigs; the branches of a family, a man's relations and connexions. **—kaḍañe** —कडञ । इतस्ततो भ्रामणम् f. pl. inf. to pull branches (from a tree); met. to worry a person by sending him hither and thither simultaneously on many duties. **—nērañĕ** —नेरञ । इतस्तत आकर्षखेदापत्तिः f. pl. inf. branches to issue; hence, to be worried by various duties, as ab. **-phuṭ$^{u}$** -फुटु । भग्नशाखः adj. (f. **-phuṭ$^{ü}$** - फुटू), having its branches broken; having one's legs broken; met. one whose means of support, such as relations or connexions, have failed; (of a portable brazier or the like) having its handle broken.

**landan** लंदन् (Śiv. 973), i.q. **nandan,** q.v., also = the English 'London' (H. xi, 3).

**lanḍur** लंडुर् । निष्कुटुम्बः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **lanḍaras** लंडरस्), having no wife, children, etc., having no family. **—mŏnḍur** —म्वंडुर् । निष्परिवारः m., id., but more general, having no relations of any kind; alone in the world.

**lanḍar-bāpār** लंडर्-बापार् । निष्कुटुम्बवृत्तिः m. the condition or behaviour of being alone in the world, a solitary life; the evil conduct resulting from such a condition (intriguing with other people's wives, and so on).

**lundr** (L. 70) (? spelling), a kind of grass.

**lang 1** लंग् । वृक्षस्कन्धः, ऊरुः m. the trunk or main branch of a tree (El., Rām. 603–7, Śiv. 368); met. the thick part of the leg, the thigh (El.); cf. **lünḍ$^{ü}$ 2.** **—lünḍ$^{ü}$** —लंडू । स्कन्धशाखादिसमूहः, बन्धुसंबन्धिसमूहः f. the trunk and branches of a tree (as a whole conception); all a person's relations and connexions, his family in the widest sense.

**langas dôd$^{u}$** लंगस् दोदु m. pain of the thigh (El.).

**lang 2** लंग् । विलम्बः m. delay, retardation; cf. **lama 2.** **—kāsun** —कासुन् । विलम्बापनयनम् m.inf. to take away delay, to remove its cause, to complete anything up to time in spite of delay. **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । अवशेष्यकालविलम्बसंभवः m.inf. to be deferred to the last moment (of a gift, repayment of money due, or the like). **—thawun** —थवुन । अवशेष्यविलम्बनम् m.inf. to delay to the last moment, as ab.

**lang 3** लंग् m. in **mas-lang,** a woman's head of hair. See **mas 2.**

**lang 4** लंग् f. a small branch (El.). Cf. **lünḍ$^{ü}$ 2.**

**lĕng** ल्यंग् or **ling** लिंग् । लिङ्गम् m. the male organ of generation; (in grammar) gender; the genital organ of Śiva worshipped in the form of a phallus. A Hindū word.

**linga** लिंग । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्माणविशेषः f. an arch over a doorway (*mĕhrāb*). **-dār 1** -दार् (for **2**, see s.v.) । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मित्युपयोगिकाष्ठम् m. a piece of wood suitable to form such an arch. **-dör$^{ü}$** -दांरू । धनुराकृत्यूर्ध्वनिर्मित्युपेतपक्षकः f. a side door or window with such an arch. **-püṭ$^{ü}$** -पंटू । द्वारोर्ध्वधनुराकृतिनिर्मितिविशेषकपाटम् f. the panel (usually of fretwork or lattice-work) within such an arch. **-thür$^{ü}$** -थंरू । द्वारोर्ध्वनिर्मितिबन्धः f. the vine-creeper of such an arch, i.e. the fretwork or lattice-work below it. **-tākh** -ताख् (cf. **tāq** طاق) । ऊर्ध्वधनुर्निर्मितिकपक्षद्वारम् a side door or window with such an arch. **-ʦôk$^{u}$** -च़ोकु । द्वारोर्ध्वचक्रिका m. the framework supporting such an arch.

**long$^{u}$** लंगु (= لنگ) । पङ्गुः adj. (f. **lünj$^{ü}$** लंजू or **lünḍ$^{ü}$** लंडू, q.v.), lame, halt, crippled (El., Gr.M., W. 20, K.Pr. 95 (f.)); cf. **lünḍ$^{ü}$ 1.** **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । पादवैषम्योद्भवः m.inf. to become lame; (of a thing of a work) to be deprived of utility owing to suffering loss of a part. **—karun** —करुन् । वैषम्येण गमनम् m.inf. to walk lamely, to halt in one's gait. **—lyoʦ$^{u}$** —ल्यछु । पङ्ग्वादिः adj. (f. **lünj$^{ü}$ lĕʦ$^{ü}$** लंजू ल्यछू), lame and weak; (of a place, a crowd, a tract of country) full of lame and weak people, full of helpless people.

**lang$^{i}$-côṭ$^{u}$** लंगि-चोटु । पङ्गुः adj. (f. **-cöṭ$^{ü}$** -चांटू), lame-hurt, suffering from lameness, lame. Cf. **cōṭh 1.**

**lūng$^{i}$** लूंगि, see **lū̃g$^{i}$.**

**lingadār 2** लिंगदार् (for **1**, see s.v. **linga**), adj. c.g. (of doorway) possessing an arch, arched (see **linga**).

**lingākār लिंगाकार्** adj. c.g. having the form of a phallus, a title of Śiva (see **lĕng**) (Śiv. 1577).

**langan लंगन्** لنگن m. hunger. **—karun —करुन् ।** **अनशनम्** m.inf. to abstain from food, to fast.

**langun लंगुन् । विषमगमनम्, पङ्गुवृत्तिः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **long$^{u}$ लंगु**; 2 p.p. **lanjyōv लंज्योव्**. This verb is conjugated impersonally in the tenses derived from the past participles), to be lame (Gr.Gr. 128); to walk lamely, to limp, to be crippled.

**lingun लिंगुन् । शिथिलवक्रीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lingyōv लिंग्योव्**), (of a post, pillar, beam, or the like) to become loose and out of place, to become awry or distorted and loose. **lingyō-mot$^{u}$ लिंग्योमंतु । कुञ्चितीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **lingyē-müts$^{ü}$ लिंग्येमंचू**), distorted, as ab.

**lŏngun$^{u}$ ल्वंगुनु । मानपात्रविशेषः** m. a kind of wooden cup with a handle, used in the kitchen for measuring rice, etc., a pipkin; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngun$^{u}$**, p. 202*b*, l. 32, and **mimiz$^{i}$-l$^{o}$**, s.v. **mimyuz$^{u}$**.

**lŏngüñ$^{ü}$ ल्वंगंञू । लघु मानपात्रम्** f. a small **lŏngun** (q.v.), used, e.g., as a flower-vase; cf. **dājĕ-lŏngüñ$^{ü}$**, p. 202*b*, l. 34, and **mimiz$^{i}$-l$^{o}$**, s.v. **mimyuz$^{u}$**.

**langar 1 लंगर्** لنگر **। पाकस्थानम्** m. a public kitchen (e.g. kept by a great man for his followers and dependants); an almshouse, an establishment at some holy place, where food is distributed free to all comers (such as pilgrims, etc.). **—pakun —पकुन् ।** **भोजननिर्वाहः** m.inf. to cook food in such a public kitchen; hence, to be occupied only in providing food for oneself and others. **—thawun —थवुन् ।** **धर्मार्थसत्रप्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to start such a public cookhouse (as a charity), to endow a poorhouse.

**langar 2 लंगर्** لنگر **। नौनिरोधोपकरणम्** m. an anchor (cf. **lŏh-l$^{o}$**, p. 515*b*, l. 18).

**langar 3 लंगर् । नम्रता** m. (of a wall or the like) slope, want of perpendicularity, cant, obliquity, list, slant. **—karun —करुन् । नमनम्** m.inf. to become out of the perpendicular, as ab. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु ।** **नम्रीभवनम्** m.inf. such obliquity to occur.

**langår$^{i}$ 1 लंगंरि । महानसाध्यक्षः** m. the superintendent, or person in charge, of a public kitchen. See **langar 1**.

**langår$^{i}$ 2 लंगंरि** (= لنگري) **। भक्तराशिः** f. cooked provisions given to the poor at a public kitchen; (in Kashmīr) a great pile of cooked rice. See **langar 1**, and **bata-langår$^{i}$**, p. 137*a*, l. 20.

**langur$^{u}$ लंगुरु । धर्मार्थसत्रान्नभोजी** m. a greedy fellow who haunts places where food is distributed free, a 'free-luncher'. Cf. **langar 1**.

**langūr लंगूर्** m. a kind of monkey, the Himalayan *langūr* (*Semnopithecus Schistaceus*) (L. 108).

**långish लंगिश् । पङ्गुता** f. lameness, limping, a halting gait (Gr.Gr. 128). **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञू ।** **ईषत्पङ्गुतोपलक्षणम्** f.inf. a halting gait to become manifest.

**langūṭ$^{i}$ लंगूटि** f. (sg. dat. **langōcĕ लंगोच्य**), a loincloth. **—karith —करिथ्**, wearing a loincloth (H. xii, 23).

**langawun$^{u}$ लंगवुनु । पङ्गुगतिकः** n.ag. (f. **langavüñ$^{ü}$ लंगवंञू**), one who walks with a halting gait or lamely; hence, one who traverses a difficult mountain path.

**lingawun$^{u}$ लिंगवुनु । आकुञ्चन्** n.ag. (f. **lingavüñ$^{ü}$ लिंगवंञू**), (of a pillar, post, or the like) awry and loose in its foundation.

**lanjĕ**, see **lünḍ$^{ü}$ 1** and **2**, and **long$^{u}$**.

**lünj$^{ü}$ लंजू**, see **long$^{u}$**.

**lanjĕl लंज्यल् । शाखितः** adj. c.g. (of a tree or the like) endowed with branches, branched; (of a man) possessing many relatives of all branches. Cf. **lünḍ$^{ü}$ 2**.

**lanjĕr लंज्यर् । पङ्गुता** m. lameness (due to being crippled); (of a pillar or the like) the condition of being awry; (of a portable brazier or the like) the being damaged through having the handle broken or the like. Cf. **lünḍ$^{ü}$ 2, long$^{u}$**, and **langar 3**.

**lanjĕrun 1 लंज्यरुन् । विवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyor$^{u}$ लंज्यंरु**), to form into branches, to open out (e.g. a bundle of straw or sticks); to open out, disentangle (cotton or the like). Cf. **lünḍ$^{ü}$ 2**.

**lanjĕrun 2 लंज्यरुन् । पङ्गूकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lanjyor$^{u}$ लंज्यंरु**), to cripple, to lame a person; (of anything with more than one leg) to make unsteady (by breaking or otherwise damaging one of the legs). Cf. **long$^{u}$**.

**lạnj$^{a}$rāwun 1 लंजरावुन् । विवरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lạnj$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ लंजरोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 1**, q.v.

**lạnj$^{a}$rāwun 2 लंजरावुन् । पङ्गूकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lạnj$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ लंजरोवु**), i.q. **lanjĕrun 2**, q.v.

**lankā लंका** f. N. of the capital of Rāvaṇa (Rām. 174, 228, 391, 393, *et passim*; Śiv. 704, 737–8, 852, 1422, 1482). See **lō̃kh**.

**lānkh लांख्, lönkh लांख्**, see **lā̃kh, lō̃kh**.

**lönkaran लांकरन्**, see **lō̃karan**.

**lūn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लूनु-मंतु**, see **lōnun**.

**lŏnun ल्वनुन्**, see **lōnun**.

**lōnun लोनुन् । लवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūn$^{u}$ लूनु**; 2 p.p. **lōñōv लोञोव**), to reap (corn, etc.) (L. 459; W. 141; K.Pr. 232, 256; Rām. 14, 1364, 1512; Śiv. 1532; H. xii, 23). According to some, this verb is written

**lŏnun** ल्वनुन् (Gr.Gr. lxvii). **lūn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** लूनु-मंतु । लूनः perf. part. (f. **lūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** लूञ्रू- मंच़ू), reaped.

**lônt$^{u}$** लोंतु, see **lō̃t$^{u}$.**

**lūnṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** लूंटू, see **lū̃ṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

**lānath** लानथ् لعنت f. (sg. dat. **lānüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** लानंच़ू), a curse, imprecation, anathema (Rām. 656); a reproach; a curse, i.e. a cursed thing, an intolerable nuisance (K.Pr. 30, 235); cf. **dāgi-lānath,** p. 196*a*, l. 9. **—pashpüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —पश्पंञ्रू । सर्वत्र दोषनिःसृतिः f.inf. imprecation to ooze out, general public blame to be incurred. **—wasüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —वसंञ्रू । निन्दया लज्जितीभवनम् f.inf. imprecation to descend, to be humiliated owing to reproaches.

**lūnṭh** लूंठ्, see **lū̃ṭh.**

**lānatāna** लानतान । वङ्गभर्त्सना m. scolding, abuse, rebuke (Gr.M.); insult (El., who makes the word f.). **—karun** —करुन् (El. **—karüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —करंञ्रू), to scold, etc. (El.); to insult (El.).

**lānüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** लानंच़ू, see **lānath.**

**lönʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** लांच़ू, see **lō̃t$^{u}$.**

**lānʦh** लांछ्, **lönʦh** लांछ्, see **lā̃ʦh.**

**lönʦhil** लांछिल् or **lūnʦhil** लूंछिल्, see **lō̃ʦhil.**

**lūnʦhiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** लूंछिञ्रू, see **lū̃ʦhiñ$^{\ddot{u}}$.**

**lantsar, lānʦar** लांच़र्, see **lā̃ʦar.**

**lönʦar** लांचर्, see **lō̃ʦar.**

**lōnawañ 1** लोनवञ् । क्रीतवस्तुनः पश्चात्पुनरंशतो ग्रहणम् f. the taking from the seller, without payment, of a trifle extra (e.g. when the full amount has been weighed, taking a few handfuls more; cf. **atha-lōnawañ,** p. 59*b*, l. 31. Something like the '*dastūrī*' of India) (K.Pr. 104).

**lōnawañ 2** लोनवञ् । लवनभृतिः f. wages paid for reaping (Gr.Gr. 129).

**lānz** लाज़् । दीर्घशाखिस्कन्धविशेषः m. a long branch or rod cut from a tree (used for knocking down leaves or fruit from trees, or similar reaching at high objects) (El.) (Gr.Gr. 10, a stake).

**liñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** लिञ्रू (f.) or **lyuñ$^{u}$** ल्यञु (m.) । दारुविशेषः a certain tree growing in the hill forests, *Cotoneaster bacillaris,* used for making walking-sticks and alpenstocks (L. 79, 82, *lun*); a fibre plant, also used for fodder, *Cotoneaster sp.* (L. 68, 70); *Cotoneaster obtusa* and *rotundifolia* (El. *lin*; L. 70, *luni*), the twigs of which are used for basket-making, and for twig bridges. Cf. **lehan.** This word also appears under the masculine form **lyuñ$^{u}$.**

**liñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2** लिञ्रू । मार्गपिशलता f. slipperiness (of a road). **—gaʦhüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —गछंञ्रू । पिच्छिलतोद्भवः तद्योगान्निपातः f.inf. slipperiness of a road to occur; hence, a fall to occur owing to such slipperiness.

**liñĕlad** लिञलद् । पिच्छिलः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **liñĕladiñ** लिञलदिञ्), slippery, slimy.

**lūñ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** लूञ्रू- मंच़ू, see **lōnun.**

**līñĕr** लीञर् । लीनता, मृदुत्वम् m. absorption (of one thing into another), intimate union; softness, gentleness, mildness.

**liñuw$^{u}$** लिञुवु । आरण्यदारुविशेषमयः adj. (f. **liñiv$^{\ddot{u}}$** लिञिवू), made of **liñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**-wood. See **liñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1.**

**lāp** m. *Gymnosporia spinosa* (El.). (The word should probably be spelt **lāph** लाफ्.)

**lē̃pi cē̃pi** लेँपि चेँपि । अंशांशतः, याथातथ्येन adv. share by share, portion by portion; justly, properly, fairly (e.g. in distributing).

**lāph** लाफ् لاف । आक्रोशप्रतिज्ञोक्तिः m. (sg. dat. **lāphas** लाफस्), self-praise; boasting, bragging, bluster (El. *lāf*; K.Pr. 124); (in Kāshmīrī) an angry asseveration, an angry bluff; (?) *Gymnosporia spinosa* (see **lāp**). **—din$^{i}$** —दिनि । पणभाषणम् m. pl. inf. to wager publicly that such-and-such an unlikely thing is the case, to bluff publicly and aloud. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु m. sg. inf. to boast, assert boastfully or scornfully (Rām. 1065, 1215, 1444–5).

**lēph 1** लेफ् f. a writing (Gr.Gr. 125); handwriting (Gr.M.).

**lēph 2** लेफ् । नीशारः f. (sg. dat. **lēphi** लेफि), a large wadded quilt used to cover several members of a family at night in the winter.

**lēphi-tol$^{u}$** लेफि-तलु । नीशारप्रावरणम् m. the outer covering of such a quilt. **-wūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** -वूरू । नीशारबाह्यावरणपटः f. an extra outer covering, or wrapper, of such a quilt, used to keep it clean.

**lēpha** लेफ । औषधलेपपटबन्धः m. a poultice, a plaster (El. *lefa*).

**līph** लीफ् । लेपः m. (sg. dat. **līpas** लीपस्), smearing, wipings, what is left sticking to a pot after emptying it; smearing, defilement (Śiv. 23, 518). **-pāph** -पाफ् । संपृक्तपापम् m. (sg. dat. **-pāpas** -पापस्), the sin that is a necessary accompaniment of any unworthy conduct, etc.

**lō̃ph** लॉँफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमः f. (sg. dat. **lō̃pi** लॉँपि), a long step, a long stride (as over a ditch or the like), a leap from one foot. **—tārüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —तारंञ्रू । दीर्घपादक्रमेणोत्तरणम् f.inf. to cross over by taking a long stride or leap from one foot.

**lō̃pa trāwañĕ** लॉँप त्रावंञ । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to go along by making such leaps or long strides. **-lō̃ph** -लॉँफ् । दीर्घपादक्रमस्पर्धा f. competing with another in such strides. **—mēnañĕ** —मेनंञ । दीर्घपादक्रमप्रक्षेपः f. pl. inf. to take long strides as if one were measuring land.

**lūph** लूफ् m. (sg. dat. **lūpas** लूपस्), in the following :— **lūph dyunᵘ** लूफ् दिनु । विनाशनम् m.inf. to erase, wipe out (writing, a pattern, etc.); to put an end to, destroy (a business, construction, etc.). Cf. **lūpith.**

**lēphun** लेफुन् or **lē̃phun** लेँफुन् । स्निग्धमलम् m. (sg. dat. **lē(lē̃)phanas** ले(लेँ)फनस्), grease, greasiness (adhering after contact with a greasy substance).

**lŏponᵘ** ल्वपंनु । कुसूलः m. a receptacle for storing grain, a kind of huge jar (made of withies etc. plastered over with mud) in which grain is stored, a clay granary (L. 460).

**lŏpunᵘ** ल्वपुनु । मन्दवृत्तिः adj. (f. **lŏpüñᵘ̈** ल्वपंञू), a great fat heavy lazy fellow (so called from his resemblance to a grain-receptacle, cf. the preceding). Cf. **māz-l°.**

**lipiñᵘ̈** लिपिञू or **liviñᵘ̈** लिविञू । लेपमात्रमिता f. a mere smear, ever so little (in describing the quantity of some greasy or sticky substance). Cf. **liwun** (Gr.Gr. 120).

**lapar** लपर् । अवद्धभाषी m. a loquacious fellow full of nonsensical and foolish talk, a chatterer, a jabberer. —**shĕpar** शपर् । निरर्थानृतवाक्यम् m. a foolish, untrue reply to some question.

**lipᵘ̈rᵘ̈** लिपंरू । पराजयः, दण्डः f. defeat; a punishment inflicted by a powerful person upon a weaker. —**khĕñᵘ̈** —ख्यंञू । पराजयानुभवः, दण्डप्राप्तिः f.inf. to be defeated; to be punished, as ab.

**lŏpta-pĕnḍ** ल्वप्त-प्यंड् । एकाग्रयस्थिरः m. 'a damaged lump'; hence, a person who stays immovably in one place (as if some limb were broken and he could not stir), a lazy loafer, an indolent lump of a fellow.

**lūpith** लूपिथ् in **lūpith ʦhunun** लूपिथ् छुनुन् । विनाशनम् m.inf. utterly to erase, wipe out, destroy, i.q. **lūph dyunᵘ**, s.v. **lūph.**

**lar 1** लर् । तन्तुः f. (sg. dat. **lari 1** लरि; for **2, 3, 4,** see **lar 2, lorᵘ 1, lürᵘ̈**), a thread (Śiv. 163, 247, 338); a strand (of a rope or cord) or string of a necklace of many strings (cf. **mŏkhta-l°**).

**lara-milawan** लर-मिलवन् । तन्तुयोजना f. (sg. dat. **-milavüñᵘ̈** मिलवंञू), the joining up or being joined up of a rope, string, or garland, by the mutual uniting of each separate strand, the splicing of a rope, etc. **-wāṭh** -वाठ् । तन्तुसंदापनम् m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas** -वाटस्), the splicing together of a broken or partially broken rope, string, garland, etc.

**lar 2** लर् । पार्श्वम् f. (sg. dat. **lari 2** लरि; for **1, 3, 4,** see **lar 1, lorᵘ 1, lürᵘ̈**), the side or flank of a man (K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 1825; H. vii, 7); cf. **lab** and s.v. **pāha 2, pāha-lara.** **-lab** -लब् । संयोगः f. close-besideness, i.e. intimate and immediate connexion between cause and effect, giving and receiving, reception and dismissal, etc. **-lab hĕñᵘ̈** -लब् ह्यंञू । प्रीत्या आसञ्जनम् f.inf. to exhibit attachment or devotion, e.g. of a guest, a child, or a wife to the head of a house, or of an animal to its master. **-lab raṭüñᵘ̈** -लब् रटंञू । समासञ्जनम् f.inf. to become devoted or attached to (a person, country, etc.). —**lagüñᵘ̈** —लगंञू । विकारागमः f.inf. onesidedness to happen, e.g. (in the case of friendship) anger to occur on one side, (or of a vessel or garment) to be damaged on one side. —**trāvüñᵘ̈** —त्रावंञू । संवेशः f.inf. to lie down (for sleep, rest, etc.); to show laziness or indifference in any work.

**lara-kōñᵘ̈** लर-कांञू । पार्श्वास्थि f. a bone of the side, a rib (El. *larakaiṅ* or *laṛakányi*). Cf. **kāñi-l°,** p. 460*b*, l. 39.

**lari hyonᵘ** लरि ह्यंनु । साह्यार्थसंग्रहः m.inf. to take to one's side; hence, to collect people to help one, to take a person as a helper, to collect comrades for a fight, or the like; to lie down on a bed, to curl oneself up in bed. —**phērun** —फेरुन् । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, प्रत्युत्थितीभवनम् m.inf. to turn by the side; hence, to turn over from one side to the other, when lying on a bed; (of a fallen person) to roll over (Śiv. 1236, 1286); (of one who has been knocked down) to get up again (and be ready for action). —**phirun** —फिरुन् । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn a thing or recumbent person over on its or his side; to awake or arouse a sleeping or senseless person by shaking him, turning him over, etc.; (of a recumbent person) to turn over on the other side, or from side to side. —**phirun dyunᵘ** —फिरुन् दिनु । पार्श्वपरिवर्तनम्, उद्बुद्धीभवनम् m.inf. (of a person lying on a bed) to turn over from one side to the other; (of a person asleep, or fallen down senseless) to be roused and get up in one's full senses. —**rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । साह्यदानम् m.inf. to remain by one's side; (in a combat) to be at hand as a helper. **-tāph** -ताफ् । पार्श्वकातपः m. (sg. dat. **-tāpas** -तापस्), heat of the sun falling on, or applied to, one side only of the body.

**lar 3** लर् in **lar-watharū** लर्-वथरू m. a small rice-field (L. 463, where it is spelt *lar wattru*). Cf. **baḍ-watharū,** p. 81*b*, l. 48. Probably incorrect for **līr,** q.v.

**làr** (El.), see **lürᵘ̈.**

**lār 1** लार् । पुरगणविशेषः m. Lār, the ancient Lahara, the N. of an important Pargana in Kashmīr. It comprises the whole of the valleys drained by the river Sind and its tributaries as well as the alluvial tract on the right bank of that river after its entry into the great Kashmīr plain (RT.Tr. II, 488) (El.; K.Pr. 2, 124; Śiv. 1684, 1894). **lāruk$^{u}$** लारुकु । प्रदेशविशेषसंबन्धी adj. (f. **lārüc$^{ü}$** लारॅचू), of, or belonging to, Lār (K.Pr. 79).

**lār 2** लार् । प्रद्राव: f. running; running away, fleeing, absconding (Gr.Gr. 127, W. 114); pursuit; hence, harassment, persecution (K.Pr. 157, 187; Śiv. 1795). **—atsüñ$^{ü}$** —अत्संञू । प्रद्रावयोग: f.inf. running away to enter, i.e. running away or fleeing to occur, abandoning house and home to come into existence, to have to abscond (K.Pr. 37). **—gaṇḍüñ$^{ü}$** —गंडॅञू । प्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to cause a person to flee, etc. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करॅञू f.inf. to cause (so-and-so, dat.) to flee, to pursue (Gr.M.; Rām. 1301; H. ii, 9). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** —लगॅञू । प्रद्रवणम् f.inf. running away, abandoning house and home to occur, to be compelled to run away, to be pursued (K.Pr. 128). **—pĕñ$^{ü}$** —प्यॅञू । द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)वृत्त्यापात: f.inf. to find oneself compelled to run away; to be compelled to finish some work in a hurry (owing to some impediment or the like having delayed it). **—tshunüñ$^{ü}$** —छुनॅञू । द्रुतगमन-(विधान-)निमित्तं बलाच्चोदनम् f.inf. violently to urge running, i.e. to compel a person to run away, or hurriedly to finish some business. **—tsānüñ$^{ü}$** —त्सानॅञू । प्रद्रावणम् f.inf. to set a person running, to set in a run a person already walking, to put to flight (Rām. 470; H. ix, 2).

**lāra-lār** लार-लार् । इतस्ततः प्रद्राव: f. (of a crowd) running away in all directions, scattering in flight.

**lāri āmot$^{u}$** लारि आमंतु । अनुद्रुत: perf. part. (f. **-āmüts$^{ü}$** -आमॅंत्सू), one who pursues with the object of putting to flight. **—gatshun** —गछुन् m.inf. to run (at, dat.), to rush at, attack (Rām. 648). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । द्रुतमनुधावनम् m.inf. to run after, with the object of putting to flight (K. 156, 614).

**lāra** लार m. a husband (El.). Cf. **lörī.**

**līr** लीर् । वसनखण्ड: f. a long narrow rag or strip of cloth (cf. **pura-l°**, s.v. **pura 1**). **līra-bāgay** लीर-वागय् । दीर्घाविशालखण्डशो विभाजनम् f. dividing out shares into long strips, esp. in dividing land amongst claimants in this manner. Cf. **lar 3.**

**lŏr** ल्वर् । अगूढमना: m. one of a shallow, hasty, disposition, who readily betrays his private thoughts, easily frightened or angered, and not readily distinguishing between honour and dishonour.

**lor** (El.), see **lūr$^{ü}$.**

**lor$^{u}$ 1** लरु । पटलम् m. (sg. abl. **lari 3** लरि; for **1, 2, 4,** see **lar 1, 2,** and **lür$^{ü}$**), the roof of a house. The fem. of this word, **lür$^{ü}$**, means 'a house'.

**lari-burza** लरि-बुर्ज़ । पटलभूर्जसमुदाय: m. birch-bark used, or suitable for, roofing. **-nāv** -नाव् f. a state barge with the boatmen seated both before and behind the portion occupied by the passenger; used only on long journeys (El. *larináo*, which he marks as m.; L. 382).

**lor$^{u}$ 2** लरु adj. (f. **lür$^{ü}$** लॅरू), possessing strands (of a rope or the like) used —°, as in **ok$^{u}$-lor$^{u}$** (p. 19*a*, l. 27), **aiṭha-lor$^{u}$** (p. 66*b*, l. 29).

**lôr$^{u}$ 1** लोरु । राशि: m. (sg. dat. **löris** लॉरिस्), a heap, a piled-up mass. **löris bĕhun** लॉरिस् ब्यहुन् । अधिकारप्राप्ति: m.inf. to sit on the pile, to become head of a house or of a community, etc. (esp. after deposing another).

**lôr$^{u}$ 2** लोरु । लिप्त:, आसक्त: adj. (f. **lör$^{ü}$** लॉरू), smeared on to something, sticking close to something (e.g. of syrup or the like smeared on the inside of a vessel); one who tenaciously prefers (e.g. some special food or occupation) to the exclusion of all others (Śiv. 1643). Cf. **lārun 3.**

**lörī** लॉरी f. a wife (El. *lārī*). Cf. **lāra.**

**lör$^{ü}$ 2** लॉरू (for **1,** see **lôr$^{u}$ 2**) । इन्द्रवारुणी m. a cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*, L. 346, *lár*; El. *lār*; Gr.Gr. 13; K.Pr. 124, 137, 214); cf. **daba-lör$^{ü}$**, p. 181*b*, l. 10. **-byôl$^{u}$** -ब्योलु । इन्द्रवारुणीवीजम्, धान्यविशेष: m. cucumber seed; the name of a certain kind of rice plant, bearing a small fragrant seed (El. *lārbyol*). **-kul$^{u}$** -कुलु m. the cucumber plant (El.).

**lūr** लूर् or **lūr$^{u}$ 1** लूरु (for **2,** see **lūrun**) m. the act of pulling down, demolishing (cf. **lūrun** and (p. 181*b*, l. 17) **daba-lūr**). **lūr$^{i}$ lāyun** लूरि लायुन् । अतिभर्त्सनम् m.inf. to scold, abuse in a shouting voice.

**lūr$^{ü}$** लूरू । गदा f. (sg. dat. **lōrĕ** लोर्य), a club, a pole, a stick (El. *lor* and *lúr*; Gr.Gr. 24; Gr.M.; W. 12, 141; K.Pr. 62, 120, 210; L. 464; Rām. 1312; K. 154, 331, 326); a stick, in the sense of a handle of a wheel (K.Pr. 131); a stick, in the sense of a blow with a stick (K.Pr. 146, 216). **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$** —कडॅञू । असकृदाक्षिप्यापहरणम् f.inf. to carry off a person's property by repeated acts of extortion. **—lāyüñ$^{ü}$** —लायॅञू f.inf. to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.).

**lōri-dab** लोरि-दब् । बलाद्गदाभिघात: m. a blow from a stick. **-gur$^{ü}$** -गुरू । असत्याक्षेप: f. a false charge or accusation. **-gur$^{ü}$ gatshüñ$^{ü}$** -गुरू गछॅञू । असदभियोगलिप्तीभवनम् f.inf. a false accusation to be made, to be subjected to a false accusation. **-gur$^{ü}$ karüñ$^{ü}$**

**-gur$^{ü}$** ...

**-गुरू करंञू** । **असत्याभियोगारोपणम्** f.inf. to bring a false accusation (against a person). **-han -हन्** f. a little pole, small stick, small staff, a walking-stick (El., W. 113, K.Pr. 70). **-har -हर्** । **गदायुद्धम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hari -हरि** or **-hür$^{ü}$ -हंरू**), a fight with clubs (esp. between two parties of people). **-hür$^{ü}$bāz -हंरूबाज़्** । **गदायुद्धपटुः** m. one who is skilled in fighting with the club, a club-man. **-haṛ$^{a}$l -हंरल्** । **गदाभिहननासक्तः** m. one who is addicted to fighting with, or attacking with clubs, a club-man. **-kūṭun -कूटुन्** । **लघुगदा** m. (sg. dat. **-kūṭanas -कूटनस्**), a small light club, a stick (unbarked) (K.Pr. 126). **-prath -प्रथ्** । **गदाभिहननम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pratas -प्रतस्**), beating or flogging, a thwacking. **-shĕlakh -शलख्** । **गदया ताडनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-shĕlakas -शलकस्**), beating with a stick (esp. in punishing a naughty child). **-ʦünḍ$^{ü}$ -च़ंडू** । **दण्डाघातः** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦanjĕ -च़ंज्य**), a blow from a cudgel; a sudden and unexpected sorrow or calamity. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** m. a club-bearer, a mace-bearer.

**lür$^{ü}$ लंरू** । **सदनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lari 4 लरि**; for **1, 2, 3,** see **lar 1, 2,** and **lor$^{u}$** 1), a house (El. *lār*, *lur* m.; cf. **lor$^{u}$**). For an account of the Kāshmīr house, see El. s.v. *lur* (Gr.Gr. 136; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57, 124, 166, 219, 242; YZ. 409; Rām. 1014; Śiv. 61, 448, 598, 784, etc.; H. vi, 3); cf. **burza-l.** (p. 130*b*, l. 37), **dāra-l.** (p. 235*a*, l. 34), **kañi-l.** (p. 461*b*, l. 15). **lür$^{ü}$-mür$^{ü}$ लंरू-मंरू** । **सदनादिसंपत्** f. house and hut, house, etc.; hence, landed property, house and grounds, house and the surrounding lands, immovable property. **-wür$^{ü}$ -वंरू** f., id. (El. *lār-wār*).

**lari-cōkh लरि-चोख्** । **चतुःशालम्** m. (sg. dat. **-cōkas -चोकस्**), a group of four houses, i.e. a dwelling composed of four houses forming a hollow square, and facing each other internally, all usually occupied by a single householder. **-cōk$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -चोकंरू** or **-cō̃kh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -चोँखंरू** । **चतुःशालगृहसमुदायः** f. a group of such four-fold houses. **-grākh -ग्राख्** । **गृहसंग्रहयुक्तः, गृहसंक्रयोद्यतः** n.ag. (sg. dat. **-grākas -ग्राकस**; f. **-grākañ -ग्रकञ्**), an owner of houses (Gr.Gr. 136); a house-seeker, one who is anxious to buy houses. **-grākay -ग्राकय्** । **सदनक्रयिसमागमः** f. a collection of would-be purchasers at a sale of a house or houses. **-khŏp$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -खुपंरू** or **-khŏph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -खुफंरू** । **शीर्णजीर्णगृहम्** f. an old broken-down house, a house in the last stage of decay; cf. **khŏph$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$**. **-kôn$^{u}$ -कोनु** । **गृहपणाजीवी** m. (sg. dat. **-könis -कांनिस्**), a house-broker, a man who lives by buying houses, breaking them up, and selling the materials; cf. **kôn$^{u}$ 3.** **-könil -कांनिल्** । **जीर्णगृहपणवृत्तिः** f. the profession of such a house-broker. **-lob$^{u}$ -लंबु** । **गृहोपान्तिकः** adj. (f. **-lüb$^{ü}$ -लंबू**), of, or belonging to, or situated close to, a house. **-mari-bôg$^{u}$ -मरि-वोगु** । **स्थावरदायभागविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-bögis -वांगिस्**), the partition of immovable property amongst heirs when there is no one entitled to inherit it as a whole; cf. **lür$^{ü}$-mür$^{ü}$**, ab. **-pōr -पोर्** । **सदनपुरम्** m. a floor or story in a house of several stories. **-pāwur$^{u}$ -पावुरु** । **लघुसदनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-pāwaras -पावरस्**), a small house, a cottage; cf. **pāwur$^{u}$**. **-trangür$^{ü}$ -त्रंगंरू** । **सदनसंघातः** f. a house-heap, a row of houses touching each other, a street of houses. **-trŏp$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -त्रुपंरू** । **बहुसदनसमाश्रयः** f. a block or group of houses crowded together. **-ʦôk$^{u}$ -च़ोकु** । **गृहमूलभित्तिचतुष्किका** m. (sg. dat. **-ʦökis -च़ांकिस्**), the square-shaped foundation walls of a house. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । **सदनविशिष्टः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), the master or owner of a house (Gr.Gr. 136); the owner of many houses.

**lãrbyol** (El.), see **lör$^{ü}$-byôl$^{u}$,** s.v. **lör$^{ü}$ 2.**

**larakain, laṛakányi** (El.), see **lara-köñ$^{u}$,** s.v. **lar 2.**

**lārilad लारिलद्** । **भीत्या पलायनप्रवृत्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lāriladiñ लारिलदिञ्**), one who runs away in terror, a fugitive.

**lörim लांरिम्** or **lōrim$^{ü}$ लोरिमू** । **स्निग्धलघ्वश्मा** f. a small smooth round stone, a pebble in a brook.

**lāran 1 लारन्** (for **2,** see **lārun 1**) । **देहकम्पः** f. (sg. dat. **lārüñ$^{ü}$ लारंञू**), quivering, shivering, trembling (from palsy or other disease, from epilepsy, terror, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); shaking, shivering (El.). **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू** । **देहकम्पोद्भवः** f.inf. shivering to come on, esp. the quivering on the approach of death.

**lārüñ$^{ü}$-hot$^{u}$ लारंञू-हंतु** । **देहकम्पाक्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-hüʦ$^{ü}$ -हंच़ू**), one who is attacked by shivering, as ab.

**larináo** (El.), see **lari-nāv,** s.v. **lor$^{u}$ 1.**

**lārun 1 लारुन्** । **निकषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôr$^{u}$ लोरु**), to burnish, polish, rub with a whetstone.

**lôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लोरु-मंतु** । **निकषेण स्निग्धीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **lör$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ लांरू-मंच़ू**), burnished, polished with a whetstone.

**lāran-mŏhara लारन्-म्वहर** । **उत्तेजनशाणाश्मा** m. a burnishing stone. **-ṭul$^{u}$ -टुलु** । **उत्तेजनशिला** m. the same.

**lārun 2 लारुन्** or (vill.) **lāḍun लाडुन्** (H. iii, 5; vi, 8) । **धावनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv लार्योव्**), to run (El.; YZ. 56, 59, 280, 410; Rām. 284, 321, 337, 379, 390, etc.; Śiv. 101, 528, 1505, 1528, 1911; K. 80, 107, 220, 262, 281, 290, 309, 392, 408, 879, 884, 889, 894, 1013, 1119); to run after, follow (Rām. 44, 1486, 1776; Śiv. 7, 307, 339, 1364, 1376, 1395; K. 164, 265, 285, 417, 1128; H. iii, 5; viii, 6; x, 10; xi, 12); to run after, pursue (El.; W. 114; K.Pr. 3, 42; Rām. 332, 362, 375, 460, 930, 1301 (dat. of obj.), 1312 (id.), 1668, etc.; Śiv. 1753; K. 163, 596–7, 629, 659, 662, 895; H. iii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18); to run after, follow, accompany (Śiv. 951, 1372, 1378); to run up (to a person) (H. x, 5); to run away, flee (W. 114, Rām. 498, Śiv. 416).

**lārun 3 लारुन्** or (vill.) **lāḍun लाडुन् । संपृक्तीभवनम्, स्वत्वेन प्राप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lāryōv लार्योव्**), to stick to (W. 132); to be smeared (upon anything), to stain, dirty, defile, pollute (El.; K.Pr. 112, 125; Rām. 1171); to be connected, blended, absorbed in, mixed with; to touch, be in contact with (Rām. 656); to stick to (anything), adhere to (K.Pr. 23, 153, 252; Śiv. 1802; H. viii, 6); to remain close to (any person or thing) (Śiv. 211); to benefit or be useful to (Śiv. 1795); to become a person's property, to become acquired (K.Pr. 48, Rām. 1158). **lāryō-mot$^{u}$ लार्यो-मंतु । संपृक्तः, स्वत्वेनाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **lāryē-müʦ$^{ü}$ लार्ये-मंचू**), smeared upon; blended; touched; acquired.

**lōrun लोरुन् । वैकल्यम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lōryōv लोर्योव्**), to become weak, deficient, thin, emaciated, lean, wasted away (Rām. 200, 907).

**lōrān yun$^{u}$ लोरान् यिनु । क्रमशः कृशीभवनम्** m.inf. gradually to waste away or become emaciated (of condition, wealth, strength, etc.).

**lōryō-mot$^{u}$ लोर्यो-मंतु** or **lūryō-mot$^{u}$ लूर्यो-मंतु । विकलीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lōryē-müʦ$^{ü}$ लोर्ये-मंचू** or **lūryē-müʦ$^{ü}$ लूर्ये-मंचू**), wasted away, gaunt, attenuated, as ab.

**lūran लूरन् । विभेदनम्, निपातनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lūrüñ$^{ü}$ लूरंञू**), the act of pulling to pieces, knocking down bit by bit, demolishing (of a house, wall, or the like) (Gr.M.).

**lūrun लूरुन् । विनाशनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūr$^{u}$ 2 लूरु**, for **1**, see **lūr**; 2 p.p. **lūryōv लूर्योव्**, to pull down, knock down bit by bit, demolish (a house, wall, or the like) (L.V. 74, Rām. 737, Śiv. 278). **lūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लूरु-मंतु । विभिद्य निपातितः** 1 perf. part. (f. **lūr$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ लूरू-मंचू**), pulled down bit by bit, broken up, demolished, as ab.

**lāranāwun लारनावुन्** or **lārawun लारवुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāranôw$^{u}$ लारनोवु** or **lārow$^{u}$ लारंवु**), to cause to run, to put to flight (Gr.Gr. 171).

**lōranāwun लोरनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōranôw$^{u}$ लोरनोवु**), to cause to become weak, to cause to waste away (Gr.Gr. 175).

**lūranāwun लूरनावुन् । विभेद्य निपातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūranôw$^{u}$ लूरनोवु**), to get pulled down, to cause to be broken down bit by bit, to get demolished (of a house, wall, or the like).

**lūranāway लूरनावय् । निपातनभृतिः** f. wages for pulling down a house, the wages of a housebreaker.

**lūrapār लूरपार् । निःशेषेण निपातनम्** m. the utter breaking up and scattering of the fragments (of a house, wall, or the like); the utter destruction or nullifying of some work or condition even after it is completed or attained (Śiv. 3).

**lārüñ$^{ü}$lad लारंञूलद् । देहकम्पविकारी** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lārüñ$^{ü}$ladiñ लारंञूलदिञ्**), one who is afflicted with quivers or shivers after insensibility due to emaciation, one who is palsied.

**lārawun लारवुन्**, see **lāranāwun.**

**lārawun$^{u}$ 1 लारवुनु । निकषन्** n.ag. (f. **lāravüñ$^{ü}$ लारवंञू**), one who burnishes, a burnisher.

**lārawun$^{u}$ 2 लारवुनु । प्रद्रवन्** n.ag. (f. as in **1**), one who runs; one who pursues or chases, a pursuer (K.Pr. 217); one who runs away, a fugitive.

**lārawun$^{u}$ 3 लारवुनु । संपर्कमुपगच्छन्, स्वत्वेन प्राप्यः** n.ag. (f. as in **1**), that which smears and adheres (as grease on the inside of a pot); that which defiles by contact; that which is being acquired. or which is about to be acquired.

**laröy$^{i}$ लरांयि**, i.q. **laḍöy$^{i}$**, q.v.

**larzun लर्ज़ुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **larzōv लर्ज़ोव्**), to quake, tremble, fear (cf. لرزه) (Rām. 1622).

**lasa लस** in **lasa-ʦ$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ लस-च़ंञू । दीर्घजीविताभीष्टापि विनेया** f. an affectionate term of address (implying a certain amount of reproach) employed by elders to a woman (esp. to a little girl). [The verb **lasun** means 'to live long', and **ʦ$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$** is cold charcoal. Hence, the compound implies 'though I wish you to live long, still you are only a lump of charcoal'.]

**lās 1 लास् । धनराशिः** m. a pile, heap, or collection of wealth, accumulated wealth. **—athi lagun —अथि लगुन् । अत्यन्तद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. a heap of wealth to come into the hand; to become, all at once, possessed of great wealth accumulated by another. **—athi yun$^{u}$ —अथि यिनु । अतिद्रव्यधनलाभः** m.inf. great wealth to come into the possession of a person other than he who accumulated it. **—banun —बनुन् । बहुलद्रव्यधनाप्तिः** m.inf. great wealth suddenly, and without exertion, to be acquired. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । बहुलद्रव्यधनागमः** m.inf. the same. **—zēnun —ज़ेनुन् । बहुलधनद्रव्यस्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to gain possession of great wealth accumulated by another.

**lās 2** लास् । देशविशेषः m. the city of Lhāsa; hence, the country of which it is the capital, Central Tibet (K.Pr. 255).

**lisa 1** लिस or **līsa** लीस । शाकलताविशेषः m. a kind of creeper, of which the small leaves are cooked as a vegetable (*Amaranthus polygonoides*). According to L. 75 it is used medicinally as an expectorant. **-khür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -खंरू । शाकलताविशेषसूदः f. a cooked dish of this vegetable.

**lisa 2** लिस । दुर्वलः adj. c.g. weak, feeble (from illness or the like). **-lav** -लव् । मन्दस्वभावः adj. c.g. habitually slack or feeble in the performance of work.

**lōsa 1** लोस । श्रमः m. fatigue, weariness, languor (Gr.Gr. 122, Gr.M.). **—aʦun** —अचुन् । श्रमोद्भवः m.inf. weariness or fatigue to attack (a person), i.e. to begin to be felt. **—ʦānun** —चानुन् । श्रमोद्भावनम् m.inf. to cause (a person) to feel weariness or fatigue.

**lōsa 2** लोस । अचिरप्रसवा f. a woman who has lately had a child, a woman during the first twelve days after delivery (L. 258). **-azār** -अज़ार् । प्रसवप्राक्कालिकव्यथा the pains of childbirth. **-hur$^{u}$** -हुरु । प्रसूतास्तरणम्, प्रसूताश्रयस्थानम् m. a childbirth bed, the straw bed on which a woman is laid for delivery; meton. a lying-in-room. **-lĕj$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ल्यंजू । प्रसूतार्थपाकवृत्तिः f. the process of cooking food for a lying-in woman. **-tab** -तब् । प्रसवज्वरः m. fever following on childbirth, puerperal fever. **-zar** -ज़र् । प्रसवपीडा, प्रसवहेतुकरोगः m. the pains of childbirth, the illness consequent on childbirth. **-zör$^{i}$ marun** -ज़ॉरि मरुन् । प्रसवहेतुकमृत्युः m.inf. to die in childbed.

**lōsa 3** लोस, pl. of **lūs$^{\ddot{u}}$**, see **lūs$^{u}$** and **lōsun.**

**los$^{u}$** लंसु in **los$^{u}$-bos$^{u}$** लंसु-वंसु । सम्यग्जीवनपूर्वकगार्हस्थ्याद्याश्रितः adj. (f. **lüs$^{\ddot{u}}$-büs$^{\ddot{u}}$** लंसू-वंसू ), one who lives a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **lasun-basun,** s.v. **lasun** and **basun lasun,** p. 133*b*, l. 34.

**lös$^{i}$** लॉसि । लासदेश्यः adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

**lūs$^{u}$** लूसु adj. (f. **lūs$^{\ddot{u}}$** लूसू), tired, weary (cf. **lōsun**) (Gr.Gr. 20).

**l$^{a}$sh** ल्श् or **lish** लिश् । लेशः, सूक्ष्मकाष्ठसूची f. a small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity, a mote (cf. **līsh**); a tiny spike or short thin fragment of anything (e.g. of wood, or of meat), a little sharp point, a spiculum. **l$^{a}$sh-tr$^{a}$sh** ल्श्-त्र्श् or **lish-trish** लिश्-त्रिश् । भूषणसमूहः f. spike and splinter; hence, a woman's store of ornaments few and meagre in quantity, a poor collection of jewellery.

**l$^{a}$shĕ(lishĕ) kaḍañĕ** ल्श(लिश) कडञ । अंशांशतो गुणविवेचनम् f. pl. inf. to extract motes; hence, (in discussing a proposed marriage or the like) minutely to criticize or examine a person's wealth, relations, occupations, circumstances, or the like; (in an argument) to oppose meticulous objections. **l$^{a}$shĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ** ल्श(लिश) - पाश । सूक्ष्ममात्राः, गुणदोषौ f.pl. a tiny collection of tiny things; minute criticism, as ab. **l$^{a}$shĕ(lishĕ) - pāshĕ kaḍañĕ** ल्श(लिश) - पाश कडञ । गुणदोषपरिगणना f. pl. inf. i.q. **l$^{a}$shĕ kaḍañĕ,** ab.

**lishā** लिशा । लेशमात्रम् f. a single tiny fragment or piece.

**lāsh 1** लाश् لاش f. a dead body, a corpse.

**lāsh 2** लाश् f. a small fragment, in **lāshĕ kaḍañĕ** लाश कडञ । अंशतो विच्छेदनम् f. pl. inf. to cut or divide into many small parts.

**lȧsh$^{i}$** लंशि । काष्ठविशेषः f. a torch (L. 80, 464; Rām. 248, 971, 1484, 1610, 1696; Śiv. 1688). **—diñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —दिञू । दाहोद्भावनम् f.inf. to apply a torch; hence, to start a general conflagration, to set on fire (lit. or met.). **—ganḍüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —गंडंञू । परितो दाहोद्गमः f.inf. a general conflagration to be started; (met.) the heat of fever or rage to arise. **—hĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —ह्यंञू । दाहोद्भवः f.inf. to take a torch; to feel the great heat of fever, rage, sorrow, on the ground of disaster or the like. **—lagüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** —लगंञू । कोपशोकदाहोत्पत्तिः f.inf. the burning of rage, sorrow, etc., to be felt.

**lashi-buḍur$^{u}$** लशि-बुडुरु । प्रदीपनदारुस्फुलिङ्गः m. a spark of burning resin from a burning torch. **-bạr$^{a}$g** -बंर्ग् । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः m. a small fragment of a torch. **-drūr$^{\ddot{u}}$** -द्रूरू । दारुविशेषस्थूलदीर्घखण्डः f. a long thick piece of the wood of a torch. **-hüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -हंटू । प्रदीपनदारुखण्डः f. (sg. dat. **-hacĕ** -हच्य), a piece of wood for making a torch. **-kul$^{u}$** -कुलु । वृक्षविशेषः m. the wood of which torches are made (usually the **yör$^{\ddot{u}}$**-tree) (L. 80, 464). **-kĕlam** -क्यलम् । दारुविशेषनिर्यासः m. the resin or pitch which exudes from the wood of a burning torch. **-kôn$^{u}$** -कोनु । दारुविशेषखण्डः m. (sg. dat. **-könis** -कॉनिस्), a piece of the wood of a torch. **-kǫnḍ$^{u}$** -क्वंडु or **konḍ$^{u}$** कंडु । दारुविशेषकज्जलकालिका m. the black stain left on the body or clothes by the soot of a burning torch; cf. **konḍ$^{u}$ 4.** **-kronḍ$^{u}$** -क्रंडु । आदीप्यमानदारुविशेषखण्डपूर्णपात्रम् m. the torch-holder at the top of a high tripod, used as a beacon. **-kazul** -कज़ुल् । दारुविशेषकज्जलम् m. (sg. dat. **kazalas** कज़लस्), the soot of a torch. **-ṭyūr$^{u}$** -ट्यूरु । सूक्ष्मो दारुविशेषखण्डः m. a piece of the wood of a torch. **-tyūth$^{u}$** -त्यूँथु । दारुविशेषखण्डाग्रम् m. the long thin end of a piece of wood used as part of a torch.

**lish** लिश्, see **l$^{a}$sh.**

**līsh लीश् । अंशः** m. the remainder, the small amount remaining in a receptacle after the bulk of its contents have been removed (cf. **l$^{a}$sh**).

**losh$^{u}$ लंशु** m. a fox (El.). Cf. **lōh.**

**lösh$^{ü}$ लांशू** f. a black cat (El.).

**lashkar लश्कर् لشکر** f. an army (Gr.M. where it is wrongly shown as masc.; Rām. 514, 695, 701, 1322 ff., 1381, 1442, etc.; H. ii, 6–8, 11; x, 9, 11, 13). [The word is usually feminine in Kāshmīrī, not masc. as elsewhere; cf. W. 18.] **lashkari-hünz$^{ü}$ jāy karüñ$^{ü}$ लश्करि-हंज़ू जाय् करंञू** f.inf. to encamp.

**l$^{a}$shĕl लश़ल्** or **lishĕl लिशल् । कण्टकाकारलेशव्याप्तः** adj. c.g. pervaded with, or full of, small particles or little thorns, or spines (e.g. food, or a tree).

**lasaj** f. *Artemisia elegans* (El.).

**lāsuk$^{u}$ लासुकु । देशविशेषसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **lāsüc$^{ü}$ लासंचू**), of, or belonging to, Central Tibet. See **lās 2.**

**lōsalad लोसलद् । श्रमखिन्नः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lōsaladiñ लोसलदिञ्**), fatigued, wearied.

**lasam** m. *Allium sativum* (El.).

**lūs$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लूसु-मंतु, lūs$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लूसू-मंच़ू**, see **lōsun.**

**lūs$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लूंसू-मंच़ू**, see **lasun.**

**lasạna लसंन । मणिविशेषः** m. a certain precious stone, a cat's eye (El. *lasan*).

**lasin,** for **lashĕn,** see **lasun.**

**lasun लसुन् । सम्यक् जीवनम** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūst$^{u}$ लूस्तु** or (vulg.) **los$^{u}$ लंसु**; f. **lūtsh$^{ü}$ लूंछ़ू** (Gr.Gr. 211) or **lūs$^{ü}$ लूंसू**; 2 p.p. **lötshōv लांछ़ोव्** or **lasōv लसोव्** (Gr.Gr. 228, 229); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn लश्यन्** (Gr.Gr. 251)], to live (El.; L. 458; Rām. 425, 657, 696, 912, 1268, 1340, 1486); to live well, to live comfortably, to live long, live in good health (Gr.Gr. 205; L.V. 27, 35; Rām. 270, 385, 1627, 1737; K. 103, 503, 1110); to live long (as compared with others), to survive (K.Pr. 3, 150); to come to life, revive (Rām. 897); to survive from some trouble, to escape from trouble (K.Pr. 246; H. x, 7); ben. sg. 3, **lashĕn** is commonly used in blessings and wishes for long life (K.Pr. 7, spelt *lasin*). **—basun —वसुन् । सम्यग्जीवनाजीवनादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. to lead a long, happy, and prosperous life as a householder. Cf. **los$^{u}$-bos$^{u}$,** s.v. **los$^{u}$** and **basun lasun** (p. 133*b*, l. 34).

**lasan लसन्** in **lasan-byôl$^{u}$ लसन्-ब्योलु । दीर्घजीवितचूर्णविशेषः** m. a magical powder for giving a happy and prosperous life with many children.

**lūst$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 1 लूस्तु-मंतु** (for **2,** see **lōsun**) **। सम्यग्जीवितः** perf. part. (f. **lūtsh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लूंछ़ू-मंच़ू** or **lūs$^{u}$-müts$^{u}$ लूंसू-मंच़ू**), one who has lived or is living a happy and prosperous life (e.g. a child, whose condition is compared with that of his contemporaries or companions).

**lisun लिसुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lisyōv लिस्योव्**), to be pleased (Gr.Gr. lxvi).

**lōsun लोसुन् । श्रमानुभवः, भङ्गः** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **lūs$^{u}$ लूसु** or (L.V. 3, 44, 98) **lūst$^{u}$ लूस्तु,** f. **lūs$^{ü}$ लूसू** (K.Pr. 57) or **lūtsh$^{ü}$ लूछ़ू** (L.V. 48, 60); 2 p.p. **lōsōv लोसोव्** or **lōtshōv लोछ़ोव्** (Gr.Gr. 211, 228)], to become weary, fatigued (L.V. 48, 60; K.Pr. 57, 120; YZ. 253, 261; Rām. 189, 535, 645, 648, 734, 1574, 1766; Śiv. 1065, 1636, 1676) (cf. **dand lāsàn$^{i}$,** p. 224*a*, l. 39); (of the sun, moon, or other heavenly body) to set (Rām. 974); (of the day or night) to come to an end (L.V. 3, 44, 98; K.Pr. 18) (cf. **dōh 1.,** p. 199*b*, l. 36); (of a cup, dish, or other vessel) to become broken. **lūs$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लूसु-मंतु** or (old) **lūst$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ 2 लूस्तु-मंतु** (for **1,** see **lasun**) **। श्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **lūs$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लूसू-मंच़ू** or **lūtsh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लूछ़ू-मंच़ू**), wearied, tired (W. 125; K.Pr. 127); set (of a heavenly body); come to an end; broken (etc., as ab.).

**lōsanāwun लोसनावुन् । भञ्जनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsanôw$^{u}$ लोसनोवु**), to cause to be weary; to pitch away and smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel).

**lūsiñ लूसिञ्, lōsañĕn लोसञन्,** or **lūs$^{i}$ñĕn लूसिञन्,** see **dŏh$^{i}$-lūsiñ,** p. 200*a*, l. 34.

**lisar लिसर् । दुर्वलता** m. feebleness, spiritlessness, due to laziness, weakness, sluggishness, or the like; cf. **lam-lisar,** p. 524*a*, l. 23. **—trāwun —त्रावुन् । उपेक्षणम** m.inf. to show neglect by laziness or wilful delay.

**l$^{a}$sta लस्त । अङ्गसंधिस्खलनम, वस्त्रादेश्छेदः** m. dislocation of a limb or joint; tearing or cutting away of a member of a garment, undoing the seam uniting one part of a garment to another. **—lagun —लगुन् । अङ्गसंधिस्खलनोद्भवः** m.inf. dislocation of a limb to occur.

**lūst$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लूस्तु-मंतु,** see **lasun** and **lōsun.**

**lōsōv लोसोव्,** see **lōsun.**

**lāsawun लासवुन् । सम्यग्जीवनापादनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lāsow$^{u}$ लासंवु**), to cause a person to live long and prosperously; e.g. carefully to nurture a child.

**lasawun$^{u}$ लसवुनु । सम्यक्(चिरं)जीवन्** n.ag. (f. **lasavüñ$^{ü}$ लसवंञू**), (esp. of a child or the like) one who lives happily (as compared with his contemporaries and companions) (Śiv. 204, 1324).

**lōsawun लोसवुन् । आभञ्जनम** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lōsow$^{u}$ लोसंवु**), to smash (a cup, dish, or other vessel, by throwing it down or striking it, etc.).

**lōsawun$^{u}$** लोसवुनु । श्रममनुभवन्, भज्ञमानः n.ag. (f. **lōsavüñ$^{ü}$** लोसवंञ्रू), one who is weary, one who suffers from fatigue; (of a vessel of any kind) in the state of being smashed (by a blow or otherwise).

**lūsyun$^{u}$** लूसिनु, see **dŏh$^{i}$-l.** (p. 200*a*, l. 32), and cf. **lōsun.**

**lata 1** लत । पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug, something for stopping a hole; cf. **lŏta.** **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । सुषिरविषयपूरणम् m.inf. to plug a hole.

**lata 2** लत, see **lath.**

**lāṭa** लाट, see **lāṭh.**

**l$^{a}$ti 1** ल्ति (for **2**, see **l$^{a}$th 2**) or **liti** लिति in the following:—**l$^{a}$ti (liti) chiti gaʦhun** ल्ति (लिति) छिति गछुन् । इतस्ततः प्रचेपेण नष्टीभवनम् m.inf. (of a collection of separate things) (e.g. a heap of grain) to become needlessly scattered about, and so rendered useless. **l$^{a}$ti (liti) chiti karun** ल्ति (लिति) छिति करुन् । इतस्ततः प्रचेपेण नाशनम् m.inf. to render useless, as ab.

**lŏta** ल्वत । बलात्पूरणीयवस्तु m. a plug inserted violently or tightly into a hole or pipe; esp. obsc. Cf. **lata 1.**

**lōṭa** लोट m. a small, round, metal pot (for general use, generally made of brass or copper) (Rām. 1178); a darling, a favourite child (cf. **dŏda-lōṭa,** p. 189*b*, l. 20). **-mana** -मन । अतिप्रीतिपात्रम् m. any person, animal, thing, or work, which is especially loved.

**lọ̆t$^{u}$** ल्वंतु । लघुः, अगम्भीराशयः adj. (f. **lŏʦ$^{ü}$** ल्वंचू), light (in weight) (Gr.Gr. 27; Gr.M.; Śiv. 1027, 1048, 1665); mild, gentle, soft (of voice, wind, heat, cold, rain, or the like) (K.Pr. 168; Śiv. 1868); gentle (of gait), soft, slow (Gr.Gr. 76; Gr.M.); easy, manageable, easy to endure; trivial, of no importance, frivolous, puerile; of a person or thing (Śiv. 1551); (as adv.) quietly, gently, secretly (K. 811). **—gọ̆b$^{u}$** —ग्वंबु । द्वन्द्वगुणवृत्तिः m. light (and) heavy; hence, possessing two opposite qualities (e.g. at once honoured and despised, liked and disliked, too little and excessive, causing gain and loss, etc.). **—hyuh$^{u}$** —हिहु । लघुतमः adj. (f. **lŏʦ$^{ü}$ hish$^{ü}$** ल्वंचू हिशू), very light, etc., as ab. **—lọ̆t$^{u}$** —ल्वंतु । मन्द(लघु-)तमः, मन्दमन्दम् adj. and adv. (as adj. f. **lŏʦ$^{ü}$ lŏʦ$^{ü}$** ल्वंचू ल्वंचू), very light, lightest of all (among a number of things); light throughout; continuously gentle or slow (of speech, motion, or the like); (pl.) several, each of which is light, etc.; as adv. gently, gently, i.e. continuously gently (Rām. 1352, 1416). **—wanun** —वनुन्, to whisper (El. *lút wanun*); **—zānun** —ज़ानुन् m.inf. to consider trivial, to treat with contempt (Gr.M.).

**lŏti** ल्वति । मन्दम्, शनैः adv. gently, mildly (H. xii, 5); slowly. **—lŏti** —ल्वति । मन्दं मन्दम्, शनैः शनैः adv. continuously gently; continuously slowly, slowly throughout (K. 169, 986).

**lŏʦ$^{ü}$ lath** ल्वंचू लथ् । क्रमेण रोगशान्तिः f. (sg. dat. **lŏʦĕ lati** ल्वच्य लति), a light kick, a feeble kick; hence, gradual convalescence from a sickness, or alleviation of an epidemic. **—lath gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$** —लथ् गछंञ्रू । रोगशान्त्यवाप्तिः f.inf. convalescence, or disappearance of an epidemic, to occur (whether gradual or complete). **—lath karüñ$^{ü}$** —लथ् करंञ्रू । चण्डरोगस्य शीघ्रशमनम् f.inf. completely and quickly to cure a violent disease.

**loṭ$^{u}$ 1** लंटु । पुच्छः m. (sg. dat. **laṭis** लटिस्), a tail; esp. a long tail (e.g. of a cow or buffalo) (a short tail is the fem. **lüṭ$^{ü}$,** q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 37; K.Pr. 34 (of a cat), 68 (of a cow), 83 (of a dog), 124; Rām. 715, 739, 1406; Śiv. 1564, 1877; H. v, 7; xi, 9); the stalk or pedicle of a plant (e.g. cf. **dachĕ-loṭ$^{u}$,** p. 185*b*, l. 45; **hāka -l.,** vegetable stalks, K.Pr. 184; **mujĕ-l°,** s.v. **muj$^{ü}$**); the tail or latter end of anything (**shāma-loṭ$^{u}$,** the end of evening, late in the evening, Rām. 217); met. **gōv$^{ü}$-loṭ$^{u}$,** an insignificant cow, a young cow giving little milk (p. 316*a*, l. 41).

**làṭ$^{i}$-khyuc$^{u}$** लंटि-खिचु । विषमप्रान्तकः adj. (f. **-khic$^{ü}$** -खिचू), (of a garment) having the ends in tails, having the ends badly-fitting, crooked, or uneven. **-mūran** -मूरन् । बलादाक्रम्याहननम् f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ$^{ü}$** मूरंञ्रू), tail-twisting (e.g. in driving a cow or bullock); (met.) destruction or destroying by a sudden attack. **-marʦ** -मर्च् । कङ्कोलकम् m. tail pepper; cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*) (the fruit of which is described as tasting like pepper, and having a tail). It consists of a longish bunch of pepper-corns grouped round a fairly thick stalk. This is connected with the stem of the plant by a somewhat thinner stalk, which, when plucked with the bunch, resembles a tail. **-mūray** -मूरय् । बलादाक्रम्य नाशः f. i.q. **làṭ$^{i}$-mūran,** ab. **-rôd$^{u}$** -रोदु । कृमिविशेषः m. 'long-tail', a certain insect or worm, described as being produced in foul mud or cowdung, thread-like in form, and possessing a tail. **-tārukh** -तारुख् । सपुच्छतारका m. (sg. dat. **-tārakas** -तारकस्), 'a tail-star,' a comet (W. 115) with the tail pointing downwards (which is a bad omen). When the tail points upwards a comet is **tāj-tārukh,** or 'tiara-star', and is a good omen (El.). **-ʦoṭ$^{u}$** -चंटु । छिन्नपुच्छः adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ$^{ü}$** -चंटू), having the tail-cut, bob-tailed; (of something inanimate) having one corner cut off; (of a work) having a portion cut off. **-zyūṭh$^{u}$** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घपुच्छः adj. (f. **-zīṭh$^{ü}$** -ज़ीठू), long-tailed.

**loṭ$^{u}$ 2 लंटु** । **अपवाद:** m. (sg. dat. **laṭis लटिस्**), an accusation, charge (of some crime). **—khārun —खारुन** । **अपवादारोपणम्** m.inf. to bring an accusation, to lay a charge. **—khasun —खसुन्** । **अपवादोद्भव:** m.inf. a charge to be brought, an accusation to be laid or incurred. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । **अपवादोद्भव:** m.inf. a charge or accusation to arise.

**lôt$^{u}$ लोतु** । **ओषधिमूलविशेष:** m. (sg. dat. **lötis लांतिस्**), a certain resinous root found in mountain forests, used in the preparation of incense.

**lôṭ$^{u}$ लोटु** in **lôṭ$^{u}$-pôṭ$^{u}$ लोटु-पोटु** । **प्रवृत्त्यनिच्छा** m. unwillingness to engage in any work when it is time to begin it (characterized by delay, inability, or refusal), jibbing at one's duty. Cf. **lāṭh 2.**

**lõt$^{u}$ लोँतु** । **स्थिरवृत्ति:** m. (f. **lõʦ$^{ü}$ लोँचू**), one whose work, business, or occupation is well-established.

**löṭ$^{ü}$ लांटू** or (q.v.) **löc$^{i}$ लांचि** । **दीर्घगुटिका** f. (sg. dat. **lācĕ लाच्य**), a long-shaped ball or pill of gold or other precious metal; a long-shaped ball or stick of incense-paste or similar matter formed by rolling between the palms of the hands. Cf. **dupa-l.**, p. 232*a*, l. 33, and **löc$^{i}$**.

**lut,** see **lyūṭ$^{u}$**.

**lūt$^{i}$ लूति** in **lūt$^{i}$-pūt$^{i}$ लूति-पूति** । **सन्तानसमुदाय:** m.pl. one's children as a whole, all one's sons, daughters, grandchildren, etc.

**lũṭ$^{ü}$ लूँटू** or **lũṭh लूँठ्** । **अञ्चलम्** f. (sg. dat. **lõcĕ लोँच्य**), the edge or border of a garment, the skirt of a coat, etc.; —° a bunch (of vegetables or the like; cf. **bumbi-l.**, p. 107*b*, l. 41, and **handi-l.**, p. 337*a*, l. 48; **mul$^{i}$vĕñĕ-l°**, s.v. **mul$^{i}$vĕñ**). **lõcĕ lamun लोँच्य लमुन्** । **दोषारोपाक्षेप:** m.inf. to pull or drag the edges of a person's garment; (when some offence has been committed) to hint, or threaten that a person will be accused of it; to ask a debtor to pay up, to dun (K.Pr. 126).

**lüṭ$^{ü}$ लंटू** । **पुच्छ:** f. (sg. dat. **lacĕ लच्य**), a tail; esp. the short tail of a sheep, goat, or the like (El. *laṭ*) (a long tail is the masc., **loṭ$^{u}$ 1,** q.v.) (K.Pr. 63 (of a sheep); Rām. 717); the tail-end of anything, e.g. the tail-end of a fish (**gāḍa-l.,** p. 276*b*, l. 20) or a low hill at the end of a mountain range (**kŏha-l.,** p. 390*b*, l. 21) (K.Pr. 136). **—tulüñ$^{ü}$ —तुलंञू** । **उत्साहनम्** f.inf. to raise (a person's) tail, i.e. to incite, spur, stimulate (esp. one who is lazy, diffident, or unwilling). **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$ — व्वथंञू** । **उत्साहागम:** f.inf. the tail to rise, to become incited, etc., as ab.

**laci kīcam लचि कीचम्** । **पुच्छपरिचालनम्** m. twisting of an animal's tail (to make it go on).

**l$^{a}$th 1 लथ्** । **कृशाङ्गी** f. (sg. t, dat. **l$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ लचू**), a slender woman (naturally, not by illness or the like); cf. **latūr** and **latiy. l$^{a}$ʦa लच** । **क्षुद्रमीनसंघात:** f.pl. a mass of small fish (e.g. in a basket, arranged for sale).

**l$^{a}$th 2 लथ्** f. (sg. dat. **l$^{a}$ti 2 लति**, for **1**, see s.v.), a secondary suffix used to form diminutives of words signifying breath or light, as in **prānal$^{a}$th,** a spark of life; **shāhal$^{a}$th,** a trace of breath; **gāshĕl$^{a}$th,** a very little light; **ʦõg$^{i}$l$^{a}$th,** a little lamp (Gr.Gr. 162).

**lath लथ्** । **लत्ता** f. (sg. dat. **lati लति**, Gr.Gr. 70) a kick (El. *laṭ* and *laṭh*, m.; Gr.Gr. 126; W. 111; L.V. 102; K.Pr. 116, 118, 124; Śiv. 797, 1064, 1606; K. 346, 450) (cf. **nam lath nāvi lath,** s.v. **nam 1**); (in rice cultivation) weeding and working the soil with the feet (L. 463–4); the sole of the foot (K.Pr. 232; Rām. 1171; Śiv. 1098; H. viii, 7); cf. **lŏʦ$^{ü}$ lath,** p. 535*b*, l. 5. **—dith gaʦhun —दिथ् गछुन्** । **परित्यज्यापयानम्** m.inf. to give a kick and go; hence, to abandon (a person, thing, work, business, etc.) and hasten away. **—dith trāwun —दिथ् त्रावुन्** । **परित्यज्य निरास:** m.inf. to kick and abandon; hence, to abandon (a thing, work, or business) and get rid of it or expel it with scorn. **-khŏr -ख्वर्** or **-khōr -खोर्** । **सोपानम्** m. the step of a staircase or rung of a ladder (on which the foot is placed). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू** । **तिरस्कारानुभव:** f.inf. a kick to be suffered; hence, the experience of undeserved abuse. **—lāyüñ$^{ü}$ —लायंञू** । **लत्ताप्रक्षेप:** f.inf. to kick (a person) (Rām. 920, K. 600); to spurn, to shun at a distance.

**lata-gas लत-गस्** । **निरन्तरपादाहत्याश्रय:** m. a rubbing down by kicks, i.e. a bit of ground worn dusty by continual walking over it. **-kör$^{i}$ -कांरि** । **लत्ता-(पादा-)घात:** f. kicking, hitting with a kick someone who has been knocked down. **-kram -क्रम्** । **लत्ताघात:** m., id. **-liwan -लिवन्** । **लताभि: संयोजनम्** f. (sg. dat. **-liwüñ$^{ü}$ -लिवंञू**), 'kick-plastering,' i.e. trampling on a thing continually, e.g. woollen cloth in a stone trough to clean it, or mud to make it uniform in consistency for plastering or the like. **-liwan karüñ$^{ü}$ -लिवन् करंञू** । **असम्यग्योजनम्** f.inf. to do 'kick-plastering', as ab.; hurriedly to fit things together anyhow, without regard to the work being properly done. **-mŏnḍ$^{ü}$ -म्वंडू** । **लत्ताभिर्विमर्द:** f. massage with the feet; a kicking (K. 237). **-môr$^{u}$ -मोरु** । **लत्ताघातैराहत:** adj. (f. **-mör$^{ü}$ 1 -मांरू**), one who having been knocked down suffers a kicking from another. **-mör$^{ü}$ 2 -मांरू** । **पादाहत्याहननम्** f. kicking a person who has been knocked down. **-mūr$^{ü}$ -मूरू** ।

**पादाहत्या मर्दनम्** f. trampling and stamping (on any person or thing). **-mūran -मूरन्। पादाक्रान्त्या मर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñᵘ̈ मूरंञ्जू**), stamping with the heel on anything (esp. something small). **-sörᵘ̈ -सांरू। पादस्पर्शेन मार्गणम्** f. searching for anything by feeling with the feet (e.g. in the dark, or for something fallen into deep water). **-wüṭᵘ̈ -वंटू। पट्टिकाविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्य**), a gang-board of a boat, a gang-plank.

**laṭh 1 लठ् । गमनक्रिया** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), going to a person's residence, visiting. **—diñᵘ̈ —दिञ्जू । गमनम्** f.inf. (with some object in view) to visit a person.

**laṭa-laṭh लट-लठ् । असकृद्गतिः** f. (sg. dat. **-laṭi -लटि**), to visit frequently a person or place, in order to accomplish some business. **laṭa-ponzᵘ लट-पंज़ु । गमागमे कालक्षेपः** m. expending or wasting time in going to and from some place on some business. **-sörᵘ̈ -सांरू । असकृद्गत्या संग्रहः** f. carrying away by repeated journeys collected articles and accumulating them elsewhere.

**laṭh 2 लठ् । मूर्छाविकारः** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), epilepsy, falling sickness (El., Śiv. 1564). **—yiñᵘ̈ —यिञ्जू । मूर्छापातः** f.inf. an attack of epilepsy to come on.

**laṭa-krüṭᵘ̈ लट-क्रंटू । ज्वरोपतापः** f. faintness or insensibility resulting from fever; cf. **kroṭᵘ. -krüṭᵘ̈ pyonᵘ -क्रंटू प्यंनु । ज्वरोपतापनिश्चेष्टतोद्भवः** m.inf. to lie prostrate, owing to such faintness.

**laṭh 3 लठ् । सकृत्** f. (sg. dat. **laṭi लटि**), a time, turn, occasion (El. *laṭ*, m., or *laṭi*, f.) (Śiv. 1564; K. 159, 201, 576; H. viii, 7); one time only (**aki laṭi,** once; **trĕn laṭan,** thrice; cf. **aki-laṭi-aki,** etc., p. 20*a*, l. 39); **aki laṭi . . . biyi laṭi,** at one time . . . at another time (K.Pr. 8).

**laṭi laṭi लटि लटि । असकृत्** adv. time and again, time and time, over and over again. **laṭi laṭh लटि लठ् । सकृदवश्यगमनम्** f. necessarily visiting a person on one occasion only. Cf. **laṭh 1.**

**laṭh 4 लठ्** in **laṭh-paṭh लठ्-पठ् । उपोष्णीषः** m. (sg. dat. **laṭas-paṭas लटस्-पटस्**), an outer cap worn over a head-dress in cold weather.

**lāṭh 1 लाठ् । उष्णीषिकावर्तभागः, कुच्यामयावर्तः** m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), a twist, esp. a single twist of a turban (wrapped in several twists round the head) (K.Pr. 119) (cf. **lōgi-lāṭh,** p. 512*a*, l. 3, and **laṭh 4; pura-l°,** s.v. **pura 1**); the twist of a girdle or the like (cf. **ḍēṭan-lāṭh,** p. 258*b*, l. 30); the twisting, griping pain of indigestion or the like (cf. **lōṭh**). **—lagánⁱ 1 —लगंनि । शूलरोगोद्गमः** m. pl. inf. twistings to come on, to suffer griping pains.

**lāṭh 2 लाठ्** m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), annoyance or worry caused by some contretemps (possibly the same word as **lāṭh 1**; cf. **lōṭh**), in the following:—

**—lagánⁱ 2 —लगंनि । अनिच्छया विलम्बनम्** m. pl. inf. in doing anything for another, delays to be caused by unwillingness. Cf. **lôṭᵘ.**

**lāṭa āmotᵘ लाट आमंतु । बाधाक्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **—āmütsᵘ̈ —आमंचू**), annoyed by a contretemps (cf. **—yunᵘ,** bel.). **—anun —अनुन् । विबाधनम्** m.inf. to distress a person by impeding him. **—yunᵘ —यिनु । बाधाकुलीभवनम्** m.inf. to become agitated owing to the distress occasioned by some contretemps which upsets arrangements or makes some contemplated action impossible.

**lāṭh 3 लाठ्** m. (sg. dat. **lāṭas लाटस्**), a lot (at an auction) (the English word) (Gr.M.).

**lāṭh 4 लाठ् । वह्निशिखा** f. (sg. dat. (?) **lāṭi लाटि**), the flame of fire, a blaze (Rām. 1080).

**laṭha लठ । कार्पासविशेषः** m. a kind of fine smooth cotton cloth. **-düjᵘ̈ -दंजू । कार्पासखण्डः** f. a piece of such cloth, a kerchief.

**lĕṭha ल्यठ** in **lĕṭha-lôrᵘ ल्यठ-लोरु । प्रत्यङ्गाहननम्** m. the beating or drubbing a man in every limb. **-lôrᵘ gatshun -लोरु गछुन् । प्रत्यङ्गाहतिवत् श्रमानुभवः** m.inf. such a drubbing to occur; the pains and aches, as if every limb were broken, caused by extreme fatigue to be felt (cf. **loṭhᵘ gatshun,** s.v. **loṭhᵘ**). **lĕṭha-pan ल्यठ-पन् । तक्षमानशलाकविशेषः** m. a carpenter's rule.

**lĕṭhᵘ̈ ल्यंठू, lĕṭhis ल्यठिस्,** see **lyoṭhᵘ.**

**litha लिथ,** dragging, in **litha-khŏkhᵘ̈jᵘ̈ लिथ-खुखंजू । भूयोगिसक्थिकगतिः** f. 'drag-crawling', dragging oneself along the ground on one's back with the knees drawn up; cf. **khŏkhücᵘ̈** and **lithanāwun. -khŏkhurᵘ -खुखुरु । भूसंयोगिसक्थिगतिकः** adj. (f. **-khŏkhürᵘ̈ 1 -खुखंरू**), one who, through infirmity of the legs, crawls in this way. **-khŏkhürᵘ̈ 2 -खुखंरू । भूयोग्यूरुगतिः** f. = **-khŏkhᵘ̈jᵘ̈,** ab.; cf. **khạkhᵃr. -khūrᵘ̈ -खूरू । भूसंयोगिपादगतिः** f. dragging one's feet along the ground, walking without lifting the feet from the ground.

**lōṭh लोठ्** m. (sg. dat. **lōṭas लोटस्**) in the following:—

**lōṭh phērun लोठ् फेरुन् । पश्चात्तापातिखेदानुभवः, व्याघातेच्छावृत्तिः** m.inf. the pangs of regret (or someone or something lost) to be felt, sad memories to be aroused (cf. **phērun**); griping pains in the stomach to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 1**); the desire to hinder another's work to be felt (cf. **lāṭh 2**). **—phirun —फिरुन् । प्रवृत्ते निवृत्तीच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. when a man is engaged in a work, the sudden desire to hinder its execution to arise; indigestion, causing griping pains, to occur.

**loṭh$^{u}$ लंठु । लगुडः** m. a club, a mace, a thick wooden stick not of great length (cf. **dŏbiñĕ-l°**, p. 184*a*, l. 19). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । अतिश्रमानुभवः** m.inf. 'a club to occur', i.e. to be racked with fatigue (cf. **lĕṭha-lôr$^{u}$ gaʦhun,** s.v. **lĕṭha**).

**lȧṭh$^{i}$ din$^{i}$ लंठि दिनि । आहननम्** m. pl. inf. to give clubs, to beat, to drub (with a stick, or even with the fist, etc.). **lȧṭh$^{i}$-har लंठि-हर् । दण्डायोधनम्** f. a fight with clubs between a number of people. **-kinj$^{ü}$ -किंजू** or **-kĩj$^{ü}$ -कीँजू । क्रीडाशङ्कुविशेषः** f. 'club and wedge', the 'cat' used in the game of tip-cat. **-kinjĕ-loṭh$^{u}$ -किंज्य-लंठु । क्रीडाविशेषः, क्रीडनकविशेषः** m. the club used in the game of tip-cat; the game of tip-cat (L. 464, *lat kinch lut*).

**lūth लूथ् । रोगविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **lūʦ$^{ü}$ लूंचू**), a certain contagious skin disease, accompanied by swelling and pustules (? cf. Hindī *lūtā*, a 'spider-lick').

**lūṭh लूठ् । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम्** m. (sg. dat. **lūṭas लूटस्**), robbery, pillage, plundering (El.; Gr.Gr. 18, 149; K.Pr. 127, 157, 217; K. 569) (cf. **ȧn$^{i}$-lūṭh,** p. 30*b*, l. 29); plunder, pillage, spoil, booty, loot. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to rob, plunder (El., Rām. 1010); (with dat.) **pādshāh-garas lūṭh karun,** to rob the king's house (K.Pr. 209). **-mār -मार् । अभ्यवस्कन्दाहनने** m. plundering and pillage, havoc, sack. **—ʦhunun —छुनुन् । अभ्यवस्कन्दनम्** m.inf. to plunder and scatter, to commit havoc (Rām. 747).

**lūṭa-dyār लूट-द्यार् । अवस्कन्दार्जितधनम्** m. pl. plundered goods, goods collected by a course of plunder, plunder, loot, stolen goods. **—nyun$^{u}$ —निनु । अभ्यवस्कन्द्यापहरणम्** m.inf. to plunder and carry off (goods) (Śiv. 1312).

**lūṭas hūsas böc$^{i}$-baṭh लूटस् हूसस् बांचि-बठ् । उपसर्गावमर्दयोः साहचर्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **—böc$^{i}$-baṭi —बांचि-बटि**), collecting together or uniting for a plundering expedition. Cf. **bôc$^{u}$** and **baṭh 1.**

**lū̃ṭh लूँठ्**, see **lūṭ$^{ü}$.**

**lithanāwun लिथनावुन् । भूपृष्टयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithanôw$^{u}$ लिथनोवु**), to drag a person along the ground; to render dirty and dusty; cf. **litha** and **lithawun. lithanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लिथनोवु-मंतु । बलादाकृष्य संचालितः, मलसंपृक्तीकृतः** (f. **lithanöv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ लिथनांवू-मंच़ू**), dragged along the ground; spoiled and dirtied with dust, etc.

**laṭhur$^{u}$ लठुरु । संयतवेणिः** m. the plaited hair of a woman (in three united plaits hanging down the back).

**lithis लिथिस्**, see **lyuth$^{u}$.**

**lithawan लिथवन् । भूसंयोगेनाकृष्य संचालनम्** f. (sg. dat. **lithavüñ$^{ü}$ लिथवंञू**), the dragging a person along the ground.

**lithawān लिथवान् । बलादाकृष्य** adv. with dragging along the ground.

**lithawun लिथवुन् । बलादाकृष्य संचालनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lithow$^{u}$ लिथंवु**), to drag along the ground, i.q. **lithanāwun,** q.v. **lithow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लिथंवु-मंतु । बलादाकृष्टः** perf. part. (**lithüv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ लिथंवू-मंच़ू**), dragged along the ground.

**latal लतल्** adj. c.g. one who kicks, a kicker (W. 111).

**l$^{a}$tul$^{u}$ putul$^{u}$ ल्तुलु पुतुलु,** adj. used apparently only in the feminine. Thus:—**l$^{a}$t$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ put$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ ल्तंजू पुतंजू । विषमाङ्गा** f. misshapen, lopsided, and ugly from this cause.

**lȧṭ$^{i}$lad लंटिलद् । दोषदूषितः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lȧṭ$^{i}$ladiñ लंटिलदिञ्**), marred by faults, faulty, censurable; producing faults, damaging (by association or contact). Cf. **loṭ$^{u}$ 2.**

**laṭilad लटिलद् । मूर्छाविकृतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **laṭiladiñ लटिलदिञ्**), subject to epilepsy, epileptic. Cf. **laṭh 2.**

**lŏtun ल्वतुन् । लघूभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lŏtyōv ल्वत्योव्**), to become, or be, light (not heavy), to become lighter; (of a disease) to become light, the patient to become convalescent; (of a human being) to become free from labour, to cease work. **lŏtyō-mot$^{u}$ ल्वत्यो-मंतु । लघूभूतः, संशान्तरोगः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lŏtyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ ल्वत्ये-मंच़ू**), become light, lightened; convalescent.

**lūṭun लूटुन् । अवस्कन्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭ$^{u}$ लूटु;** 2 p.p. **lūcyōv लूच्योव्**), to plunder, pillage, spoil, ravage, rob (Śiv. 341, 1754; K. 418). **lūṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ लूटु-मंतु । अपहृतधनः** perf. part. (f. **lūṭ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ लूटू-मंच़ू**; sg. dat. **lūcĕ-maʦĕ लूच्य-मच़्य**), (of property) plundered, ravaged, robbed.

**lūṭanāwun लूटनावुन् । अवस्कन्दप्रेरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lūṭanôw$^{u}$ लूटनोवु**), to cause to plunder, to cause to be plundered, to give up to plunder.

**lūṭiñ$^{u}$ लूटिञू । कमण्डलुभेदः** f. a kind of small *lōṭā*, or brass pot.

**laṭ$^{a}$r लट्र्, lȧṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ लंट्रू** or **laṭür$^{ü}$ लटूरू । काष्ठखण्डिका** f. a small tail (dim. of **loṭ$^{u}$**) (Gr.Gr. 37); hence, a piece of wood split longways (cf. **laṭawaṭ, gur$^{i}$-l°,** p. 298*b*, l. 45, and **phāha-l°,** s.v. **phāh**); a plait of hair, a pigtail (Śiv. 124); **kūṭ$^{i}$-laṭ$^{a}$r,** a piece of wood cut off the end of a beam (p. 485*b*, l. 19) (Gr.Gr. 37). **laṭ$^{a}$ri-tālav लट्रि-तालव् । स्तम्बयोजनया पटलनिर्मितिः** m. a roof constructed of long beams joined together.

**latāra लतार । लत्ताभिर्व्याहतिः** m. annoyance caused by the noisy trampling of feet; hence, the experience of vile abuse.

**laṭur** **लटुर्** m. form of **laṭ$^{a}$r**, in **phāha-ḷaṭur**, q.v., s.v. **phāh.**

**latūr** **लतूर्** । **कृशाङ्गी वालिका** f. a slender girl (? El. *latúrih*, the young of any animal). Cf. **l$^{a}$th 1** and **latiy.**

**lit$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** **लित्‌रू** । **करपत्रम्** f. (sg. dat. **litrĕ** **लित्र्य** or **lit$^{a}$rĕ** **लित्‌र्ये**), a saw (for cutting) (Gr.M.; H. vii, 19). **—dĩñ$^{ü}$** **—दिञू** । **विच्छेदनम्** f.inf. to saw; to split, cut to pieces; met. cursing, imprecations against something alive (as if cutting it to pieces). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$** **—लगंञू** । **विच्छेदापत्तिः** f.inf. to be sawn, cut to pieces; to suffer sawing; hence, to suffer, or to be destroyed, by contumelious reviling. **—wālüñ$^{ü}$** **—वालंञू** । **क्रकचेन विदारणारम्भः** m.inf. to bring down a saw (on anything); to set to work at sawing, to begin sawing. **—wāyüñ$^{ü}$** **—वायंञू** । **क्रकचप्रवर्तनम्** f.inf. to apply a saw, wield a saw, to saw.

**litri-dan** **लित्रि-दन्** । **करपत्रत्सरुः** m. the handle of a saw. **-dand** **-दन्द्** । **क्रकचदन्तः** m. the tooth of a saw; (meton.) a saw.

**lŏtor$^{u}$** **ल्वतंरु** । **ककुदम्** m. the hump of a bull or similar animal (El.).

**lūṭ$^{a}$r** **लूटर्** । **अभ्यवस्कन्दी** m. (f. **lūṭ$^{a}$rĕñ** **लूटर्यंञ्**), a plunderer, ravager, robber (Gr.Gr. 149, Śiv. 1754).

**lūṭ$^{a}$rgī** **लूटर्गी** । **लुण्टकवृत्तिः** f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

**latārun** **लतारुन्** । **अधिक्षेपः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latôr$^{u}$** **लतोरु**), to trample upon; hence, to abuse, revile, censure.

**latörith thawun** **लतांरिथ् थवुन्** । **निर्भर्त्स्याक्रमणम्** m.inf. to subdue with abuse (as though trampling under foot); to bring under one's own power by crying out assurances of protection.

**latôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** **लतोरु-मंतु** । **अधिक्षेपेणाक्रान्तः** perf. part. (f. **latör$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** **लतांरू-मंचू**), subdued by abuse.

**lūṭ$^{a}$röz$^{ü}$** **लूटरांज़ू** । **अपहरणव्यापारः** f. the business or occupation of a plunderer.

**līṭis** **लीटिस्**, see **lyūṭ$^{u}$.**

**lutāsh** **लुताश्** m. the Kāshmīrī form of **Rōhitâśva,** N. of the son of the pious king Hariścandra. When the latter was reduced to dire poverty, he sold himself as a slave to provide the cost of burning the corpse of Lutāsh. For further particulars of the Kashmīr version of the story, see K.Pr. 122.

**laṭāv** **लटाव्** । **पलायनम्** m. absconding, running away (esp. secretly to a foreign country).

**latawun** **लतवुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **latow$^{u}$** **लतंवु**), to kick (Gr.Gr. 126).

**laṭāwun** **लटावुन्** । **पलायनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **laṭôw$^{u}$** **लटोवु**), to depart secretly, abscond.

**laṭawaṭ** (? spelling), a plank (L. 462). Cf. **laṭ$^{a}$r.**

**lŏtawaṇ̣y** **ल्वतवंय्** । **अविद्यमानभारः** adj. c.g. that which does not appear to be heavy; light, not heavy; easy.

**latiy** **लतिय्** । **कोमलाङ्गी** f. a graceful girl (voc. **latiyĕ,** K.Pr. 124, 243, 1606). Cf. **l$^{a}$th 1** and **latūr.**

**lūṭ$^{i}$yôr$^{u}$** **लूटियोरु** । **लुण्ठकः** m. (f. **lūṭ$^{i}$yārĕñ** **लूटियार्यंञ्**), a plunderer, robber.

**l$^{a}$tsa** **लच़**, see **l$^{a}$th 1.**

**lĕts$^{ü}$** **ल्यंच़ू**, **lĕtsis** **ल्यच़िस्**, see **lyots$^{u}$.**

**lŏts$^{ü}$** **ल्वंच़ू**, see **lọt$^{u}$.**

**lõts$^{ü}$** **लाँच़ू**, see **lôt$^{u}$.**

**latsh** **लछ्** । **संकरः** f. (sg. dat. **latsi** **लछ़ि**), rubbish, dust (El., Gr.M.). **— tulüñ$^{ü}$** **— तुलंञू** f.inf .to raise dust (El.). **—wālüñ$^{ü}$** **—वालंञू** । **भित्तिप्राकारसंमार्जनम्** f.inf. to bring down dust, i.e. to sweep out the walls of a room, etc.

**lãtsh** **लाँछ्** or **lõtsh** **लाँछ्** । **क्लीवः** m. (sg. dat. **lãtshas** **लाँछस्**), a eunuch, an impotent man, a hermaphrodite. According to El. s.v. *lánts*, the eunuchs live chiefly in Tāshĕwān, in Śrīnagar. They dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at burials of the rich (Gr.Gr. 11, 142; K.Pr. 101, 123, 135); (as adj.) unmanly, cowardly (El.).

**lõtsha-hamal** **लाँछ-हमल्** । **क्लीवात्प्रसवः** m. pregnancy (of a woman) caused by intercourse with a eunuch; hence, an impossibility (cf. K.Pr. 123). **-hamala** **-हमल** । **अपौरुषप्रवृत्तिः** m. a eunuch's attack, i.e. an attack made by a weak person upon a powerful one. **-koṭ$^{u}$** **-कंटु** । **बालकावस्थक्लीवः** m. a child-eunuch, a eunuch in childhood. **-kuṭun** **-कुटुन्** or **-kūṭun** **-कूटुन्** । **क्लीवसमाचारः** m. one who acts like a eunuch, one who acts in a cowardly or feeble manner. **-trõtsh** **-त्राँछ्** or **lõtshi-trõtshi** **लाँछि-त्राँछि** । **विषमयोजनः** adj. c.g. unevenly joined, having parts joined that do not fit together; (of a garment or the like when worn) badly fitting.

**lọtsh$^{u}$** **ल्वंछु** or **lotsh$^{u}$** **लंछु** । **घनसंघातः** m. a lump, clump of anything; a clot (e.g. of phlegm, nose-mucus, or the like).

**latshi gatshun** **लछि गछुन्** । **परिहान्यापत्तिः** m.inf. to be treated as such a clot, to suffer the mortification of being rejected, abused, neglected, or the like. **—karun** **—करुन्** । **हापनम्** m.inf. to cause such mortification.

**lõtsh** **लाँछ्**, see **lãtsh.**

**lūtsh$^{ü}$** **लूछू**, see **lōsun.**

**lūtsh$^{ü}$** **लूंछू**, see **lasun.**

**lõtshagī** **लाँछगी** । **क्लीववृत्तिः** f. the profession or occupation of a eunuch (even when carried on by one who is not a eunuch. These persons wear women's clothing, dance and sing at marriages, and are hired to make loud lamentations at the burials of the rich (El.)).

**latshüj$^{ü}$ लक़्ज़ू । संमार्जनी** f. a sweeping brush; cf. **latshul$^{u}$. —diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । सर्वनाशविधानम्** f.inf. to use a sweeping brush, to sweep away; to destroy utterly. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू । सर्वनाशसंभवः** f.inf. to be swept away; entire loss or destruction (of people or property) to occur.

**latshajĕ-gāsa लक़्ज्य-गास । संमार्जन्युपयोगितृणविशेषः** m. a kind of grass used for making sweeping-brushes. **-t$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ -तंज़ू । संमार्जनीतृणकाण्डम्** f. a piece of this kind of grass, a 'hair' of a sweeping-brush.

**latshul$^{u}$ लक़ुलु । संमार्जनीविशेषः** m. a broom (for sweeping), a besom (K.Pr. 124, Śiv. 1503). Cf. **latshüj$^{ü}$.**

**lō̃tshil लॉंक़िल्** or **lū̃tshil लूँक़िल् । क्लीववृत्तिः** f. the condition or conduct of a eunuch (Gr.Gr. 142); conduct like that of a eunuch.

**lūtsh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लूक़ू-मंच़ू**, see **lōsun.**

**lū̆tsh$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ लूक़ू-मंच़ू**, see **lasun.**

**lū̆̃tshiñ$^{ü}$ लूँक़िञू । क्लीवस्त्री** f. the wife of a eunuch, a woman married to a eunuch (without knowledge of the fact that he is such).

**lŏtshor$^{u}$ ल्वक़्रु । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः** m. a tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

**lŏtshür$^{ü}$ ल्वक़्रू** or **lŏtsh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ ल्वंक़्रू । बद्धतृणादिसमुदायः** f. a small tied-up bundle or clump of grass or the like.

**lōtshōv लोक़ोव्**, see **lōsun.**

**lötshōv लांक़ोव्**, see **lasun.**

**lĕtsun ल्यचुन् । शिथिलीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lĕtsyōv ल्यच्योव्**, Gr.Gr. 226), to be, or become, weak, flaccid. **lĕtsyō-mot$^{u}$ ल्यच्यो-मंतु । शिथिलीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **lĕtsyē-müts$^{ü}$ ल्यच़्ये-मंच़ू**), weakened, become flaccid.

**latsár** (El.), i.q. **lācār,** q.v.

**lā̃tsar लाँच़र् । नपुंसकवृत्तिः, नपुंसकाचरणम्** m. the condition or conduct of a eunuch. Cf. **lā̃tsh.**

**lĕtsar ल्यच़र् । शिथिलता** m. weakness, slackness, flabbiness, flaccidity.

**lŏtsar ल्वच़र् । लाघवम्, रोगशान्तिः, अपमानम्** m. lightness, non-heaviness; lightness or getting milder (of a disease); ease, facility (El. *latsar* and *lautsar*); despicableness, insignificance; cf. **lọt$^{u}$. —dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । तिरस्कारानुभावनम्** m.inf. to give lightness, i.e. to make a person mean, to abuse or censure publicly (e.g. a father scolding a son). **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । तिरस्कारानुभवः** m.inf. to experience abuse, as ab. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । तिरस्काराप्तिः** m.inf., id. **—lagun —लगुन् । लाघव-(कलङ्क-)योगः** m.inf. disgrace, dishonour, degradation to be incurred.

**lō̃tsar लॉंच़र् । शोफः** m. swelling, puffing out of the face (from disease, extreme rage, etc.) (El. *lantsar*); inordinate pride. **—khasun —खसुन् । शोफोद्गमः** m.inf. swelling as ab. to rise; pride to be displayed.

**lĕts$^{a}$ran ल्यंच़्रन् । शिथिलीकरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **lĕts$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ ल्यंच़्रंञू**), causing to be weak or flaccid.

**lĕts$^{a}$run ल्यंच़्रुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕts$^{o}$r$^{u}$ ल्यंच़ंरु**), to cause to be weak, flaccid, feeble, or the like. **lĕts$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ल्यंच़ंरु-मंतु । शिथिलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **lĕts$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ ल्यंच़ंरू-मंच़ू**), rendered weak, etc., as ab.

**lĕts$^{a}$rāwun ल्यंच़्रावुन् । शैथिल्यापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕts$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ ल्यंच़्रोवु**), i.q. **lĕts$^{a}$run,** q.v. **lĕts$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ ल्यंच़्रोवु-मंतु । शैथिल्यमापादितः** perf. part. (f. **lĕts$^{a}$röv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ ल्यंच़्रांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **lĕts$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** see **lĕts$^{a}$run.**

**lọts$^{a}$rāwun ल्वंच़्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lọts$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ ल्वंच़्रोवु**), to make light, to make lighter, to ease (a burden) (Śiv. 1810).

**lĕtsawun$^{u}$ ल्यच़वुनु । शिथिलीभवन्** n.ag. (f. **lĕtsavüñ$^{ü}$ ल्यच़वंञू**), that which is becoming weak, flaccid, feeble, etc.

**lav 1 लव्** m. Lava, N. of a son of Rāmacandra, born to Sītā in Vālmīki's hermitage (Rām. 1282, 1290, 1328, 1357, 1360, 1368, 1370, 1376, 1389, 1396, 1408, 1416, 1438, 1503, 1512, 1534–5, 1764). He ruled over the town of Lahore, which was named after him (Rām. 1738). Cf. **lôhūr.**

**lav 2 लव् । शुष्कतृणसमुदायः** m. grass dried and twisted into rough cables, and so preserved as fodder for winter consumption; cf. **gaḍ$^{a}$r$^{i}$-lav,** p. 278*a*, l. 41. **-brôr$^{u}$ -ब्रोरु । आरण्यतृणकूटम्** m. a mass of these grass-cables, stored by hanging round a tree-trunk, the equivalent for our hayrick. **-gāsa -गास । आरण्यतृणविशेषः** m. the grass collected in the forest for making these cables, hay.

**lav 3 लव्** or **lawa 1 लव । आसेकः** f. sprinkling, scattering liquid in a few sparse drops (cf. **ō̃ta-lawa,** p. 53*a*, l. 43, and **kalashĕ-lawa,** p. 441*a*, l. 46); esp. the sprinkling from light rain or dew (El. *lawa* and *lauwa*); dew (Gr.Gr. 137, L. 459).

**lawa diñ$^{ü}$ लव दिञू । आसेचनम्** f.inf. to sprinkle with water; (as a religious ceremony) to asperge. **-hot$^{u}$ -हंतु । वृष्टिजलकणव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **-hüts$^{ü}$ -हंच़ू**), covered with light drops (of rain or dew), dewy (Gr.Gr. 137, Śiv. 112); hence (of vegetables, etc.), very fresh, with the dew on it. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू । उत्सर्जनम्** f.inf. to consecrate, devote an offering, etc., by aspersion.

**lav 4** लव् in **lawa-düj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ लव-द॑जू । अमृदुमांसखण्डः f. a piece of tough meat.

**lawa 1** लव, see **lav 3.**

**lawa 2** लव । आवेशः f. possession by a spirit, devil, or the like. **—gatshün̄**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —गछ॑ञू । भूतावेशविकारोद्भवः f.inf. insensibility, unconsciousness, delirium, or the like to occur from possession by a spirit. **—tulün̄**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —तुल॑ञू । भूतावेशापहरणम् f.inf. to lift possession off, i.e. to restore a person possessed by a devil to his senses, to exorcise. **—wŏthün̄**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —व्वथ॑ञू । भूतावेशापयानम् f.inf. possession to rise off, i.e. to be exorcised.

**lāv 1** लाव् । प्रेप्सा m. (sg. abl. **lāwa 1** लाव), desire, longing for anything. **—dāv kaḍun** —दाव् कडुन् । प्रप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. to achieve one's longing. **—dāv nērun** —दाव् नेरुन् । प्रेप्सितोपभोगः m.inf. a longing to be achieved.

**lāwa barun** लाव बरुन् । अभीप्साविधानम् m.inf. to feel a longing. **-büṭh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ब॑ठू । उपभोगस्थानम f. a hearth for longing, a place where longings are satisfied (e.g. a father-in-law's house). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । प्रेप्सापूर्तिः m.inf. to fulfil one's longing. **-pyāv** -प्याव् । नवप्रसवः m. the birth of the first child of a young bride (in her husband's father's house, naturally the subject of longing). **-pyāwal** -प्यावल् । नवप्रसवा f. a bride who has just brought forth her first child. **-pyāway** -प्यावय् । नवप्रसवोत्सवः f. the festival of rejoicing on the first child of a bride.

**lāv 2** लाव् f. reaping. Cf. **dān̄ĕ-lāv,** p. 230*a*, l. 39; hay (L. 70, 460 (*lao* and *láa*)).

**lāv 3** (K.Pr. 125), see **lôw**$^{u}$ **2.**

**lāwa 2** लाव (for **1,** see **lāv 1**) । मलविकृतिः m. rust, verdigris, canker (K.Pr. 153). **-borut**$^{u}$ -ब॑रुतु । विकृत्या विवर्तमापन्नः adj. (f. **-bar**$^{\ddot{u}}$**ts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -बर॑चू), gone bad throughout, spoiled inside and out, turned green by exposure (of clothing, food, etc.). **-hot**$^{u}$ -ह॑तु । विकाराहतः adj. (f. **-hüts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ह॑चू), rusty, attacked by verdigris, cankered; (of food, etc.) gone bad. **—khasun** —खसुन् । विकारागमः m.inf. rust or verdigris to rise, i.e. show itself; (of food, etc.) corruption to occur.

**lāwa 3** लाव in **lāwa-lö** लाव-ला॑ । लकारः m. the name used in schools for the Śāradā equivalent of the letter *la* (ल).

**lāwa 4** (El.), adj. c.g. damp (El.). Cf. **lav 3.**

**lĕv** ल्यव् f. licking, in the following:—**lĕv-brôr**$^{u}$ ल्यव्-ब्रोरु । लेहनानुवृत्तः m. (f. **-brör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -ब्रा॑रू), a 'lick-cat', one whose mouth is always watering for something, a perpetual hankerer. **—karün̄**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —कर॑ञू f.inf. to lick, to lick up (K.Pr. 10 (written *lyav*)).

**lēwā** लेवा in **lēwā-dēvī** लेवा-देवी । दानप्रतिग्रहणसंबन्धः f. a state of taking and giving, of paying and repaying, business relationship.

**lĕwai,** see **lĕway.**

**liv** लिव् । उदूखलनिधेयमात्रधान्यादिकम् f. the amount of grain put at one time into a mortar for husking.

**liwa** लिव, for **liwan** 1 (see **liwun**) in the following:—**-ḍuv** -डुव् । गृहमार्जनलेपनसंस्कारः f. the thorough sweeping and fresh-plastering of a house on the occasion of some festival or religious occasion. **-ḍuway** -डुवय् । गृहमार्जनलेपनादिसंस्कारविधानम् f. the performance of this sweeping and fresh-plastering. **-zang** -ज़ंग् । आभ्युदयिकदेयविशेषः f. the plastering-omen, i.e. an offering of rice, etc., to a near female relation before beginning this sweeping and fresh-plastering on the occasion of a marriage or the like. This is done to secure good luck. Cf. **liwan-zang,** s.v. **liwun.**

**low**$^{u}$ ल॑वु । नतः adj. (f. **lüv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **1** ल॑वू; for **2,** see s.v.), bowing down, inclined, crooked (e.g. a wall, pillar, or the like).

**lôw**$^{u}$ **1** लोवु । (घासादि)मुष्टिबन्धः m. (sg. dat. **lövis** ला॑विस्), (of grass, etc.) as much as can be held in the hand, a wisp of grass, etc. (six of these make one **gĕḍ**$^{\ddot{u}}$, cf. p. 229*b*, l. 32) (El.; K.Pr. 49 (*lov*), 247 (obl. *lawah*); Śiv. 1212; H. xi, 12); met. in such idioms as **dāri-lôw**$^{u}$, a long thick beard (p. 238*a*, l. 28).

**lôw**$^{u}$ **2** लोवु । अभिनवः adj. (f. **löv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ ला॑वू), quite new and fresh (of vegetables or the like); fresh, blooming, youthful (e.g. the body, age, etc.) (K.Pr. 125, *lāv* for *lāvi*). **—bŏḍ**$^{u}$ —ब्वडु । कोमल(पटु)बुद्धिः adj. (f. **löv**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-bŏz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ ला॑वू ब्वज़ू, cf. bel.), of fresh intellect, i.e. (esp. of a child) sharp, quick-witted.

**löv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **bŏd** ला॑वू ब्वद् । अभिनवा बुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **lāvĕ bŏz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ लाव्य ब्वज़ू), a fresh intellect, (esp. of a child) quick wit, sharpness. **löv**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-bŏḍ**$^{u}$ ला॑वू-ब्वडु । अभिनवप्रज्ञः adj. (f. **löv**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-bŏz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ ला॑वू-ब्वज़ू), sharp-witted.

**lüv**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **2** ल॑वू । एडकी f. (for **1,** see **low**$^{u}$), a ewe (El. *lau*).

**lēwach** (? spelling) the gargoyle of a shrine (L. 460). ? Cf. **lawüṭ**$^{\ddot{u}}$.

**lawah** (K.Pr. 247), see **lôw**$^{u}$ **1.**

**lāwalad** लावलद् । क्लेदादिविकृतियुतः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **lāwaladin̄** लावलदिञ्), rusty, coated with rust, verdigris, or the like.

**lawan** लवन् । लवणम् m. salt (El., L.V. 29).

**lĕwan** ल्यवन् । लेहनम् f. (sg. dat. **lĕwün̄**$^{\ddot{u}}$ ल्यव॑ञू), licking, a lick (Gr.Gr. 121). **—din̄**$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू । लेहनम् f.inf. to lick, to lick up, finish food by licking up the remains; to taste, to test by tasting.

**lĕwun ल्यवुन् । लेहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyow$^{u}$ ल्यंवु**), to lick (El., K.Pr. 6).

**liwan 1 लिवन्** f. (sg. dat. **livüñ$^{ü}$ लिवंञू**), smearing, plastering, see **liwun.**

**liwan 2 लिवन् । खनित्रविशेषः, ह्रेषुकः** f. (sg. dat. **livüñ$^{ü}$ लिवंञू**), a spade (El.; K.Pr. 124; L. 464, *lewan*; K. 1037).

**liwañĕ-dan लिवञ-दन् । (खनित्र)ह्रेषुकदण्डः** f. the handle or stem of a spade. **-phāl -फाल् । खनित्रफालः** m. the iron blade of a spade. **-pôtur$^{u}$ -पोतुरु । खनित्रमुखम्** m. the wooden shoulder of a Kāshmīrī spade, into which the iron blade is fitted, and on which the foot is pressed in order to push the blade into the ground.

**liwun लिवुन् । लेपनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lyuw$^{u}$ ल्युवु**), to plaster, to smear, daub (Gr.Gr. 14, 120, 206; K.Pr. 251 (*lĕwanas*), 147 (*liwun*)); to plaster with clay and cow-dung (or with mortar) (Rām. 595).

**liwan 1 लिवन्** (for **2**, see s.v.), in **liwan-hur$^{u}$ लिवन्-हुरु । लेपनपटखण्डः** m. the piece of cloth used like a painter's swob for plastering a mixture of clay and cow-dung. **-kǫ̆nḍ$^{u}$ -क्वंडु । लेपरसपात्रम्** m. the vessel used as a vat for mixing clay, cow-dung, and water for plastering. **-phash -फश् । लेपनम्** m. the plaster-stroke, the act of applying plaster on a smooth surface, such as the ground or a wall, plastering. **-zang -ज़ंग् । लेपनदेयविशेषः** f. the same as **liwa-zang,** q.v., s.v. **liwa.**

**lawand लवन्द् لوند । व्यभिचारणवृत्तिः** adj. c.g. free, independent; ignorant, foolish; slothful, sluggish; poor, scarce of provisions; a libertine (m. or f.), rake, frequenter of taverns and stews, a gallant.

**lĕwanāwun ल्यवनावुन् । लेहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lĕwanôw$^{u}$ ल्यवनोवु**), to cause to lick, to cause to taste; to give one a smack or a taste of anything.

**lĕviñ ल्यविञ् । लेहनम्, लेह्यम्** f. the act of licking, tasting with the tongue (Gr.Gr. 120); to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it; cf. **lĕvyun$^{u}$.** —**diñ$^{ü}$ दिञू । लेहनम्, सर्वथानुवर्तनम्** f.inf. to lick (a dish, etc.) clean; to be always faithful and obedient (of a wife, son, servant, or the like).

**liviñ$^{ü}$ लिविञू** or **lipiñ$^{ü}$ लिपिञू**, a smear (Gr.Gr. 120), see **lipiñ$^{ü}$.**

**lawar लवर्**, ? gend., a rope (only noted in L.V. 107).

**lāvĕr लाव्यर् । अभिनवता** m. the condition of being quite new and fresh, absolute freshness; freshness, bloom, youthfulness. Cf. **lôw$^{u}$ 2.**

**liv$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ लिव्रू । भक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of sweetmeat, a small cake of sugar covered with seeds, the Indian *rēwaṛī*. **liv$^{a}$rĕ-gor$^{u}$ लिव्र्य-गरु । भक्ष्यविशेषविक्रेता** m. a maker, or seller, of these sweetmeats.

**lawās लवास् لواس । पूपविशेषः** m. a kind of cake, made of wheat-flour, in shape something like a pancake.

**lāwus$^{u}$ लावुसु । बलिदानविशेषः, तदुत्सवः** m. (sg. dat. **lāwasas लावसस्**), a kind of offering of food made to the Mātṛkās and other deities on the fourteenth night of the bright half of the month of Māg (Skt. Māgha) (January–February); the festival on which these offerings are made.

**lāwạsa-brôr$^{u}$ लावंस-ब्रोरु । देवताविशेषः** m. the name of an image of one of the forms of Śiva, set up for worship at this festival. **lāwasa-ʦŏdāh लावस-च़्वदाह्** or **lāwạsi-ʦŏdāh लावंसि-च़्वदाह् । चतुर्दशीतिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-ʦŏdösh$^{ü}$ -च़्वदांशू**), the fourteenth of the light half of Māg, on which this festival is held.

**lawoṭ$^{u}$ लवंटु । पुष्टमेदुरबालकः** m. a plump young male child.

**lawüṭ$^{ü}$ लवंटू । मेदुरा** f. (sg. dat. **lawacĕ लवच्य**), a plump fat young female child.

**lawaṭh लवठ् । धूम्याटः** f. (sg. dat. **lawaṭi लवटि**), the fork-tailed shrike.

**lavʦāri लव्च़ारि** or **lavʦör$^{i}$ लव्च़ांरि । आधारसाम्येन स्थितः** adj. c.g. exactly fitting, exactly harmonizing (of a wall, pillar, or the like, in reference to the main building). Cf. **low$^{u}$.**

**lāway लावय् । नीचनायकः** m. the leader of a group of low-caste or mean people.

**lĕway ल्यवय्** f. the act of washing (K.Pr. 55, where it is spelt *lĕwai*).

**lĕvyun$^{u}$ ल्यविनु । लेह्यपदार्थः** m. (sg. dat. **lĕvinis ल्यविनिस्**), a thing to be licked up, the small remainder of food, which must be licked up to finish it. Cf. **lĕviñ.**

**l$^{a}$y ल्य् । संतोषः** f. satisfaction, contentment (e.g. on the removal of hunger, cold, an impediment, or the like).

**l$^{a}$yĕ ल्य । सूक्ष्मछिद्रसमूहः** f.pl. a collection of small holes (e.g. a lattice or gauze in a wall, a door, etc.). — **trǫ̆p$^{a}$rañĕ — त्रंपरञ । वातादिमार्गछिद्रगूहनम्** f. pl. inf. to close these holes with a curtain, mat, or the like, to stop a draught of cold air passing through them.

**lay 1 लय्** m. fusing, melting; complete mental absorption (in the Deity), consciousness of pure existence and nothing else (Śiv. 1601, 1728, 1863); disappearance, dissolution, absorption, extinction, destruction; cf. **lay 2.** —**gaʦhun — गछुन् । लीनीभवनम्** m.inf. to become completely absorbed in or swallowed up in, to be intimately united with.

**—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to make absorption (in anything), to become absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 76, Rām. 31).

**layĕ anun लय अनुन्** m.inf. to bring (anything) to absorption, to bring (anything) under one's own power by concentration of mind (L.V. 82). **—wŏthun —व्वथुन्** m.inf. to rise to destruction, to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 1).

**lay 2 लय्** । **प्रेमा** f. extreme affection, exclusive devotion (to any one) (K.Pr. 201; Rām. 1712, 1757; Śiv. 382, 658, 1565); cf. **lay 1,** in the sense of which it is sometimes used. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ़्ंञू** । **प्रेमोद्भवः** f.inf. ardent affection to arise (Rām. 423). **hĕñ$^{ü}$ —ह्यंञू** । **स्नेहोद्भवः** f.inf. to become ardently affectionate, esp. (of one absent from home or friends) to feel ardent love for those who are absent, to become homesick. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** । **आसञ्जनम्** f.inf. to be devoted to (a person, an art, study, etc.) (L.V. 60, 68; Rām. 1762). **—rōzüñ$^{ü}$ —रोज़ंञू** । **प्रेमसंयोगः** f.inf. love to continue or grow continually (even though the lover be separated from the object).

**layĕ rōzun लय रोज़ुन्** । **प्रीत्यानुवृत्तिः** m.inf. to continue full of loving affection.

**lāy 1 लाय्** (sometimes written **lāī**) । **लाजाः** f. grain parched, so as to become inflated or puffed out, popcorn (cf. **dā̃-lāy,** p. 230*a*, l. 43) (K.Pr. 40, Rām. 1615). **—nērüñ$^{ü}$ —नेरंञू** । **लाजावस्थत्वप्राप्तिः** f.inf. (grain while being parched) to arrive at the condition of popcorn. **—phaṭüñ$^{ü}$ —फटंञू** । **लाजोद्गमः** f.inf. *lāy* to burst, (of grain) to become inflated or burst as popcorn.

**lāyĕ-bôy$^{u}$ लाय-वोयु** । **लाजहोतृभ्राता** m. the *lāy*-brother, (at a marriage ceremony) the brother or other male relation of the bride, whose office it is to make a burnt offering (*hōma*) of *lāy*. **-gor$^{u}$ -गंरु** । **लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-gàr$^{i}$-bāy -गंरि-बाय्**, and a female seller is **-gür$^{ü}$ -गंरू**), a popcorn-seller, one who lives by making and selling popcorn (Gr.Gr. 149). **-jān -जान्** । **लाजविक्रयी** m. (his wife is **-jöñ$^{ü}$ -जांञू**), a popcorn-seller (he carries it on his head in a basket, and cries it in the markets). **-jönil -जांनिल्** । **लाजविक्रयिवृत्तिः** f. the profession of a popcorn-seller, as ab. **-khir -खिर्** । **लाजपायसम्** m. popcorn cooked with milk. **-loḍ$^{u}$ -लंडु** । **लाजमोदकविशेषः** m. a kind of sweetmeat made up of popcorn, sugar, etc. **-laḍur -लडुर्** । **हृष्टपुष्टाकारः** m. stout and active, vigorous, sturdy, robust (usually of a child); cf. **laḍur.** **-mọ̆nḍ$^{u}$ -म्वंडु** । **अपूपविशेषः** m. a ball-shaped cake made up of powdered popcorn and other ingredients. **-mŏṭh -म्वठ्** । **लाजमुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **-mŏṭhi -म्वठि**), as much popcorn as can be held in one hand, a handful of popcorn. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु** । **लाजसमूहः** m. a single grain of popcorn; a small quantity of popcorn. **-sot$^{u}$ -संतु** । **लाजसक्तुः** m. ground popcorn. **-süt$^{ü}$ -संतू** । **लाजसक्तुसमूहः** m. a mass of ground popcorn.

**lāy 2 लाय्** f. reproach, reproof; cf. **dēkh-lāy,** p. 206*a*, l. 15. **lāyĕ-lāy लाय-लाय्** । **परस्परसमाहननम्** f. a mutual fight between two parties.

**lŏy 1 ल्वय्** m. in **lŏy-gŏy ल्वय्-ग्वय्** । **अभ्यासप्रवृत्तिः** m. practice, the being engaged in practice.

**lŏy 2 ल्वय्** । **कांस्यम्** f. bell-metal, white copper. **-bāna -बान** । **कांस्यपात्रम्** m. a dish or other vessel made of bell-metal.

**lyob$^{u}$ ल्यंबु** । **पिण्डः, बंद्धपिधानिका** m. (sg. dat. **lĕbis ल्यबिस्**), a lump of cowdung, as evacuated; a fixed down or stuck down cover (such as a lump of mud) over the mouth of a jar or the like. **—karun —करुन्** । **मृत्पिण्डेन मुखगोपनम्** m.inf. to fasten down or cover the closed mouth of a jar or the like with a lump of mud. **—thob$^{u}$ —थंबु** । **गूहनम्** m. concealing, hiding, keeping quiet (e.g. a fault, a loss, or the like). **—thawun —थवुन्** । **सचिह्नगोपनम्** m.inf. to close up a covered (or locked) receptacle with mud (which is then impressed with a seal).

**lyuch$^{u}$ लिछु** । **रूक्षः** adj. (f. **lich$^{ü}$ लिछू**), rough, hard; astringent; (of food) tough, hard to chew; cruel, unkind, harsh.

**lyad** (El.), see **lĕḍ.**

**lyĕk** (El.), see **lĕkh.**

**lyok$^{u}$ ल्यंकु** adj. (f. **lĕc$^{ü}$ ल्यंचू**), a secondary suffix used in the word **aḍalyok$^{u}$**, incomplete (p. 11*b*, l. 9).

**lyukh$^{u}$ 1 लिखु** । **अव्यग्रदृष्टिवृत्तिः, लक्ष्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **likhis लिखिस्**), a fixed gaze, a stare, a longing look; a mark aimed at, butt, target (Rām. 1785). **—karun —करुन्** । **अभीप्सया दृक्पातः** m.inf. to stare (at), to look longingly (at).

**lyukh$^{u}$ 2 लिखु** m. (sg. dat. **likhis लिखिस्**), a thing written; an account, a reckoning; regard, estimation (Rām. 301); state, condition, style, fashion. **-tryukh$^{u}$ -त्रिखु** । **संकलनादिव्यापारः** m. accounting, keeping accounts of receipt and expenditure. Cf. **likhun.**

**lyukh$^{u}$ 3 लिखु,** see **likhun.**

**lāyĕkh लायख् لائق** (also written **löikh लांइख्**) and **löyikh लांयिख्** । **योग्यः** adj. e.g. fit, proper, meet (Rām. 430); adapted, suitable; worthy, deserving, due (K.Pr. 40, **khĕnas lāyĕkh,** worth eating; Śiv. 667, 669; H. x, 4; xii, 10, 19); able, capable, competent. Construed with the dat., or (in the case of a verb) optionally with the fut. p.p. Thus, **lānatānas lāyĕkh,** deserving of reproof ; **shēranas l°,** in need of repairs; **kᵃnunᵘ l°,** fit to be sold, saleable (Gr.M. ; so H. xii, 10, 19) ; **lēkhüñᵘ̈ lāyĕkh,** some feminine thing worthy of being written.

**lyūkhᵘ-motᵘ ल्यूखु-मंतु**, see **lēkhun.**

**liyākath** لیاقت f. (sg. dat. **liyākütsᵘ̈ लियाकंचू**), propriety, fitness, suitableness; skill, ability, capability. **-nāma** لیاقت نامه m. a letter of recommendation, a certificate (Gr M.).

**lyolᵘ ल्यंलु । बृहत्पिठरम** m. (sg. dat. **lĕlis ल्यलिस्**), a large kind of jar (earthenware or metal) or pot (holding as much as nine or ten seers or more) used for cooking and other purposes (El. *lul* and *lyul*) (Gr.Gr. 25 ; K.Pr. 27, 125 ; cf. **nāra-l°,** s.v. **nār**) ; (met.) a bulky, fat fellow (cf. **hŏpa-lyolᵘ,** p. 342*a*, l. 17) ; cf. **lĕ̄jᵘ̈.** **—phuṭun —फुटुन् । नियताजीवननाशः** m.inf. a jar to be smashed ; met. ruin to occur, a business, friendship, means of support, or the like to be ruined.

**lĕlⁱ-bŏy ल्यंलि-बुय् । उखागन्धः** f. the smell of an earthen jar. **-katᵘ̈rᵘ̈ -कत्रू । पिठरखण्डः** f. a large sherd or piece of an earthen pot (used as a griddle or the like).

**lĕli họ̆khᵘ bata ल्यलि ह्रंखु वत । शोषविशेषशुष्कधान्यतण्डुलीयभक्तम्** m. in the cold parts of Kashmīr, or in the winter, when the warmth of the sun is not sufficient to dry freshly gathered paddy, it is put into a jar and dried over a fire. When rice husked from this paddy is cooked and made into boiled rice, it is called by this name.

**lāyilā लायिला**, the Musalmān creed, a corruption of the Arabic *lā ilāha illa-'llāhu*, there is no god but the God (H. vi, 17).

**lyombᵘ ल्यंबु । पङ्कसंघातः** m. (sg. dat. **lĕmbis ल्यंबिस्**), mud collected or accumulated at the bottom of a receptacle containing liquid, sediment, dregs (El. *lumb*). Cf. **lĕmb.**

**lyunᵘ लिनु** m., in **ganda-lyunᵘ,** p. 289*b*, l. 42. Probably a by-form of **lyuñᵘ,** q.v.

**lᵃyun ल्युन् । पर्याप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **lᵃyyōv लय्योव्**), to be sufficient, to be fit, to be competent.

**layun 1 लयुन्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loyᵘ लंयु**), to become absorbed ; esp. (amongst Hindūs) to become absorbed (in the Supreme), to reach final beatitude (L.V. 59) ; to become dissolved into nothingness (L.V. 59).

**layun 2 लयुन् । अर्घणम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **loyᵘ लंयु**), to be worth (so much in the market) (Gr.Gr. 204 ; L. 459 ; K.Pr. 18, 158, 240 ; YZ. 54) ; to be worth buying, to be valuable (Śiv. 1450, 1566). **layanhār लयनहार् । सुमूल्यः** adj. c.g. that which is worth (so much) ; hence, worth a good deal ; that which fetches a good price.

**lāyun लायुन् । आहननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **lôyᵘ लोयु**), to strike, beat, hit (a person or animal) (Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 127, 187 ; YZ. 96, 97, 362, 436 ; Rām. 758 ; Śiv. 1364, 1606) ; to strike (*sc.* a horse), to drive (Gr.M.) ; to make or do with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness (Rām. 212, 250 ; H. iii, 1, 2, 9 ; ix, 8 ; x, 1) [cf. **thaph lāyüñᵘ̈,** to strike seizing, to seize hold (of) (Rām. 919 ; H. v, 9) ; **wŏṭh lāyüñᵘ̈,** to strike jumping, to jump, to leap (K. 233, 237, 446, 632)] ; to raise or set up (a cry, rumour, or the like) (cf. **bākh lāyüñᵘ̈,** p. 99*a*, l. 44 ; **bōlas lāyĕna yunᵘ,** p. 105*a*, l. 33 ; **caṭh lāyun,** p. 177*b*, l. 17, **nād l°, nĕdān l°**) (Rām. 248, 390, 491, 650, 1360, 1720 ; Śiv. 781, 1323, 1336, 1370, 1440, 1746 ; K. 291, 443) ; to apply, fix, insert, drive in (YZ. 103, 113 ; Śiv. 1530 ; cf. **būkh l°,** to lower a bucket into a well, p. 100*a*, l. 2) ; (of the rays of the sun, etc.) to dazzle (the eyes) ; to throw to a distance (K.Pr. 263 ; K. 890 ; H. i, 6, 7, 8 ; v, 3, 4, 5) ; to discharge (a gun, or the like) (H. ii, 11 ; viii, 10) [**gūlⁱ lāyüñᵘ̈,** to fire a bullet, to hit with a bullet, to shoot (something or someone) (W. 145)].

(With cognate acc.) **lūrᵘ̈ lāyüñᵘ̈,** to strike a cudgel, to cudgel (with dat. of person) (Gr.M.) ; **makh lāyun,** to strike, or slay, with an axe (dat. of person) (K.Pr. 144) ; **nēza l°,** to strike (with) a spear ; **capāth lāyüñᵘ̈,** to give a slap (K.Pr. 156 ; cf. p. 174*a*, l. 23) (YZ. 362 ; Rām. 248, 376, 411, 502, 529, 872, 920, 982, 1353, 1368, 1399, 1418, 1453 ; Śiv. 1364, 1606 ; K. 600, 1145 ; H. iii, 5, 6) ; **mushᵉ̆th lāyüñᵘ̈,** to strike a blow with the fist ; **nĕkⁱ lāyȧnⁱ,** s.v. **nyokᵘ.**

to offer (a complaint or the like) (Rām. 183, 242, 465, 1536).

**lāyun khyonᵘ लायुन् ख्यंनु । आहननानुभवः** m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten.

**lāyun pyonᵘ लायुन् प्यंनु । आहननानुभवः** m.inf. a beating to fall, a drubbing to be experienced (dat. of patient).

**lŏyun ल्वयुन् । कांस्यमलम्** m. (sg. dat. **lŏyĕnas ल्वयनस्**), the rust or verdigris formed on a bell-metal vessel. Cf. **lŏy 2.**

**lyuñᵘ लिञु । लघुवृत्तविशेषः** m., i.q. **liñᵘ̈ 1,** q.v., p. 528*a*, l. 38.

**lyūṭ** (? spelling) adv. near (El.).

**lyūṭᵘ ल्यूटु ।** **ओषधिविशेषः, पक्षिपोतकः** m. (sg. dat. **līṭis** **लीटिस्** ; abl. **lēṭi लेटि**), a kind of grass (used as a medicine) (Rām. 646); often —°, cf. **batakh-l°**, p. 144*a*, l. 46, **dā̆da-l°**, p. 187*b*, l. 9); the young of a bird, a chick, a chicken (cf. **dŏda-l°**, p. 189*b*, l. 21).

**lyāṭh ल्याठ् ।** **लिङ्गम्** f. *membrum virile* (used in obscene abuse).

**lyoṭhᵘ ल्यंठु ।** **सुगमः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **lĕṭhis ल्यठिस्** ; f. sg. nom. **lĕ̆ṭhᵘ̈ ल्यंठू** ; dat. **lĕchĕ ल्यछ्य**), easy, not difficult (e.g. an instruction, a journey, a course of study, a task, an occupation, and so forth). Cf. **lĕchĕr.**

**lyuthᵘ लियु ।** **अतिश्रमः** m. (sg. dat. **lithis लिथिस्**), hard labour, travail, heavy toil, exhaustion (such as that caused by travelling in stormy weather). **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** **अत्यायास-खेद-परिभवानुभवः** m.inf. the experience of heavy toil, exhaustion, and humiliation to be suffered; to be crushed under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158). **—karun —करुन् ।** **अपमानना** m.inf. to cause such travail, exhaustion, and humiliation; to crush a person under a load of exhaustion and humiliation (Rām. 158).

**lyotsᵘ ल्यंचु ।** **असमर्थः** adj. (m. sg. dat. **lĕtsis ल्यच़िस्** ; f. **lĕ̆tsᵘ̈ ल्यंचू**), weak, feeble, powerless (K.Pr. 36 (pl. dat. **lĕtsĕn,** written *litsan*); YZ. 393). **—longᵘ —लंगु ।** **शैथिल्यवक्रताद्युपेतः** adj. (f. **lĕ̆tsᵘ̈ lünjᵘ̈ ल्यंचू लंजू** or **lĕ̆tsᵘ̈ lünḍᵘ̈ ल्यंचू लंडू**), weak and lame, feeble and crippled or awry. Cf. **longᵘ lyotsᵘ,** p. 526*b*, l. 41.

**lyav,** see **lĕv.**

**lyowᵘ ल्यंवु,** see **lĕvun.**

**lyuwᵘ लिवु,** see **liwun.**

**lŏyuwᵘ ल्वयुवु ।** **कांस्यमयः** adj. (**lŏyivᵘ̈ ल्वयिवू** ), made of bell-metal. See **lŏy 2.**

**layĕwunᵘ लयवुनु ।** **मूल्यागमोचितः** n.ag. (f. **layĕvüñᵘ̈** **लयवंञू** ), worth a good price. Cf. **layun 2.**

**lāyĕwunᵘ लायवुनु ।** **व्याघातकृत्** n.ag. (f. **lāyĕvüñᵘ̈** **लायवञू** ), one who beats; (of a sunbeam or the like) dazzling; (of a child or the like) worrying, troublesome.

**laz लज़् ।** **लज्जा** f. shame (K.Pr. 196; K. 552–3, 575, 813, 1062); bashfulness, modesty. **-lānath -लानथ् ।** **कुमारी** f. (sg. dat. **-lānütsᵘ̈ -लानंचू** ), 'shame and curse,' a daughter (as the cause, from her birth, of shame and expense, as compared with a son).

**lazi-rostᵘ लज़ि-रंस्तु ।** **लज्जाविहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütshᵘ̈** **-रंछू** ), shameless (El. gives *lazarust* as meaning 'tasteless'. This is probably a misprint for **lazata-rostᵘ**; see **lazath**).

**lā̃z लाँज़्** m. a stake (Gr.Gr. 10), see **lānz.**

**laza लज़,** see **laduṇ.**

**lĕ̆zᵘ̈ ल्यंज़ू ,** see **lĕd.**

**lōza लोज़** (= لوز) **।** **भक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of sweetmeat, made of wheat-flour, cooked with spices, sugar, etc. **—karüñᵘ̈ —करंञू ।** **अत्यन्तलाभः** f.inf. to make such a sweetmeat (YZ. 96); met. to make a large collection of property (got as a bargain or the like). **—karānⁱ —करंनि ।** **अतिसंग्रहः** m. pl. inf. to collect a quantity of goods (got as a bargain or on other opportunity).

**lözᵘ̈ लांज़ू ,** see **lād.**

**lüzᵘ̈ लंज़ू ,** see **lad 2** and **ladun.**

**līzᵃmī लीज़्मी ।** **लज्जा** f. shame, remorse. **—diñᵘ̈ —दिञू ।** **लज्जया विनीतीभवनम्** f.inf. to show repentance or remorse for some fault before one's superiors; publicly to ask pardon from one who has been wronged. **—hĕ̆ñᵘ̈ —ह्यंञू ।** **लज्जया पश्चात्तापः** f.inf. to feel remorse, to show remorse in the hope that one will obtain forgiveness. **—karüñᵘ̈ —करंञू ।** **लज्जोद्वहनम्** f.inf. to act under a feeling of remorse.

**lözim** لازم adj. c.g. necessary, requisite, indispensable (Gr.M.); obligatory, incumbent (Gr.M., Śiv. 41); suitable, proper, meet (El., Śiv. 1184).

**lazun लज़ुन् ।** **योग्यता उपयुक्तीभवनम्** conj. 2 (2 p.p. **lazyōv लज़्योव्** or **lazōv लज़ोव्** (Gr.Gr. 216)), to be fit, suitable (K.Pr. 125); to fit to or into. **—pazun —पज़ुन् ।** **अवश्यदातव्यसुदायादिवृत्तिः** m.inf. (of the brothers, etc., of the bride) to give her the customary presents. Cf. **bazun-lazun,** p. 153*b*, l. 27.

**lazyō-motᵘ लज़्यो-मंतु ।** **सुयोगमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **lazyē-mütsᵘ̈ लज़्ये-मंचू** ), suitable, fitted.

**lazarust** (El.), see **lazi-rostᵘ,** s.v. **laz.**

**lazath लज़थ्** لذت **।** **आस्वादः** m. (sg. dat. **lazatas** **लज़तस्**), pleasure, delight, enjoyment; sweetness, deliciousness; taste, flavour, relish, savour. **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु ।** **विशिष्टास्वादोपभोगः** m.inf. to enjoy a flavour or delight (of food, study, converse, etc.). **—yunᵘ —यिनु ।** **आस्वादानुभवः** m.inf. a flavour, etc., to be enjoyed.

**lazathdār लज़थ्दार्** لذتدار **।** **आस्वादविशिष्टः** adj. c.g. (as. subst., f. **lazathdārĕñ लज़थ्दार्यञ्**), sweet, delicious, luscious; pleasant, delightful; savoury, tasty.

**lazōv लज़ोव्,** see **ladun.**

**lazzā लज़्ज़ा** f., i.q. **laz,** q.v. modesty, bashfulness (Śiv. 883, 885, 898, 1057).

## M म् م

**m** **म्** **م**. The eleventh consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet, the twenty-fifth (or, if we count **ts**, **tsh**, and **z**, the twenty-eighth) consonant when written in the Śāradā or Nāgarī character, and thirty-first consonant when written in the Perso-Arabic character. It has the sound of the letter *m* in English. In schools its name is **mōv mö मोव् मा॑**.

**ma 1 म** or **mā मा** (see bel.) । **मा** adv. prohibitive particle, used (Gr.Gr. 255) only with the pres. impve., as in **ma kar,** make thou not, **mā karin,** let him not make, the ben., as in **ma bŏyyĕn,** may it not be! God forbid! (Gr.Gr. 252), or, occasionally with the fut. ind. indicating a wish, as in **mā lagaham** ( = **lagakh** + **m**), mayst thou not find thyself (H. v, 2). As in the last example, **ma** or **mā** is sometimes repeated, under the form of **m,** as a suffix added to the verb; cf. under **mā,** bel. It is not used with the pol. impve., with which **ma-ta** or **ma-tā** is employed; nor is it used with the fut. impve. or past impve., with which **na** is employed, as in **kárⁱzi na,** you must not make, **kárⁱzihē na,** you should not have made (Gr.Gr. 255; Gr.M.; W. 96, 151; YZ. 38; Śiv. 52, 425, 539, etc.; Rām. 24, 27, 29, 33, 46, etc.; K. 65; H. xii, 7).

**ma-bā म-बा,** please do not (Gr.Gr. 256); similarly **ma-sö म-सा॑** and other polite forms of prohibition (Gr.Gr. 256), both used in the same way as **ma** (L.V. 88; Rām. 1342, **ma-sa**).

**ma-ta म-त** or **ma-tā म-ता । मा नाम** adv. prohibitive particle, the same as **ma,** but generally used only with the pol. impve., as in **mata** (or **matā**) **karta,** please do not make (Gr.Gr. 255, 256; L.V. 53, where it has the force of a negative question; YZ. 142, 266; Śiv. 22, 28, 578, 1247, 1737, 1879 ff.; Rām. 1019; K. 34, 364, 378, 580, 906, 1107). Occasionally **ma-ta** is used with the pres. impve., as in Śiv. 525. As in the case of **ma, ma-ta** also may have the polite suffixes **bā, sö,** etc., added without affecting the sense, beyond adding a further tinge of politeness. Thus **mata-bā मत-बा, mata-sö मत-सा॑,** and so on (Gr.Gr. 256); **matō मतो** (Śiv. 553).

**mā मा** or (poet., H. v, 9) **māh माह् । मा नाम** adv. the same as **ma,** ab., q.v. It is also used before or after a verb to indicate a question asked in hesitation (Gr.Gr. 256), as in **karān mā chuh** or **mā chuh karān** or **mā karān chuh,** I wonder if he is making, is he really making? According to El., in this sense it is never the first word in a sentence, but the above is the account given by I.K. VIII, i, 29 (Gr.M.; L.V. 89; Śiv. 23, 335, 575, 593, 795, 807, 1255, 1802, 1897; Rām. 754 ff., etc.; K. 38, 64, 505, 587, 1134, 1157, etc.; H. i, 2; v, 8, 9; vii, 20; viii, 9, 13; x, 5, 12; xii, 23). This word is also used as a negative in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in **hargāh-ay wuchihē . . . mā mārihē,** if he had seen . . . he would not have killed (H. viii, 10); **hargāh-kiy sara karihē . . . mā diyihē hukum,** if he had investigated . . . he would not have given the order (H. viii, 13).

As in the case of the purely prohibitive **ma** or **mā,** this dubitative **mā** may also be repeated, under the form of a verbal suffix, as in **mā lōsĕm** ( = **lōsi** + **m**), I wonder if he is weary (Rām. 234).

**ma 2 म** in **khā-ma-khā,** q.v.

**ma 3 مع,** prep. with, along with, together with (used, esp. by Musalmāns, with borrowed Arabic or Persian words) (W. 90).

**mai مي,** see **may.**

**máo** (El.), see **māv.**

**mau मौ** or **mō मो,** adv. (prohibition particle, i.q. **ma,** q.v., but more respectful) (L.V. 30, 36, 72; Śiv. 274, 1003, 1324, 1635, 1671, 1702, 1815; Rām. 727, 816, 1041, etc.). **na mō,** i.q. **mō** (Rām. 1231). Cf. **mav, mōv.**

**mĕ म्य,** see **bŏh.**

**mō 1 मो مو** m. hair; a single hair (Rām. 873); cf. **mōy. mō-kalam مو قلم** m. a paint brush (Gr.M.). **mō-yĕ-wāl मो॑-य-वाल्** m. hair, a head of hair (Rām. 1350, 1415); a single hair (Rām. 735).

**mō 2 मो,** see **mau.**

**mubārakh मुबारख्** or **mŏbārakh म्बारख् مبارک** interj. welcome! (El., YZ. 463, Śiv. 1720).

—**karun** —**करुन्** m.inf. or (Rām. 751) **manzil-mubārakh karun मज़िल्-मुबारख् करुन्** m.inf. to congratulate, to welcome (El.; H. x, 8).

**macĕ मच्य**, see **müṭ$^{ü}$**.

**mĕcĕ म्यच्य**, see **mĕṭ$^{ü}$**.

**mŏcĕ म्वच्य**, see **mọ̆ṭ$^{u}$**.

**muc$^{ü}$ मुचू**, see **muk$^{u}$**.

**machĕ मछ्य**, see **mȧch$^{i}$**, **mashun**, and **moṭh$^{u}$ 2** and **3.**

**mȧch$^{i}$ मंछि । मक्षिका, आदर्शादिकलङ्कः** f. a fly (K.Pr. 128, *machh*; 23, 163), a bee (El. *mach* m. and *machh* f.; Gr.M.); a spot, or other damage (e.g. a particle removed from the reflecting surface) on a mirror or similar polished surface; a dark spot on a fair surface, such as a *ṭīkā*, a beauty-spot, a black pimple, or the like. —**aʦüñ$^{ü}$** —**अच़ंञू । मनोमालिन्योत्पत्तिः, आदर्शादिमालिन्योत्पत्तिः** f.inf. a fly to enter; a spot (as above) to occur on a mirror, etc.; 'a fly to occur in the ointment,' suspicion or estrangement to occur in the mind of one of two friends (or master and servant, or similar close relations). —**bĕhüñ$^{ü}$** —**ब्यहंञू । मालिन्यचिह्नसमावेशः** f.inf. a fly to sit down; a spot of dirt to occur (e.g. on a lamp, a mirror, a metal ornament or vessel, etc.). —**lagüñ$^{ü}$** —**लगंञू । विकारोद्भवः** f.inf. a fly to infect, i.e. food or the like to become corrupt and develop maggots. —**ʦ$^{a}$hüñ$^{ü}$** —**च़्हंञू । अतिक्षुद्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to suck a bee (as if a person, in the presence of much honey, instead of taking any or even touching it, took to sucking a bee); hence, of a wealthy person, to live in a penurious or mean way. —**ʦ$^{a}$hawun$^{u}$** —**च़्हवुनु । अतिक्षुद्रः** n.ag. (f. —**ʦ$^{a}$havüñ$^{ü}$** —**च़्हवंञू**), one who sucks a bee, as ab. —**ʦaṭüñ$^{ü}$** —**च़टंञू । असंभवे भावनप्रवृत्तिः** f.inf. to cut a fly; met. conceitedly to attempt as possible an impossible task. —**wŏthüñ$^{ü}$** —**व्वथंञू । विकारकीटोद्भवः** f.inf. a fly to arise, i.q. **mȧch$^{i}$ lagüñ$^{ü}$**, ab.

**machĕ-gü̃ मछ्य-गूँ । अतिमन्दध्वनिः** m. a fly's buzz; a hum, any such soft sound. **-goḍ$^{u}$ -गंडु** m. a swarm of flies (Gr.M.). **-khāv -खाव् । कीटविशेषः** m. a fly-eater, N. of a certain winged insect that eats flies. **-ṭĕcĕ -ट्यच्य । तिलकसमूहः** f.pl. a group of pimples, acne, blackheads, or the like (Gr.Gr. 134). **-ṭĕcĕl -ट्यच्यल् । तिलकाङ्कितः** adj. c.g. pimply, marked with blackheads or acne (Gr.Gr. 134). **-wugra -वुग्र । कदन्नम्** m. unwholesome cooked rice (mixed with dirt, etc., as if mixed with flies). **-wahārun -वहारुन् । मक्षिकानिवारणोपकरणम्** m. any instrument for driving away flies (such as a fan, flapper, etc.). —**wahārañĕ** —**वहारञ । मक्षिकानिवारणम्** f. pl. inf. to drive away flies (e.g. by a fan, flapper, or the like). —**wāmañĕ** —**वामञ । मक्षिकानिवारणकर्म** f. pl. inf., id.

**mãch मॉँछ्** or **mõch मॉँछ् । मधु (माक्षिकम्)** m. (sg. dat. **mãchas मॉँछस्** or **mõchas मॉँछस्**), honey (El.; Gr.Gr. 10; Gr.M.; L. 461; K.Pr. 150, 155).

**mãch-goḍ$^{u}$ मॉँछ्-गंडु । मधुनिकायः** m. a bee's nest (in a tree-hollow, etc.), a beehive; a honeycomb. **-gan -गन् । मधुनिकायः(कोषः)** m. a beehive (L. 460); a honeycomb (Gr.M.). **-phar** m. honey in the comb (El.). **-tabukh -तबुख्** or **mõch-tabakh मॉँछ्-तबख् । मधुपात्रविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-tabakhas -तबखस्**), a kind of large covered jar for holding honey (used esp. in sending presents of honey). **-t$^{a}$l$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -त्लंरू** or **mõch-t$^{a}$l$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मॉँछ्-त्लंरू । मधुमक्षिका** f. a honey-bee (El. *-tular*, m., *-tilar* and *-tulir*, f.; L. 458, 461, *mánch tilr*; H. ix, 1, 3–6).

**mõch-kash$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मॉँछ्-कशंरू । माक्षिकमलम्** f. the sediment left after straining honey, the refuse beeswax.

**mēchĕ मेछ्य**, see **myūṭh$^{u}$ 2.**

**mŏcha म्वछ**, **mŏchĕ म्वछ्य**, see **mŏṭh$^{ü}$**.

**mọch$^{u}$ म्वंछु** or **moch$^{u}$ मंछु** or **much$^{u}$ 1 मुछु । स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः** m. a goldsmith's forming mould, on which he hammers sheet gold or other metal in order to give it any required pattern or form.

**mõch मॉँछ्**, see **mãch.**

**mucha मुछ** or **much$^{u}$ 2 मुछु** (for **1**, see **mọch$^{u}$**) **। असंबद्धः** adj. c.g. or m. (f. **much$^{ü}$ मुछू**), come loose, come apart, separated (e.g. a door come apart from its post, and so on of two or more things usually forming one whole).

**machĕl मछ्यल् । मक्षिकापूर्णः** adj. c.g. full of flies. Cf. **machyul$^{u}$.**

**machil$^{ü}$ मछिलू**, see **machyul$^{u}$.**

**mŏchal म्वछल् । दृढमुष्टिः** adj. c.g. fisted, having a fist; (of a weapon) continually, or firmly, held in the hand; close-fisted (of a rich man), niggardly. —**kākaz** —**काकज़् । लिपि-(कागल-)पत्रविशेषः** m. a kind of stiff smooth paper (it is ten times the width of a fist long and nine times the width of a fist wide).

**machĕ-maʦĕ मछ्य-मच़्य**, see **mashun.**

**muchun मुछुन् । व्रतपारणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **much$^{u}$ 3 मुछु**), to complete a vow, to conclude a fast, to eat after a fast.

**machĕr मछ्यर् । अल्पमूल्यादिता** m. cheapness, small value (of anything), worthlessness. —**gaʦhun** —**गछुन् । अनादरणीयतापत्तिः** m.inf. to become of small value, to become worthless.

**mãchar मॉँछर्**, **mãchor$^{u}$ मॉँछरु**, or **mãchur$^{u}$ मॉँछुरु । पिच्छलत्वम्** m. slipperiness, greasiness (e.g. that caused by contact with greasy or sticky fingers). —**yun**$^{u}$ —यिनु । पिच्छलत्वोत्पत्तिः m.inf. greasiness to arise (of some liquid putrifying and becoming slimy).

**maichĕr मैँछ्यर्** । **मन्दता** m. slowness, inactivity, dullness, laziness (Gr.Gr. 140). Cf. **mõṭh.**

**mēchĕr मेछ्यर्** । **माधुर्यम्** m. sweetness (of food, speech, voice, lit. or fig. ; cf. **atha-°**, p. 59*b*, l. 40) ; taste (El.). Cf. **myūṭh**$^{u}$ **2.**

**machyul**$^{u}$ **मछिलु** । **मालिन्यचिह्नव्याप्तः** adj. (f. **machil**$^{ü}$ **मछिलू**), covered with dirty spots (of some bright polished surface). Cf. **machĕl.**

**machyōv मछ्योव्**, see **mashun.**

**mácⁱla मचिल** । **अकिञ्चनता** m. poverty, beggary, destitution. —**lāgun** —लागुन् । **दारिद्र्यनिरूपणम्** m.inf. to pretend poverty, (of a well-to-do person) to assume the garb, attitude, and general appearance of poverty.

**macāma मचाम** । **भक्तविशेषः** m. a certain dish made of boiled rice, colouring matter, clarified butter, sugar, saffron, raisins, and spices (El. ; H. ii, 3). According to K.Pr. 74 it is a 'company dish'. **-phol**$^{u}$ **-फंलु** । **भक्तविशेषसमूहः** m. a pile of such rice ; a single grain of such.

**macöm**$^{i}$ **मचामि** । **भक्तविशेषविक्रयी** m. a seller of **macāma** (q.v.).

**mican,** see **mĕṭ**$^{ü}$**.**

**mŏcĕr म्वच्यर्** । **स्थौल्यम्** m. thickness, stoutness, plumpness (Gr.Gr. 29, 30, 140 ; Śiv. 766 ; Rām. 630). Cf. **mọṭ**$^{u}$**.**

**macyul**$^{u}$ **मचिलु** । **स्कन्धमध्यभागः** m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders ; cf. **moṭ**$^{u}$. —**dagun** —दगुन् । **नग्नस्कन्धान्तराहननम्** m.inf. to pound a person (with fist or club) on the naked back between the shoulders.

**macil**$^{i}$**-ʦünḍ**$^{ü}$ **मचिलि-च़ंडू** । **नग्नस्कन्धाहननम्** f. a slap on the naked back between the shoulders (usually of a child).

**mad मद्** । **मदः** m. intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety ; madness, insanity ; ardent passion, lasciviousness ; rut-ichor, the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; arrogance, conceit (L.V. 43 ; K.Pr. 228 ; Śiv. 755, 1417, 1479, 1562, 1758 ; K. 534, 600, 829, 1052 ; H. vii, 15) ; fury (K. 350) ; met. intoxicating liquor, wine (L.V. 81). **-host**$^{u}$ **-हंस्तु** । **मदहस्ती** m. an elephant in rut (Śiv. 353, 1562 ; Rām. 599 ; K. 431, 913, 948). —**khasun** —खसुन् । **गर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. pride, conceit to arise. —**phũkun** —फूँकुन् । **अतिगर्वाविष्कारः** m.inf. to display pride or arrogance. **-zal -ज़ल्** । **हस्तिमदः** m. the ichor which exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut.

**mada-pān मद-पान्** m. wine, made out of pears, apples, mulberries, or grapes (El.). **-rost**$^{u}$ **-रंस्तु** । **गर्वहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh**$^{ü}$ **-रंछू**), free from pride or arrogance ; free, or freed, from intoxication, sober, sobered. —**wālun** —वालुन् । **मदोत्तारणम्** m.inf. to bring down from pride, to bring down a person's pride (Śiv. 857). —**wasun** —वसुन् । **मदशान्तिः** m.inf. to descend from pride, a person's pride to be brought down. **-vĕsar -व्यसर्** । **मोहः, मदेनाङ्गशैथिल्यम्** f. weakness from intoxication, the wrecking of the constitution and clouding of the intellect due to the habitual consumption of intoxicating drugs ; the relaxation or looseness of the limbs due to drunkenness or the like. **-vĕsor**$^{u}$ **-व्यसंरु** । **मदेनोद्भूतविस्मृतिकः** adj. (f. **-vĕsür**$^{ü}$ **-व्यसंरू**), one whose intellect is clouded by the habitual use of intoxicating drugs. **-woth**$^{u}$ **-वंथु** । **शान्तमदः** adj. (f. **-wüʦh**$^{ü}$ **-वंछू**), one whose pride has descended, one who is no longer proud.

**mā̃ḍ मॉड्** । **मिश्रीकरणम्** f. mixing (Gr.Gr. 126), esp. mixing up or kneading (by rubbing with the palms of the hands) of flour or other food with water, buttermilk, etc. (Gr.Gr. 10) ; cf. **mā̃ḍay** and **namda-mõḍ.** —**dĩn**$^{ü}$ —दिञू । **मिश्रीकरणम्** f.inf. to mix food, as ab.

**mā̃ḍi on**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **मॉडि अंनु-मंतु** । **आयत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. —**ün̄**$^{ü}$**-müʦ**$^{ü}$ —अंञू-मंचू ), mixed, kneaded, as ab. ; made obedient, brought under influence ; (of a difficulty) conquered by constant practice. —**anun** —अनुन् । **वशीकरणम्** m.inf. to bring into mixing, to mix or knead flour, etc., as ab. ; to make (a person) obedient to oneself, to bring under one's influence, make docile ; to conquer a difficulty by constant practice. —**aʦun** —अचुन् । **योगाप्तिः** m.inf. to enter kneading (of flour, etc.) to become mixed, kneaded, etc. ; to join and be associated in the practices of any community, to adopt a course of behaviour, to become a communicant. —**ʦāmot**$^{u}$ —च़ामंतु । **योगमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **ʦāmüʦ**$^{ü}$ **च़ामंचू** ), kneaded, mixed, as ab. ; entered into intimate communion, one who has adopted the practices of another. —**yun**$^{u}$ —यिनु । **आयत्तीभवनम्, सम्यक्संसृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become kneaded, as ab. ; to come under anyone's influence, become obedient ; (of a difficulty) to be conquered by practice.

**māda 1 माद** ماده. । **स्त्रीलिङ्गविशिष्टः** adj. and subst. f. female (W. 17) (cf. **nar māda,** s.v. **nar 2**) ; a female (Gr.M.).

**māda 2 माद** معده. m. the belly, the stomach. **dar-māda lagun** m.inf. to find oneself in the stomach, to be in doubt, to be in incertitude (Rām. 1670).

**māda 3 माद्** । **अशोभनः** adj. c.g. bad, not good ; bad, corrupted.

**mād**$^{i}$ **मंदि** adj. c.g. mad-drunk, furious (K. 373).

**madu (madhu) मदु (मधु)** m. in Hindū legend, N. of a demon. He and Kaiṭabha were believed to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu (Viṣṇu) while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahmā, Vishnu slew them (Śiv. 1321). **-sūdan -सूदन्** m. the slayer of Madhu, a N. of Vishnu (Śiv. 1417).

**mīd मीद्** । **ओषधिमूलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. (?) **mīz**$^{u}$ **मीज़ू**), a certain medicinal root; pounded and mixed with butter it is used as an ointment for surface swellings. If this is the same as the Sanskrit *mēdā*, the form of the dat. is doubtful. **mida-sat** (El.) *Cuscuta reflexa.*

**mod** (for **mūd**$^{u}$ **मूड़ु**), see **marun.**

**mōd मोद्** । **आदरः** m. delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; (in Kāshmīrī) respect, reverence, honour, dignity, character (Gr.Gr. 137, K.Pr. 262).

**mōda-baröy**$^{i}$ **मोद्-वरांयि** । **आदराचरणम्** f. the showing of reverence. **-rost**$^{u}$ **-रंस्तु** । **आदरहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh**$^{ü}$ **-रंछू**), wanting in respect, discourteous ; (of an action) rude, causing disrespect, indicating disrespect. **—wālun —वालुन्** । **अनादरविधानम्** m.inf. to bring down from respect, to lower a person in public estimation, to disgrace him, to humiliate (Śiv. 69). **-wālay -वालय्** । **अपमाननम्** f. the action of subjecting another to disrespect, humiliation. **—wasun —वसुन्** । **अनादराधिगमः** m.inf. to descend from respect, to lose one's reputation, be dishonoured. **-woth**$^{u}$ **-वथु** । **आपन्नानादरः** adj. (f. **-wüʦh**$^{ü}$ **-वंछू**), dishonoured, disgraced. **-vĕʦar -व्यच़र्** । **समादरयोग्यता** m. worthiness of honour, high respectability. **-vyot**$^{u}$ **-व्यंतु** । **आदरयोग्यः** adj. (f. **-vĕʦ**$^{ü}$ **-व्यंच़ू**), full of honour, much respected (Gr.Gr. 137) ; (an action) indicating great respect.

**mŏdā म्वदा** (= مدعا) f. meaning, object (H. vi, 7). Cf. **mudā 2.**

**moḍ**$^{u}$ **मंडु**, see **mor**$^{u}$ **1.**

**muḍa मुड** । **मूर्खः** adj. c.g. a fool, a blockhead, dunce, an ignorant, illiterate fellow ; slow of understanding (El. *muḍah*) (Gr.M ; K.Pr. 190, 216) ; cf. **mūḍ. -cŏbur -च्वबुर्** । **स्थूलमूढः** m. a stout, healthy, or fat blockhead (esp. in a family, the members of which are expected to be educated).

**mudā 1 मुदा** m. joy, gladness, happiness (YZ. 101, 191, 246, 259). (This word is masculine in all the above passages. In Sanskrit it is fem.)

**mudā 2 मुदा** مدعا m. a desire, wish (Rām. 1153, 1565). Cf. **mŏdā.**

**mudā 3 मुदा** adv. at last, finally (Rām. 788, 833, 843, 970) ; in short, to sum up, to make a long story short (Rām. 70, 1044, 1159).

**mūḍ मूड** । **मूढः** m. foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant (L.V. 66, K.Pr. 146). Cf. **muḍa.**

**mūd**$^{i}$ **मूदि** । **मृतः** m.sg. or pl. dead, deceased (before the present time). **-māy -माय्** । **मृतवन् मौनवृत्तिः** f. silence (of a person) like that of a corpse, deadly taciturn.

**mūd**$^{u}$ **मूदु**, p.p. of **marun,** q.v. used as adj. (f. **mŏyĕ म्वय**), dead (Gr.Gr. 19, K.Pr. 146).

**madad मदद्** مدد m. (for gender, see W. 18), assistance, help (Gr.M.).

**muaddab** مؤدب adj. c.g. well-behaved, courteous, respectful (Gr.M.).

**muddaādār** (= مدعادار) m. the defendant in a lawsuit (K.Pr. 54). Cf. **mudāla** and **mudoy**$^{u}$.

**muḍagī मुडगी** । **मूर्खवृत्तिः** f. the condition of an illiterate blockhead, stupidity, ignorance (Gr.M.).

**mūḍagī मूडगी** । **मूढवृत्तिः** f. stupidity, folly.

**madhā** (K.Pr. 49), i.q. **mad,** q.v. Cf. **ḍarhā** (q.v.) for **ḍar.**

**mādal मादल्** । **लतौषधिविशेषः (वन्यतुलसी)** f. a certain medicinal plant, wild basil (Śiv. 187–8, 1401). **mādåli-pōsh मादंलि-पोश्** । **वन्यतुलसीपत्रपुष्पम्** m. its leaf and its flower ; a bundle of its leaves.

**mudāla मुदाल** (= مدعاعليه) m. the defendant (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudoy**$^{u}$.

**madam मदम्** । **वाद्यविशेषः** m. a certain musical instrument (said to give forth the fifth note on the scale, called *madhyama* in Sanskrit, and to sound like the cry of a heron. It is described as a large jar with long strings across it).

**madåm**$^{i}$ **मदंमि** । **मध्यमवाद्यवादनशिल्पी** m. a player on the **madam,** q.v.

**mudām** مدام adj. c.g. perpetual, lasting, eternal ; (of a lover) constant (YZ. 228).

**mūd**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **मूदु-मंतु**, see **marun.**

**madun मदुन्** । **कान्तः(कामुकः)** m. (the f. is **madüñ**$^{ü}$ **मदंञू**, q.v.) (sg. dat. **madanas मदनस्**, voc. **madanō मदनो**), N. of the Hindū god of love, Cupid ; hence, a handsome person, a lover, a gallant, an adored one (K.Pr. 12, 237 ; Rām. 1143, 1490) ; semen virile (K.Pr. 186) ; —° an actor or other person taking the part of handsome gallant character. Cf. **kala-push**$^{u}$**-madun** (p. 435*a*, l. 36) and **mahārāza-madun** (p. 556*b*, l. 39).

**mā̃ḍun मॉँडुन् । मिश्रीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mỗḍ$^{u}$ मॉँडु** ; f. **mō̃ḍ$^{ü}$ मॉँडू**, dat. **mā̃jĕ मॉँज्य**), to knead flour, etc., and water, etc., to mix ; cf. **manḍun.** **mỗḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मॉँडु-मंतु । मिश्रितः** perf. part. (f. **mō̃ḍ$^{ü}$-müṭs$^{ü}$ मॉँडू-मंचू**, dat. **mā̃jĕ-maṭsĕ मॉँज्य-मच्य**), kneaded.

**mödān मांदान्** or **maidān میدان** m. a plain, field, lawn (Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 54, 57, 205 ; YZ. 95, 178 ; Śiv. 1064, 1155, 1634, 1733 ; H. iii, 1 ; viii, 9 ; x, 1, 5 ; xi, 3 ; xii, 20) ; a field of battle (Rām. 915, 1378) ; open ground, country (as opposed to town) (YZ. 40). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । आक्रमणावसरदानम्** m.inf. to give room (to), give a wide berth (to) ; to make room (for) ; to give an opportunity for, or lay oneself open to, an attack. **—hāwun —हावुन् । बलादाक्रम्य पराजयनम्** m.inf. to show an open space, i.e. to attack and utterly conquer.

**mödön$^{i}$ मांदांनि** (= میدانی) **। समस्थलभवः** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, an open plain ; (of a plant) growing in a plain ; (of a horse or the like) grazing on a plain ; (of a road) approachable by, or running over, a plain.

**mūḍun मूडुन्**, i.q. **mūrun,** q.v.

**madānd मदान्द् । मदमत्तः** adj. c.g. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; blinded by passion or pride, arrogant.

**madanwār मदन्वार् । मनोहारिणी** f. (of a woman) charming, lovely, heart-stealing ; (m.) a lover (El.).

**mā̃ḍanāwun मॉँडनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mā̃ḍanôw$^{u}$ मॉँडनोवु**), to cause to knead, esp. with the feet. This word is applied to the kneading of large quantities of dough, and to the washing of thick coarse woollen cloth (El. *manḍanáwun* ; K.Pr. 85, *mándanáwun*).

**madün̄$^{ü}$ मदंजू । रूपादिविशिष्टा** f. (the word is the f. of **madun मदुन्**, q.v.), a she-Cupid, a charming, lovely woman.

**mādri माद्रि** in the following :—**mādri-zāl माद्रि-ज़ाल् । कार्पासजालम्** f. (sg. dat. **-zöj$^{ü}$ -ज़ांजू**, Gr.Gr. 69), a kind of net-like cloth woven from fine cotton thread.

**madar मदर्** or **madir मदिर्** adj. c.g. proud (El.).

**mādar मादर् مادر** f. a mother. **mādar-zāda मादर्-ज़ाद** (= زاد ; مادر) m. born of the same mother, a uterine brother (Rām. 1427).

**madāra मदार** (= مدارات or مدارا) m. gentleness ; soothing (Rām. 1731) ; civility, politeness, coaxing (Rām. 1676) ; humility ; (as adj. c.g.) encouraged, comforted (El. *madárá*). **—karun —करुन् । सान्त्वनम्** m.inf. to console, soothe ; to ask politely, make a polite request (to) (Rām. 780).

**madör$^{i}$ मदांरि مداری । धृष्टस्वभावः** m. a follower of the celebrated Muslim saint Shāh Madār, whose tomb is at Cawnpore in India ; a swaggering bully who terrorizes his neighbours.

**mádúr** (El.), see **mŏdur$^{u}$.**

**mŏdur$^{u}$ म्वदुरु । मधुरः** adj. (f. **mŏd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ म्वदूरू**), sweet, honied (in taste) (W. 112, 131 ; K.Pr. 18, 30, 146 ; K. 979 ; H. vii, 31) ; pleasing, charming, agreeable (K. 62, 400 ; H. ix, 7) ; melodious (K. 970). (El. spells this word *mádúr*, *mŏdur*, *mŏḍur*, and *mudur*.)

El. gives several varieties of fruit used with this word. In his spellings they are *modari-tséra*, a kind of apricot ; *mŏdir ṭánj*, a kind of pear (so W. 116) ; *mŏḍur bádám*, a kind of almond ; *moḍur bamtsúnṭ*, a sweet quince ; *mŏdur dán* (= *dön$^{ü}$*), a kind of pomegranate ; *moḍur tsúnṭ*, a small sweet kind of apple ; cf. W. 116. **—kand-hyuh$^{u}$ —कंद्-हिहु । फाणितसमास्वादः** adj. (f. **mŏd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ kand-hish$^{ü}$ म्वदूरू कंद्-हिशू**), sweet as sugar (lit. and met.). **—mō̃ch-hyuh$^{u}$ —मॉँछ्-हिहु । चौद्रतुल्यास्वादः** adj. (f. **mŏd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ mō̃ch-hish$^{ü}$ म्वदूरू मॉँछ्-हिशू**), sweet as honey.

**mŏd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ bēr म्वंदूरू बेर् । माधुर्योपभोगाश्रयः** f. a sweet hedge, a sweet receptacle, (a person, work, or place) in whom or which sweetness (lit. or met.) is experienced. **—zĕv —ज़्यव्** f. a sweet tongue, an eloquent tongue ; as adj., c.g. eloquent (El. *moḍir zeo*).

**mödrī मांद्री** f. N. of the second wife of Pāṇḍu, and mother of Nakula and Sahadēva, in Sanskrit *Mādrī* (K. 538).

**mudra मुद्र** f. (sg. dat. **mudri मुद्रि**), any particular position or intertwinings of the fingers (in Sanskrit, *mudrā*), commonly practised in Hindū religious worship. Such have an occult meaning, and are believed to have magical efficacy (L.V. 2).

**mudār मुदार्** or **mudawār मुदवार् । सदनपटलमध्यभागः** m. the middle of the upper part of the roof of a house, a roof-ridge ; meton. a ridge-pole.

**mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$run म्वंद्रुन् । मधुरीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$ryōv म्वंद्र्योव्**), to be, or become, sweet (of food, nature, voice, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7). **mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$ryō-mot$^{u}$ म्वंद्र्यो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$ryē-müṭs$^{ü}$ म्वंद्र्ये-मंचू**), become sweet, sweetened (in all senses).

**mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$rĕr म्वंद्र्यर्** or **mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$rēr म्वंद्रेर् । माधुर्यम्** m. sweetness (W. 112, L. 464, Śiv. 499) ; something sweet (e.g. sugar).

**madrasa मद्रस مدرسه** m. a school, college, academy (Gr.M.).

**mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$rāwun म्वंद्रावुन् । मधुरीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mọ̆ḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ म्वंद्रोवु**), to make sweet, to sweeten.

**mads-náṭa** (El.), see **māz-nāṭh,** s.v. **māz.**

**midasat,** see **mīd.**

**madath मद्थ्** (sg. dat. **madatas मदतस्**), i.q. **madad,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

**mudath मुद्थ्** (= مدت) m. length of time, space of time, interval of time; a long time or season; antiquity. **mudatuk$^{u}$ मुदतुकु । अतिचिरकालिकः** adj. (f. **mudatüc$^{ü}$ मुदतंचू**), of long standing, old, ancient.

**mūḍuth मूडुथ् । मौढ्यम्** m. (sg. dat. **mūḍatas मूडतस्**), ignorance, stupidity, folly.

**mādav माद(ध)व्** m. N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), Mādhava (Śiv. 1322, 1334, 1417; Rām. 3).

**mudav मुदव् । पृष्ठाघातः** m. a gall, or sore (on the shoulder or back of a horse). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । पृष्ठाघातव्रणोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. a gall to arise.

**mudawas mách$^{i}$ मुदवस् मंछि । आसत्या अनुवृत्तिः** f. a fly on a horse's sore (which comes back again and again); met. following a person continually, clinging to, dogging.

**madav-dār मुदव्-दार् । पृष्ठाघातविकारयुतः** adj. c.g. (of a horse) galled.

**mudawār मुद्वार्,** see **mudār.**

**mady (madhy) मद्य् (मध्य्)** m. the middle in **ādy mady and,** beginning, middle, and end (quoted from Sanskrit) (Śiv. 1767).

**mā̃ḍay मँाडय् । मिश्रीकरणम्** f., i.q. **mā̃ḍ,** q.v.

**muday मुदय् । दृष्टिपातः** f. a fixed look, a stare. **—ganḍüñ$^{ü}$ —गंडंञू । आसत्या दृष्टिन्यासः** f.inf. to fix a stare, to stare.

**mudáy$^{i}$ mudáy$^{i}$ karüñ$^{ü}$ मुदंयि मुदंयि करंञू । आक्षिप्तप्रत्याक्षेपः** f.inf. to answer an accusation or a calumny face to face.

**mudoy$^{u}$ मुदंयु** (= مدعی) m. a claimant, suitor; the plaintiff (in a lawsuit) (Gr.M.). Cf. **muddaādār** and **mudāla.**

**mūḍyō-mot$^{u}$ मूड्यो-मंतु । मूढीभूतः** adj. (f. **mūḍyē-müts$^{ü}$ मूड्ये-मंचू**), become confounded, confused, become dull, stupid. This word has the form of a perfect participle, but no other form of such a verb as **mūḍun** has been noted.

**madyān मद्यान् । मध्याह्नकालः** m. mid-day.

**möd$^{i}$yān मांदियान्** مادیان **। अश्वा** f. a mare.

**muāf** معاف, see **māph.**

**muöfī** معافی, see **möphī.**

**möfil मांफिल्** (= محفل) f. a place of assembly; an assembly, a company of people, congregation (Gr.M.).

**muft मुफ्त्** مفت adv. gratis, gratuitously (El., K.Pr. 203); cf. **mupht. māl-ĕ-muft,** property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

**mag 1 मग् । नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. N. of the tenth lunar asterism, or lunar mansion, called *Maghā* in Sanskrit. It contains five stars,—*a* Regulus, $\gamma$, $\zeta$, $\eta$, and $\nu$ Leonis (Śiv. 1861).

**maga-māwas मग-मावस् । तिथिविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-māwaṣi -मावंसि**), the lunar day which falls on the new moon of the Hindū month of **Bād$^{a}$rapĕth** (in Sanskrit, *Bhādrapada*) (August–September). It is believed that according as rain falls or does not fall on this day, so the prospects of the crops are good or bad (cf. our St. Swithin's day on July 15).

**mag 2 मग्** (or **मघ्**) m. N. of a certain country, i.q. **magad,** q.v. **maga-dīsh,** the land of Magad (K. 1004).

**mag 3 मग् । पाश्चात्यकाकपक्षः** f. a row of short curls at the back of the head extending from ear to ear. **—thavüñ$^{ü}$ —थवंञू । पाश्चात्यकाकपक्षधारणम्** f.inf. to wear such curls.

**maga मग । पिप्पली** f. long pepper (*Piper longum*).

**māg माग् । माघः** m. N. of the tenth month of the Hindū luni-solar year (in Sanskrit, *Māgha*) (January–February) (Gr.Gr. 51; W. 107, *māgh*; K.Pr. 60, 128, 147, 171; Śiv. 590, 1162, 1351). **—darun —दरुन् । माघमासव्रतचर्या** m.inf. to keep a fast throughout the month of Māg (eating only at night),—a Hindū religious ceremony. **-mās -मास् । माघमासः** m. the month of Māg (the term used in phrases referring to religious rites).

**māga-bata माग-बत । काकबलिदानविशेषः** m. cooked rice in Māg, the N. of an offering (*bali*) of cooked rice scattered on house-roofs and elsewhere for the crows. **-noṭ$^{u}$ darun -नंटु दरुन् । व्रतचर्याविशेषः** m.inf. to keep the fast of the Māg water-jar,—a particular vow or fast kept in ancient times by Hindūs. The procedure was as follows:—For the first three days of the month of Māg the celebrant eats only in the evening; he then fasts for a whole day; then for three days eats only in the morning; then fasts for two days; then for three days he eats only at night; then fasts for two days; then again three days night-eating; and so on to the end of the month. Every day, for two *praharas* (i.e. six hours), he stands in a frozen stream in water reaching up to his navel, and lets ice-cold water trickle on to his head from a jar in the bottom of which a hole has been pierced. **-tū̆r$^{ü}$ -तूरू । माघशीतम्** f. the cold of the month of Māg, winter cold.

**māguk$^{u}$ मागुकु । माघसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **māgüc$^{ü}$ मागंचू**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg.

**mēg 1 मेग् । अन्त्यजविशेषः** m. (f. **mēgiñ$^{ü}$ मेगिञ़ू**, q.v.), N. of a certain untouchable caste, the Mēgh or Mēg of the Panjāb hill-country. **mēga-bāy मेग-बाय् । मेघस्त्री** f. the wife of a Mēg.

**mīg मीग्** or (sometimes written **mēg 2 मेग्**) । **मेघः** m. cloud (Śiv. 268, 575, 1557 ; K. 56).

**mīga-zā̃ḍ मीग-ज़ाँड् । अभ्रमालिन्यम्** f. a heavy mass of dark clouds (such as causes darkness). **-zāl -ज़ाल् । कादम्बिनी** m. a long line of clouds.

**mŏga म्वग** m. in **mŏga dyun$^{u}$ म्वग दिनु** m.inf. to give a child the breast, to suckle (K. 159).

**mög$^{i}$ मांगि** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v., as adv., in the month of Māg (i.e. in the cold season) (Rām. 172). **—dā̃nĕ —दाञ । माघे संग्राह्यधान्यम्** m. paddy collected in the month of Māg for a year's use.

**magad मगद्(घ)** m. N. of a certain kingdom, equivalent to the country round the modern districts of Paṭnā and Gayā. In Sanskrit, *Magadha* (K. 550). Cf. **mag 2.**

**magdūr मग्दूर्** (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (see **hatul magdūr**) (Rām. 1531).

**magal 1 मगल्** or **magāl मगाल्** a jingling repetition of **agal,** q.v. in **agal-magal** (p. 16*b*, l. 10) or **agāl-magāl** (id., l. 16).

**magal 2 मगल् । काकपक्षयुतः** m. a man who wears his hair in short curls at the back of the head. Cf. **mag 3.**

**mŏgul म्वगुल्** مغل or **mŏgul$^{u}$ म्वगुलु । बलात्कारणशीलः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏgalas म्वगलस्**), a Mogul; (in Kāshmīrī) one who is cruel, terrible (K.Pr. 146) (cf. **phanāyi-m°**, s.v. **phanöy$^{i}$**). **mŏgal-byôl$^{u}$ म्वगल्-ब्योलु । धान्यविशेषः** m. N. of a kind of paddy with a hard fat grain. **-cāh$^{i}$ -चाहि** f. a certain way of making tea (see **cāh$^{i}$**) (K.Pr. 39), i.q. **mŏgȧl$^{i}$ cāhy,** q.v.

**mŏgȧl$^{i}$ म्वगंलि** (= مغلي) adj. c.g. of or relating to a Mogul. **—cāhy —चाह्य्** or **—cāh$^{i}$ —चाहि** or **—cāy —चाय् । पानविशेषः** f. a kind of tea (the drink). According to El. (s.v. *chāi*) it is prepared as follows:—For every *tōlā* (half-ounce) of tea five cups of water are poured upon it in the **bahugun** or teapot. It is then boiled for half an hour, when more cold water is added, along with condiments and sugar, after which it is boiled for half an hour more ; milk is then added. It is now ready for drinking. The colour is reddish.

**mag$^{a}$n मग्न्** or **magan मगन् । आसक्तः** adj. c.g. intent (on), devoted or addicted (to) ; cf. **nĕṇd$^{a}$ri-m°**, s.v. **nĕṇd$^{a}$r. —gatshun —गछुन् । अत्यासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become intent (on), addicted or devoted (to) (e.g. to a business, to grief, illusion, wrath, joy, and so on) ; to become inattentive, heedless, forgetful (*quasi*, having the mind intent on something else) (Rām. 9).

**māgun मागुन्** or **mā̃gun 1 माँगुन् । शैलूषनायकः** m. the leader of a company of actors, a stage-manager.

**māgun$^{u}$ मागुनु । माघ्यः** adj. (**māgüñ$^{ü}$ मागंञू**), of, or belonging to, the month of Māg, q.v.

**mā̃gun 1 माँगुन्**, see **māgun.**

**mā̃gun 2 माँगुन् । गूढाशयः** adj. (f. **mā̃güñ$^{ü}$ माँगंञू**), one who keeps his intentions or purpose hidden, reticent, reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

**muganḍ मुगंड् । कपोलः** m. the cheek, upper jaw (El.).

**muganḍal मुगंडल् । उन्नतकपोलः** adj. c.g. having high or prominent or fat cheeks.

**mēgiñ$^{ü}$ मेगिञ़ू । अन्त्यजविशेषजातिकी स्त्री** f. a woman of the Mēg caste (see **mēg**) (but the wife of a Mēg is **mēga-bāy**).

**magar 1 मगर्** in **magar lagun मगर् लगुन् । अत्यासक्त्यानुयोगः** m.inf. continually to follow a person, to dog his footsteps, to follow on the skirts (of), beset (e.g. in the hope of obtaining something, or of a thief, or some disease or calamity). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन् । अनुप्रेरणम्** m. inf., id. **—thawun —थवुन् । अनुनियोजनम्** m.inf. to set a person to follow, as ab.

**magar 2 मगर्** in **magar-matsh मगर्-मछ् । सामुद्रिकमत्स्यविशेषः** m. a crocodile (Gr.M.). Cf. **makar 1.**

**magar 3 मगर्**, i.q. **munjhōr,** q.v. (El.).

**magar 4** مگر conjunct, but, except, unless (El., Gr.M., W. 100, K.Pr. 164).

**magrib मग्रिब्** مغرب m. the west, the western quarter (El., YZ. 2).

**mā̃gay माँगय् । याचना** f. asking, begging (from someone), a request, petition (Gr.Gr. 129) (K.Pr. 145, 174 ; K. 488). **mā̃gạyĕ nērun माँगंय नेरुन् । भैक्षाचरणम्** m.inf. to go out for begging (esp. of a respectable person who has fallen on evil times), to take to begging, to have recourse to asking for alms. **—phȧl$^{i}$ —फंलि । भैक्षसंभृतान्नसमूहः** m.pl. grains of begging, the store of rice, etc., collected in small amounts by a beggar. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । भैक्षेणावाप्तिः** m.inf. to come by begging, to be gained by begging.

**mah 1** مه or **māh 1** ماه m. the moon (YZ. *mah*, 9, 12, etc. ; *māh*, 62, 63, etc.) ; a month (El. *mah*, misprinted as meaning 'mouth') (K.Pr. 204 (*māh*)). This Persian word occurs in literature chiefly in borrowed Persian expressions, such as **māh-ĕ-dilsōz,** a heart-inflaming moon (Rām. 1483), **māh-ĕ-tābān,** a radiant moon (Rām. 193).

**mah 2,** another spelling of **ma 1,** q.v.

**mahā** महा or **māh 2** माह् । माषः f. a bean (*Phaseolus radiatus*, L. 78, 330, 336).

**mahā-dāl** महा-दाल् । माषदाली f. split beans; bean porridge. **-ḍār** -डार् । माषक्षेत्रम् m. a bean-field (either prepared for bean-sowing, or in which beans are growing). **-hĕm** -ह्यम् । माषशिम्बा f. a mess of bean and other legumes. **-phol$^{u}$** -फ़लु । माषसमूहः m. a single bean; a small collection of beans (esp. when few in number). **—pĕñĕ** —प्यञ । अतिद्वेषोद्भवः f. pl. inf. beans to fall, i.e. to be thrown at anyone; met. hatred to arise between friends. **-sas** -सस् । माषसूदविशेषः m. a porridge of whole-beans cooked in clarified butter. **-wor$^{u}$** -वरु । माषपिष्टकः m. a bean-cake or bean-loaf made of bean-flour, offered to the *matṛkā*-goddesses on the occasion of marriages and other festivals. **-vür$^{ü}$** -वरू । वेशवारविशेषः f. a porridge or thick sauce of bean-flour and spices.

**māh 2** माह् (for 1, see **mah 1**) f. (sg. dat. **mösh$^{ü}$** मांशू), i.q. **mahā,** q.v.; cf. **ḍaba-māh** (p. 183*b*, l. 34). **—karith** —करिथ् । रसास्वादमृते शीघ्रं निगीर्य conj. part. used as adv., having swallowed without noticing the taste, taking with a gulp; met. having swallowed (i.e. misappropriated) something entrusted to one.

**māha** माह । माषसमूहः f.pl. a quantity or collection of beans. **-sas** -सस् । माषसाधितसूदः m., i.q. **mahā-sas,** see **mahā.**

**māhī** माही ماهی f. a fish (K.Pr. 180).

**mōh** मोह् or **mūh** मूह् m., i.q. **muh,** q.v. (very common in Hindū poetry in the sense of religious illusion) (Śiv. 66–7, 87, 170, 350, etc.; Rām. 218; K. 212); stupor, swoon (Rām. 1042). Being personified as 'Illusion', it often has the genitive in **-un$^{u}$,** as in Śiv. 737, 1674, 1805; Rām. 1042. (For compounds of this word, see **muh.**)

**mọh$^{u}$** म्वहु or **moh$^{u}$** मंहु । मशकः m. a mosquito, gnat (El. *moh*, *múh*; Śiv. 751.)

**måh$^{i}$-åḍij$^{ü}$** मंहि-अंडिजू । असंभववस्तु f. a mosquito's bone; met. something impossible or incredible. **-ambår$^{i}$** -अंबंरि । फलविशेषः m. a small juicy tart kind of apple (L. 349; *mohi amri*); cf. **ambår$^{i}$,** p. 27*b*, l. 4. **-anzan** -अंज़न् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, described as having a small, sweet-scented, soft grain; the grain (rice) of this paddy; cf. **anzan,** p. 36*b*, l. 42. **-byôl$^{u}$** -ब्योलु । धान्यविशेषः m. 'mosquito-seed', N. of another kind of paddy, described as having a full, white grain. **-wan** -वन् । धान्यविशेषः m. another kind of paddy, described as having a very full red-coloured grain.

**muh** मुह् । मोहः m. loss of consciousness, perplexity, delusion, embarrassment; folly, ignorance, infatuation; illusion of mind, delusion (K. 209); (in a Hindū religious sense) the illusion that transient things are eternal, or that the phenomenal world has real existence (very common in Hindū poetry in this sense) (L.V. 67, 74; Śiv. 18, 268–9, 347, 888, etc.; Rām. 1762). This word is a corruption of **mōh** or **mūh** (q.v.) which is borrowed directly from Sanskrit. When this word is used to indicate 'Illusion' personified, it has the genitive in **-un$^{u}$,** as in Śiv. 711, 1332, 1693, 1778. **—gatshun** —गछुन् । मोहाप्तिः m.inf. astonishment, delusion, embarrassment, insensibility, fainting, etc., to occur; delusion to depart, true knowledge to be acquired (Śiv. 1276). **—tshunun** —छुनुन् । मुग्धीकरणम् m.inf. to stupefy, perplex, infatuate. **—wŏthun** —व्वथुन् । धार्ष्ट्याधिगमः m.inf. infatuation to arise; arrogance, insolence, to come into existence.

**muha-māyā** मुह-माया or (Rām. 1077) मोह-माया । मायाहेतुकमोहः f. delusion caused by unreality of the universe being considered as real (Śiv. 893); an illusion, an illusive appearance (Rām. 1077).

**muhas gatshun** मुहस् गछुन् । मोहापत्तिः m.inf. to go to delusion, to become deluded (K. 657, 783, 930).

**mahābalī** महाबली adj. c.g. exceedingly strong, very powerful or mighty; a very mighty or powerful person (Rām. 552).

**mahabbath** or (H. x, 4) **mahabath** محبت or **mahōbath** महोबथ् (Śiv. 844, Rām. 81, 1053) m. (for gend., see W. 18) (sg. dat. **mahabbatas** محبتس), love, affection (Gr.M.; YZ. 256; Śiv. 844; Rām. 81, 1053; H. x, 4).

**mahādān** महादान् m. a great gift, largess, bounty (K. 843).

**mahā-danu** महा-द(or ध)नु or **mahādanu-danḍ** महाद(ध)नु-दंड् m. a great, or mighty, bow (the weapon) (K. 370–1, 402, 429).

**mahādēv** महादेव् m. (sg. ag. **mahādīv$^{i}$** महादीवि, K. 373, 739, 783, 822, 830), a N. of the god Shiv (Śiva), used as a proper name of Hindūs (Gr.Gr. 99; Śiv. 208, 234, 266, 697, 700, 844, etc.; Rām. 112, 940; K. 370, 621, 740, 794, 821, 826, 828, 876).

**mahāganapath** महागणपथ् m. the great (god) Ganēsh, i.q. **ganapath,** q.v. (Śiv. 1, 1142).

**muhüj$^{ü}$** मुहंजू f. a small pestle, a rod (f. dim. of **muhul$^{u}$,** q.v.) (cf. **nāra-m°,** s.v. **nār**).

**mahākāl** महाकाल् m. Time (personified) (Rām. 1510); N. of a form of Shiv (Śiva) in his character as destroyer of the world (Rām. 735, 1058, 1518; Śiv.

165, 372, 594); a N. of Yama, the god of death, Death personified (Śiv. 1888).

**mahākalph महाकल्फ्** m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpas महाकल्पस्**), (in Hindū theology) a vast cycle of time (in Sanskrit, *mahākalpa*), corresponding to the life of Brahmā, which consists of a hundred years of which each day and night is usually said to consist of a *kalpa* or 4,320,000,000 mortal years; cf. **kalpānth.** At the end of each *kalpa*, there is a dissolution of all things, but Brahmā survives. At the end of a *mahākalpa* (*mahākalpânta*, or in Kāshmīrī *mahākalpānth*) Brahmā himself dies, and there is total dissolution.

**mahākalpānth महाकल्पांथ्** m. (sg. dat. **mahākalpāntas महाकल्पांतस्**), (in Hindū theology) the end of a **mahākalph** (q.v.), when there is total dissolution of the whole universe including even the gods themselves (Śiv. 979).

**mahkam मह्कम्** (= محکم) adj. c.g. made firm, firm, stable, strong (H. xi, 9); strong, established, which cannot be abrogated (H. iv, 6).

**mahla मह्ल**, see **mahala.**

**mahal महल्** (= محل) f. (for gend., see W. 18), a place, position, situation; a district, quarter; a mansion, a palace (W. 18). **-bāgay -बागय् । महालयविभागः** f. division of a tract of country by metes and bounds, division of a town into various specified quarters or districts, each part having a separate designation.

**mahala-khān** (or **-khāna**) **महल-खान्** (or **-खान**) (= محل خانہ) m. the inner part of a palace, a harem, seraglio (K. 977; H. viii, 3, 11 (both **-khān**)). **dökhil-i-mahalakhāna,** (of a woman) brought into, or made a member of, the harem (H. xii, 19).

**mahala महल** محلہ **। महालयाश्रयः** m. a district, division, quarter (of a city or town), ward, parish (K.Pr. 236); in composition this word generally takes the form **mahla,** as in:—**mahla-bôj$^{u}$ मह्ल-बोजु । महालयसखः** a ward-partner, i.e. a friend of the same quarter of a town (u.w. ref. to the meeting of two such persons in some place far from home). **-gaṇḍ -गंड् । महालयवास्तव्यैकमत्यम्** m. unity of opinion, confederation, coalition amongst all the inhabitants of a ward. **-wöl$^{i}$ -वॉलि । एकमहालयवास्तव्यजनसमुदायः** m.pl. the inhabitants of a ward (spoken of as a whole group).

**muhul$^{u}$ मुहुलु । मुसलम्** m. a pestle (W. 3, *mahol*, 114, *möhal*); esp. a long heavy wooden pestle for husking rice, etc., in a mortar (El. *muhil*) (L. 462); cf. **kanz-m°** (p. 459*b*, l. 29), **nāra-m°,** s.v. **nār,** and **yĕndra-m°,** s.v. **yĕnd$^{a}$r.** **muh$^{a}$l$^{i}$-khünḍ$^{ü}$ मुहॅलि-खंडू । लघुमुसलम्** f. a pestle worn light and thin by use.

**mah$^{a}$ladār मह्लदार्** محلدار **। महालयरक्षकः** m. (f. **mah$^{a}$ladārĕñ मह्लदार्यञ्**), the head man of a district or parish, an officer in charge of a ward, an alderman; (in Kashmīr) the officer in charge of a division of a city, the ward-watchman, who guards the village by night, and sees that Government orders are carried out (K.Pr. 105). According to El. (s.v. *mahallodár*), his chief duty seems to be to act as a spy over the people. Sometimes women fill this post. Mah$^{a}$ladārs are generally heartily hated by the people, which is not to be wondered at. When a woman fills the post she is called by the f. term **mah$^{a}$ladārĕñ,** which, according to El., also means the wife of a **mah$^{a}$ladār,** but cf. **mah$^{a}$ladār-bāy,** bel. **-bukur$^{u}$ -बुकुरु । धार्ष्ट्यव्यापारः** m. the gruffness of the ward-watchman; hence, arrogance, insolence, rudeness; cf. **bukur$^{u}$**, p. 102*a*, l. 43. **-bāy -बाय् । महालयरक्षिपत्नी** f. the wife of a ward-watchman. **-wān -वान् । महालयरक्षिसमाश्रयः** m. the office, or residence, of the ward-watchman.

**mah$^{a}$ladöril मह्लदॉरिल् । महालयरक्षित्वम्** f. the office or duties of a ward-watchman; conduct like that of a ward-watchman, rudeness, insolence, arrogance.

**mŏhalakh म्वहलख्** (= مہلکہ) m. a place of destruction or danger, a precipice, or the like (Rām. 950).

**mahālakshmī महालक्ष्मी** f. (sg. dat. **mahālakshmiyĕ महालक्ष्मिय**), i.q. **lákh$^{i}$mī** (q.v.) or **lakṣmī,** N. of the goddess of fortune, the wife of Vishnu; identified by worshippers of Śiva with Dēvī (see **dīvī**), the wife of Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 96).

**mahlāma मह्लाम** (= مرہم, ملہم) **। लेपौषधम्** m. soft plaster, dressing for wounds, ointment, salve. **-gor$^{u}$ -गॊरु । लेपौषधवैद्यः** m. an apothecary who makes his living by preparing ointments. **-püṭ$^{ü}$ -पॗटू । लेपौषधलिप्तपटिका** f. lint or cloth on which ointment is smeared for application to a wound, etc.

**mahalish 1 महलिश् । औषधलेपविमर्दः** f. rubbing in ointment, rubbing the affected part after applying ointment.

**mahalish 2 महलिश् । प्रोन्नतपार्वतीयाधित्यकाभूमिस्थलम्** f. a high mountain table-land.

**mahölish$^{i}$ महॉलिशि** f. N. of a certain *tīrtha* or sacred bathing place in Kashmīr (Śiv. 1030, Rām. 249).

**mahimā महिमा** m. greatness, glory, majesty (esp. one of the attributes of Śiva, as the container of all the fourteen worlds); the tale of a person's greatness, a full account of his glory (Śiv. 1166, 1503, 1628). **mahimna-pār महिम्न-पार्** m. N. of a hymn in honour of Śiva, called in Sanskrit the *mahimnaḥ stava* (Śiv. 867).

**muhim मुहिम्** مہم m. an urgent, or momentous business, important affair; exigency, an affair of consequence; (in Kāshmīrī) misfortune, poverty (El. *muhyum*; K.Pr. 165; H. i, 4, 5, 11, 12; viii, 9; x, 3). **—pyon**$^{u}$ **—प्यंनु । दारिद्र्यापत्तिः** m.inf. poverty to fall (of a rich man being reduced to beggary). **—tshunun —छुनुन् । दारिद्र्येण योजनम्** m.inf. to cast poverty, to reduce another to beggary. **-zad -ज़द्** adj. c.g. poverty-stricken (H. x, 4).

**muhima महिम**, by poverty; hence, as postpos. governing abl., in the case of poverty, i.e. in the case of (such-and-such a thing) not being forthcoming, if there is not (such-and-such a thing), as in **sini muhima sŏtsal,** if there is not a plate of meat and rice, there is (at least) a mallow.

**muh**$^{i}$**mun**$^{u}$ **मुहिमुनु**, sg. gen., in **muh**$^{i}$**mȧn**$^{i}$ **phŏt**$^{i}$ **मुहिमंनि फ़ुंति । अतिदारिद्र्यम** m.pl. utter poverty.

**muhimlad मुहिम्लद् । दारिद्र्यहतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **muhimladiñ मुहिम्लदिञ्**), suffering from utter poverty, poverty-stricken.

**mahimna महिम्न**, see **mahimā.**

**mĕhmān म्यह्मान्** مہمان m. a guest; a poor orphan (who is always somebody's guest) (K.Pr. 261).

**mĕhmāndörī म्यह्मान्दांरी** or (El.) **mahmāndörī** مہمانداری f. hospitality. **—karüñ**$^{ü}$ **—करंञ़ू** f.inf. to show hospitality, to entertain (El.).

**mahāmanth**$^{a}$**r महामन्थ्र्** m. (sg. dat. **mahāmantras महामन्त्रस्**), a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell (cf. **manth**$^{a}$**r**) (Śiv. 1449).

**mahāmāyā महामाया** f. worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent; the same personified as Śiva's energic power (Śiv. 60, 196, 530, 651, etc.).

**mih**$^{a}$**na मिह्न । भूषणोपयोगिरागभेदः, अतिसूक्ष्मचूर्णः** m. jeweller's rouge, a plate-powder, a powder for polishing jewelry; any fine powder. **-gor**$^{u}$ **-गंरु । भूषणरञ्जनशिल्पी** m. maker of, or worker with, jeweller's rouge. **—khārun —खारुन् । भूषणे रागयोजनम्** m.inf. to apply jeweller's rouge to an ornament or the like.

**mōhinī मोहिनी** f. a fascinating woman; N. of the female form assumed by Viṣṇu, when he cheated the demons of nectar at the churning of the ocean (K. 929).

**muhun मुहुन् । मोहनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muh**$^{u}$ **मुहु**, f. **mush**$^{ü}$ **मुशू** (Gr.Gr. 210); 2 p.p. **mushyōv मुश्योव्** or **muhyōv मुह्योव्** (Gr.Gr. 225); cf. Gr.Gr. 225), to swindle, defraud, delude, cause illusion to (Śiv. 1728); to fascinate (Gr.M.); (conj. 2) to suffer illusion, to be deceived (L.V. 13).

**muh**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **मुहु-मंतु । अपहारितः** perf. part. (f. **mush**$^{ü}$**-mütsh**$^{ü}$ **मुशू-मंच़ू**), swindled, defrauded.

**muhith gatshun मुहिथ् गछुन् । धनाद्यपहरणम्** m.inf. to run off with property after swindling. **—nyun**$^{u}$ **—निनु । छलेनापहरणम्** m.inf. to steal property by swindling. **—tshunun —छुनुन् । छलेनापहरणानुभावनम्** m.inf. openly to carry off property gained by swindling.

**mōhundguji** (? spelling, ? **mōhangūj**$^{ü}$), *Aconitum Napellus* (L. 76).

**mihnadār मिह्नदार् । वर्णकरागयुक्तः** adj. c.g. covered with jeweller's rouge (of an ornament); (of a silver or gold ornament) coloured, painted with a paste.

**muhnār मुह्नार् । भूषणादिवाऌल्यम्** m. a great collection of jewelry and ornaments.

**mĕhanath म्यहनथ्** or **mihnath** محنت m. (also occasionally, as in Gr.M., f.) (sg. dat. **mĕhanatas म्यहनतस्** or, if f., **mĕhanütsh**$^{ü}$ **म्यहनंच़ू** (Gr.M. 1836)), toil, exertion, labour (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. 142 (*mĕhnatas*, sg. dat.)).

**mĕh**$^{a}$**natī म्यह्नती** محنتی adj. c.g. laborious, diligent, industrious, painstaking (Gr.M.).

**mahānawam महानवम । महानवमी** f. (sg. dat. **mahānavüm**$^{ü}$ **महानवंमू**), 'the great ninth,' the ninth lunar day of the light half of the month Öshid (in Sanskrit Āśvina = September–October), sacred to the goddess Durgā (L. 266, *Maha Nowmi*).

**mahanyuw**$^{u}$ **मह्निवु । पुरुषः, सेवकः** m. a man (El. *mohanyú* or *mŏhnyu*) (Gr.Gr. 58; Gr.M.; W. 18 *mahaniu*, 111 *mahiniu*; K.Pr. 30, 146, 156; H. x, 1, 4); a serving-man, a slave (K. 1163); man, mankind, the human species (Gr.M.); a person (man or woman; cf. **nŏshĕ-m°,** a daughter-in-law person, s.v. **nŏsh**).

**mahaniv**$^{i}$**-bal मह्निवि-बल् । सेवकबलम्** m. power owing to possessing a multitude of servants or slaves. **-khyol**$^{u}$ **-ख्यंलु** m. a crowd of men (Gr.Gr. 152). **-koṭ**$^{u}$ **-कंटु । सेवकबालकः** m. the son of a slave. **-rēmph -रेंफ** f. a poor man, a poor miserable fellow (Gr.Gr. 163). **-wôl**$^{u}$ **-वोलु । सेवकविशिष्टः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who possesses many slaves or servants.

**mehnzrāt,** see **maĩzi-rāth,** s.v. **maĩz.**

**mahāpurush महापुरुश्** m. a great man, an eminent or distinguished person, (in a religious sense) a very holy person (Śiv. 743, 1773).

**mahra मह्र** (= مہر) **। स्त्रीधनविशेषः** m. (amongst Muslims) a marriage portion settled upon the wife before marriage, dowry, jointure (L. 269, *mehr*).

**mahōra** (El.), i.q. **mahwa-mowa,** q.v.

**mahur$^{u}$ मह्रु** । कीटविशेषः m. a kind of thin small worm or caterpillar, yellow and black in colour, which feeds on leaves. **mạhȧr$^{i}$-dôw$^{u}$ मंहंरि-दोवु** । चुद्रडोरकविशेषः m. a kind of fine binding cord of twisted silver wire and silk (see **dôw$^{u}$**, p. 262*a*, l. 10).

**mŏhar म्वहर्** مہر । मुद्रा f. a seal, a seal-ring (El. *muhr*, Gr.M., K.Pr. 17); the impression of a seal, a stamp (Śiv. 414; H. x, 3, 10); a certain gold coin (current in India for about £1 16*s*., in Kashmīr valued at 12 chilkī rupees), a gold mohur (El. *mŏhur*; Gr.M.; W. 21; K.Pr. 36, 78, 181, 243; Śiv. 1079, 1092, 1285; K. 953; H. i, 9; v. 10, 12). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** । मुद्राङ्कनम् f.inf. to put a seal (on), to seal, to stamp (H. x, 3, 10). **—trāvüñ$^{ü}$ —त्रावंञू** । मुद्रया अङ्कनम् f.inf. to seal a document (with one's own seal to authenticate the signature). **-zihar -ज़िहर्** । स्वर्णभूषणसमुदायः f. a collective term for gold and silver ornaments.

**mohara-khon$^{u}$ म्वहर-खंनु** or (Gr.M.) **mŏhar-kan** مہر کن । मुद्राखननकारुः m. a seal-engraver, a lapidary (El. *mohar-kand*). **-wöj$^{ü}$ -वांजू** । अङ्गुलिमुद्रा f. a signet-ring.

**mŏhara म्वहर** مہرہ । घर्षणमणिशिला m. a shell, a cowrie; a bead (of glass or coral); the bezoar stone; a rubber, shell, pebble, or the like used for giving smoothness and glossiness to paper, cloth, etc., a polishing instrument. Cf. **lāran-mŏhara,** p. 531*b*, l. 42.

**mihrāb** محراب m. the pulpit in a Musalmān mosque (El.).

**mihrbān** مہربان adj. c.g. friendly, kind, loving, affectionate, benevolent (El., Gr.M.); as subst. m. a friend.

**mihrbönī** مہرباني f. favour, kindness, friendliness, goodness (El., Gr.M.); a favour, a kindness (Gr.M.). **—karith —करिथ्** conj. part. having done a kindness; hence, as interj. please! (Gr.M.).

**mihrböniyĕ-kin$^{i}$ मिह्रबांनिय-किनि** adv. by means of kindness; hence, please! pray! be good enough to (do so-and-so) (Gr.M.). **-sūty -सूंत्य्** adv., i.q. **-kin$^{i}$** (Gr.M.); with kindness, in a kindly manner (Gr.M.); through (so-and-so's) kindness (Gr.M.).

**mahārudr महारुद्र्** m. N. of a form of the god Shiv (Śiva) (Śiv. 152, 234, 1143).

**mahārāj महाराजं्** or **mahārāza महाराज़** (q.v.) । राजा m. a great king, an independent king, a king (Gr.M.; L. 258; Śiv. 700, 1227, 1353, 1521; Rām. 145, 986; K. 438, 1121); a paramount king; used as a polite vocative interjection, Sir! (Gr.M.).

**maharājī महराजी** in **maharājī wath महराजी वथ्** f. a highway (El., who makes it m.). Cf. **mahārāj.**

**mah$^{a}$ram महरम्** محرم adj. c.g. one who is a confidant, one who is intimately acquainted (with a secret, dat.) (H. ii, 4).

**mahārun महारुन्** । कणशः करणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mahôr$^{u}$ महोरु**), to separate by rubbing with the hand lumps of particles (such as lumps of rice grains clotted together), to crumble (anything). **mahôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ महोरु-मंतु** । कणशः कृतः perf. part. (f. **mahör$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ महांरू-मंच़ू**), crumbled (by some one).

**mahārĕñ महार्यञ्** । विवाह्यवधूः f. a great queen, i.q. **mahāröñ$^{ü}$**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); a bride, i.e. a girl during the days of the ceremonies preliminary to marriage, or shortly after marriage (cf. **mahārāza**) (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; L. 258, *mahārāni*; K.Pr. 130; Śiv. 1090–1, 1227; K. 28, 654, 684); cf. **nēth$^{a}$r 1.** **mahārĕñĕ möj$^{ü}$ महार्यञ मांजू** । प्रौढवयस्का वधूः f. a bride-mother, i.e. a bride (as ab.) who is no longer a child (*quasi*, who is as old as her mother, or old enough to be the bridegroom's mother).

**mahāröñ$^{ü}$ महारांञू** । राज्ञी f. a great queen, the principal wife of a king; a queen in her own right; a bride = **mahārĕñ** (L. 258, *mahārāni*).

**mahārūpiṭh महारूंपिठ्** adj. c.g. very beautiful, very handsome (Rām. 1258).

**muharir मुहरिर्** محرر m. a writer, clerk, scribe (Rām. 581).

**muhūr$^{a}$th मुहूर्थ्** or **muhūrta मुहूर्त** m. a moment, a short period of time (K.Pr. 176; K. 970, 1037); a period, time (auspicious or otherwise). Cf. **brahma-mu°**, p. 120*b*, l. 45; K. 970 has **bröhmī-mu°,** with the same meaning.

**mahāryush$^{u}$ महार्युशु** m. (sg. dat. **mahārishis महारिशिस**), a great sage or saint (in Sanskrit *maharṣiḥ* महर्षिः) (Rām. 78, 1681).

**mahārāza महाराज़** । महाराजः, वरः m., i.q. **mahārāj,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39); (usually, in Kashmīr) a bridegroom (cf. **mahārĕñ**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 201; Śiv. 629, 726, 786, 840, 882, etc.); cf. **nēth$^{a}$r 1.** **-madun -मदुन्** । धृतराजवररूपको नटः m. (in a theatrical performance) the actor who takes the part of a king or of a bridegroom. **-mot$^{u}$ -मंतु** । आभूषितोन्मत्तः adj. (f. **-müts$^{ü}$ -मंच़ू**), a king-lunatic, one who (mad or sane) dresses himself in grand apparel, but wears the wrong ornaments on the wrong parts of his body.

**mahēsh 1 महेश्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 1881).

**mahēsh 2** m. a buffalo, another spelling of **mūsh$^{u}$**, q.v.

**mahāshĕkt$^{i}$ महाशंक्ति** f. the great Śakti, i.e. the energic power of Śiva (cf. **shĕkh$^{a}$th**) (Śiv. 7, 1520).

**mahēshān महेशान्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 488).

**mahēshŏr** or **mahēshwar महेश्वर्** m. a N. of Śiva (Śiv. 380, 625, 627, 696, etc.; K. 1049).

**mahā-sŏndar महा-स्वंद्‌र्** adj. c.g. very beautiful (Rām. 342).

**mahtāb** مہتاب m. the moon (El.).

**mahāsŏkh महास्वख्** m. great happiness (Śiv. 203).

**mahtöbī** مہتابي f. a portion of a boat, situated behind the prow or in front of the stern (El.).

**mahāth$^{a}$m महाथ्म्** m. (sg. dat. **mahātmas महात्मस्**; sg. nom. with indef. art. **mahātmā महात्मा**, Śiv. 848, 870, 875), majesty, dignity; a treatise giving an account of the merits of a divinity or shrine (Śiv. 743, 848, 870, 875, 1282, 1754).

**mŏhtāj म्वहताज्** محتاج adj. c.g. necessitous, needy, poor, in want (K.Pr. 134, Śiv. 1239, Rām. 91); in need (of, dat.) (Rām. 139); as subst. a poor man, a pauper.

**mahātmā महात्मा**, see **mahāth$^{a}$m.**

**mahāvidyā महाविद्या** f. great knowledge, the great knowledge, the knowledge of divine things (Śiv. 96, 1094, 1151).

**mahwa-mōwa** (El.) or **mahōra** (El.) m. *Bassia latifolia.*

**mahāwara** محاوره m. an idiom, phraseology, method of terminology, expression (Gr.M.).

**mahāvīr महावीर्** m. a great hero, a mighty warrior (Rām. 1268); a title of Hal$^{a}$mot$^{u}$ (Hanumān).

**mahāvĕtsöri महाव्यच़ांरी** adj. c.g. one who possesses great discrimination.

**mahz** محض adj. c.g. pure, simple, unalloyed. **-nĕnd -न्यन्द्** f. the second weeding of a rice crop (L. 463, *mahznind*).

**mahzara महज़र** (= محضر) । **समाजसंमतिपत्रम्** a document or petition attested by a number of witnesses laid before a judge (with the view of promoting a suit); a public attestation by a number of people.

**maj** (? spelling and gend.) a log harrow (L. 461).

**mā̃jĕ माँज्य**, see **māḍun.**

**mājū माजू** m. the fruit or nuts of the *Cupressus sempervirens* or allied species (El.).

**mīj$^{ü}$ मीजू**, see **mēlun.**

**mōj मोज्** موج m. a wave, surge, billow; whim, caprice, emotion, ecstasy; (in Kāshmīrī) exquisite beauty, ravishing loveliness (Śiv. 1327). **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **उपेक्षणम्** m.inf. to look on (indifferently) at caprices; hence, to neglect to correct naughty children, to look on at anything without worrying, to look at undismayed (Rām. 1396).

**mō̃j$^{u}$ मोँजु**, see **mājun.**

**möj$^{ü}$ मांजू** (also written **möj$^{i}$ मांजि**, or by paṇḍits **môj$^{ü}$ मोजू**) । **माता** f. a mother (El. *máj*, *mój*; Gr.Gr. 36, 63, 72, 143, 147, 161; Gr.M.; W. 17, 115; L. 462, *mojh*; L.V. 97; K.Pr. 47, 51, 62, 64, 74, 87, 126, 130–1, 144, 156, 191, 261; YZ. 36, 76, 531; Śiv. 34–5, 80, 99, 435, 438, 599, 649, etc.; Rām. 180, 234, 275, etc.; K. 65, 82, 118, 140, 159, 164, 245, 758, etc.; H. v, 6; viii, 1; ix, 9, etc.). **—bawön$^{ü}$ —ववांञू** । **शक्तिरूपदेवता** f. 'mother Bhavānī', used in Kashmīr for the śakti or energic power of one of the chief Hindū deities, conceived as a personality to be worshipped (e.g. Lakṣmī, Sarasvatī, or Durgā) (Śiv. 79, 80, 109, 496, 1315). **—dīvī —दीवी** । **शक्तिस्वरूपदेवता** f. 'mother goddess', id. (Rām. 1584). Cf. **möj$^{i}$-b(h)agavatī** with the same meaning in Śiv. 101.

**mājĕ-bata माज्य-वत** । **स्वेष्टानुकूलसुकरकार्यम्** m. 'food from mother'; met. some easy employment which suits one's inclinations, a soft job. **-dil -दिल्**, **-dilal -दिलल्**, or **-dinal -दिनल्** । **मातृगामी** m. three terms of filthy abuse, each meaning 'one who has incestuous connexion with his own mother' (see Gr.Gr. 107). **-gŏbur -ग्वबुर्** । **मात्राश्रितपुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **gŏbaras ग्वबरस्**), a mother's boy, a boy who clings to his mother's skirt. **-kōrĕ -कोर्य** । **मातृकन्ये** f.pl. mother and daughter, i.e. a daughter accompanying her mother (Gr.Gr. 72, L.V. 92, Śiv. 1313); cf. **kōri-möj$^{u}$** (p. 468*a*, l. 30). **-lĕkh -ल्यख्** । **मातृगालिः** f. (sg. dat. **-lĕki -ल्यकि**), abuse of a person's mother (a form of abuse). **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु** । **मातृहीनः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), motherless, a child whose mother is dead or who is absent. **-ratshar -रछ़र्** । **मातृहीनत्वम्** m. the condition of being motherless. **-tôn$^{u}$ -तोनु** । **मातृसमाचरणम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tönis -तांनिस्**), motherliness, action like that of a mother by a woman to one who is not her child; motherhood (Gr.Gr. 143). **-ṭôṭh$^{u}$ -टोठु** । **मातृवत्सलः** m. (f. **-ṭöṭh$^{ü}$ -टांठू**), a mother's darling, a mother's pet. **—wadun —वदुन्** । **दुःशोकः** m. (sg. dat. **-wadanas -वदनस्**), a mother's lamentation, i.e. lamentation like that of a mother for a son who has died; hence, violent lamentation on the occurrence of a calamity. **—wadun wŏthun —वदुन् व्वथुन्** । **बहुलसमाजकर्तृकशोकाक्रन्दः** m.inf. general loud lamentation by the general public on the occurrence of any great public calamity. **-yĕtīm -यतीम्** । **मृतमातृकः** c.g. a motherless child (an expression of the language of compassion).

**māji-khŏta kūr$^{ü}$ büḍ$^{ü}$ gatshün$^{ü}$ माजि-ख्वत कूरू बंडू गछ़ञू** । **संक्षेपवृत्तावतिविस्तारापातः** f.inf. the daughter to become greater than the mother, u.w. ref. to some small action or business which unexpectedly becomes of great importance.

**muj$^{u}$ मुजु । निश्चेष्टः** adj. (f. **muj$^{ü}$ मुजू**), laziness, inaction, abstention, through laziness, from even the most necessary actions such as eating and drinking.

**muj$^{ü}$ मुजू** (sometimes written **muj मुज्**, **muj$^{i}$ मुजि**, or **mūj$^{i}$ मूजि**) । **मूलिका** f. a radish (K.Pr. 15, 94, 107, 146, 167). The two varieties of radish in Kashmīr are the **köshir$^{ü}$ muj$^{ü}$** and the **wāṭa muj$^{ü}$**. Cf. El., s.v. *múj* (Gr.Gr. 16, 145, 163, 164; L. 457, 463 (*mujh*)).

**mujĕ kaḍañĕ मुज्य कडञ । कार्यानासक्त्या कालक्षेपः** f. pl. inf. to pluck radishes; met. heedlessly to waste time over any work.

**muji** (or **mujĕ**)**-bŏḍ$^{u}$ मुजि (मुज्य)-बुंडु । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः** m. a bundle of radishes (Gr.Gr. 145). **-caṭiñ -चटिञ् । मूलिकासूदविशेषः** f. a conserve of radishes, radish chutney. **-dā̃d -दाँद् । अतिमूढः** m. a radish-ox; met. a fool, a noodle. **-dā̃dur$^{u}$ -दाँदुरु । मूलिकाकृषीवलः, मूलिकाविक्रयी** m. a radish-gardener, a man who cultivates or sells radishes. **-ḍākur -डाकुर् । मूलिकारसः, मूलिकामध्यभागः** m. the juice expressed from pounded radishes; the flesh of a radish; cf. **ḍākur 2.** **-ḍēmb -डेंब् । मूलिकापूर्णजलाशयक्षेत्रम्** m. a radish island, a lake-island in which radishes are profusely cultivated. **-dar -दर् । प्रमेयाधिकतोलनम्** m. radish-rate, a scale-pan containing radishes for weighment. (Radishes can be weighed only roughly, and, as the purchaser will not take less than the stipulated weight, he usually gets something over); hence, met. overweight in weighing. **-ḍār -डार् । मूलिकाक्षेत्रम्** m. a field of radishes. **-dĕv -द्यव् । अतिस्थूलकायः** m. a radish-devil, i.e. a man round as a radish, a great round fat fellow (esp. when a fool and ugly looking). **-gab -गब् । मूलिकापत्त्रम्** m. the sprout of a radish (found in the centre of the leaf-cluster). **-gĕḍ$^{ü}$ -ग्यंडू । बद्धमूलिकासमुदायः** f. a row of bundles of radishes. **-hüṭ$^{ü}$ -हंटू । शुष्कमूलकखण्डः** f. a chip of dried radish. (Radishes are sliced and then dried, and so preserved for use.) **-khünḍ$^{ü}$ -खंडू । मूलिकाखण्डः** f. a slice or bit of radish. **-kala -कल । मूलिकाग्रम्** m. the top of a radish (where the sprouts appear). **-konḍ$^{u}$ -कंडु । मूलिकाघर्षणवस्तु, हस्तपृष्टचर्मविकारः** m. a radish-grater, an appliance for grating radishes; roughness caused by cold, or chapping, of the back of the hand. **-köñ$^{ü}$ -कांञू** f. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul$^{u}$**, bel. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु । मूलिकाङ्कुरः** m. a radish seedling (for transplantation). **-kyow$^{u}$ -क्यंवु । क्षुद्रमूलिकाविशेषः** m. a small kind of radish; cf. **kĕv$^{i}$-muj$^{ü}$**, p. 502*b*, l. 30. **-loṭ$^{u}$ -लंटु । मूलिकासूक्ष्ममूलम्** m. the long thin tail at the bottom of a radish. **-mŏla -म्वल । अत्यल्पमूल्यः** adj. c.g. the price of a radish; met. a very small price (given for something valuable). **-mul$^{i}$vĕñ -मुलिव्यञ् । मूलिकादीर्घनालपत्त्रसमूहः** f. a collection of radish leaves dried for winter consumption. **-paṭ$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -पंत्रू । मूलिकापत्त्रसमूहः** f. a bunch of radish leaves (Gr.Gr. 74). **-thôp$^{u}$ -थोपु** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164), i.q. **-tul$^{u}$**, bel. **-tul$^{u}$ -तुलु । मूलिकालता, मूलिकापत्त्रसमुदायः** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 164); a bunch of young tender radish leaves; a young radish together with its tender leaves. **-tür$^{ü}$ -तंरू । मूलिकापुष्पितपत्त्रम्** f. the flower (or seed-) stem of a radish. **-ʦakul -त्सकुल् । पृथुमूलिकाखण्डविशेषः** m. a circular slice of a large radish. **-ʦöryun$^{u}$ -त्सांर्युनु । मूलिकापत्त्रमलसमुदायः** m. the refuse leaves of a radish (after selecting the ones good to eat). **-ʦyūṭ$^{u}$ -त्स्यूटु । मूलिकासूदविशेषः** m. a sauce of grated or of pounded radishes. **-wū̃ṭh -वूँठ् । अतिमूढः** m. a radish-camel, i.e. a camel which is continually helping itself from a pile of radishes; met. a fat greedy fool. **-waṭh$^{a}$r -वंथ्र् । मुलिकापत्त्रम्** m. a radish leaf. **-zanḍ -ज़ंड्** m. a few radishes (Gr.Gr. 163), i.q. **-tul$^{u}$**, ab.

**mōjūb** or **mūjūb मो(मू)जूब्** or (W. 99) **mūjib موجب** postpos. governing abl. (H. viii, 16), by reason of, on account of, in accordance with, in conformity to (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 157; H. viii, 16). Cf. **ami mū°**, p. 54*b*, l. 42, and **mūzūba.**

**mūjūd मूजूद्** ( = موجود) adj. c.g. existing, extant, present (Śiv. 1521); at hand, available (Gr.M.).

**mujādal मुजादल्** (= مجادله) । **प्रलापवृत्तिः** m. contending, disputing; contention, disputation, altercation; disputation, argument carried on in an assembly.

**mājul$^{u}$ माजुलु** or (Gr.Gr. 147) **mājyul$^{u}$ माज्युलु । लज्जाहतः** adj. (f. **mājij$^{ü}$ माजिजू**), apathetic through modesty, diffident, bashful, unpretending, shy (Gr.Gr. 147); (of a child) tied to his mother's apron-strings (Gr.Gr. 147).

**majlis مجلس** m. a council, assembly, congregation (El., Gr.M.).

**majma** (= مجمع) m. a tray (El.).

**mā̃jĕ-maʦĕ माँज्य-मच्य**, see **mā̃ḍun.**

**mīj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मीजू-मंचू**, see **mēlun.**

**müj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मंजू-मंचू**, see **malun.**

**mā̃jun माँजुन् । धातुसंशोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mõ̃j$^{u}$ मोँजु**), to polish, scour, or rub clean a metal article (with polishing powder or the like) or (by extension) some non-metallic article (cf. **kan mā̃jàn$^{i}$**, p. 447*b*, l. 2). **mõ̃j$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मोँजु-मतु । निर्मलीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **mõ̃j$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मँजू-मंचू**), polished, scoured, as ab.

**mējĕr मेज्यर्** m. a Major (the English word); (in Kāshmīrī) a superior officer, e.g. a head groom or master of the horse (H. x, 5, 12, 13).

**mājarāh माजराह्** (= ماجرا) m. an event, incident, circumstance, occurrence.

**mujarāh मुजराह्** (= مجرا) m. that which is carried to the account or credit (of), credit; allowance, deduction. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** m.inf. to give credit (for a sum), to allow an abatement or deduction, to give the net amount due (Śiv. 1860).

**majíth, majjit,** see **mazēṭh.**

**mujawwaza** مجوزه adj. c.g. approved, permitted, tolerated; (in the Kashmīr revenue system) a system of annually settling the revenue demand of a village partly in kind and partly in cash (L. 407, 411, 450).

**mājyul$^{u}$ माज्युलु**, see **mājul$^{u}$.**

**majyōv मज्योव्**, see **malun.**

**mã̄jyōv माँज्योव्**, see **mā̃ḍun** and **mā̃jun.**

**mējyōv मेज्योव्**, see **mēlun.**

**majōzī** مجازي adj. c.g. figurative, metaphorical (Gr.M.).

**makái, makā̃í,** see **makōy$^{ü}$.**

**makō** m. *Solanum Nigrum* (El.).

**mauka मौक** or **मौका** (= موقع) m. a fit or proper time, occasion, opportunity (Gr.M.).

**mok$^{u}$ मंकु** (= مکو) । **वेमा** m. the shuttle of a weaver's loom. **mȧk$^{i}$ tārȧn$^{i}$ मंकि तारंनि । निरन्तरकर्मासक्तिः** m. pl. inf. to pass shuttles backwards and forwards; met. to be busy on some continuous monotonous work.

**muk$^{u}$ मुकु । अवटीटः** adj. (f. **muc$^{ü}$ मुचू**) flat-nosed, snub-nosed.

**muka-nost$^{u}$ मुक-नंस्तु । अवटीटः** m. a man who has a flat-nose, flat-nosed. **-nasth -नस्थ । अवटीटा** f. a flat-nosed woman; met. a woman of a quarrelsome disposition.

**makad मकद् । गुह्यपाश्चात्यस्थानम्** the part of the body low down behind the pudenda, the anus, (often extended to mean the rectum) (El. *mekad*).

**makadü̃n$^{ü}$ मकदंञू । गुह्यपाश्चात्यास्थि** f. the bone behind the anus, ? the coccyx.

**mŏkaddam म्वकद्दम्** مقدم or **mukadam मुकदम्** m. the head revenue officer of a village, a village headman (El.; K.Pr. 215, 231; H. ix, 1, 10); the headman of an office (El.); a policeman (El.).

**mukaddima मुकद्दिम** (= مقدمه) m. an affair, matter (Gr.M.); a law-case, a criminal or civil trial (Gr.M.).

**makdūr मक्दूर्** (= مقدور) m. power, ability, capacity (Gr.M.).

**mūkūf** (= موقوف), see **mūkūph.**

**makh मख् । कुठारः** m. (sg. dat. **makas मकस्**), an axe (Gr.Gr. 39; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 144; Śiv. 13, 1573, 1856); met. in comp. indicating violence, as in **daga-makh,** lit. an axe with a blow; hence, ultimate recourse to force (p. 193*b*, l. 12). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । परितो विभेदनम्** m.inf. to apply an axe, to chop, chop at (a tree, etc.) (Rām. 1580; H. vii, 4, dat. of obj.); met. to cut down all round, destroy (e.g. a business, a man's character, etc.). **—lagun —लगुन् । परितो विभेदाप्तिः** m.inf. an axe to be applied, a tree to be cut down or round, or pruned with an axe; met. (of a work, condition, or business) to be cut down.

**maka-dan मक-दन् । कुठारदण्डः** m. the handle or shaft, of an axe. **-dār -दार् । कुठाराग्रिः** f. the edge of an axe. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । परश्वायुधः** m. (f. **-wājĕn̄ -वाज्यञ्**), an axe-man, a man wielding an axe, or armed and threatening with an axe.

**mēkh मेख्** ميخ । **कीलकम्** f. (sg. dat. **mēkhi मेखि**), a nail, a pin of wood or iron; a peg, tent-peg; a stake, pile, post; a wedge, spike. **—bagārü̃n$^{ü}$ —बगारंञू । अतिरोषोत्तरदण्डविधानम्** f.inf. after abusing and threatening (a person, esp. a woman) to award punishment, to add injury to insult. **—dĩn$^{ü}$ —दिञू । कीलकनिखननम्** f.inf. to fasten, or hammer in, a nail, etc.

**mŏkh 1 म्वख् । मुखम्** m. (sg. dat. **mŏkhas म्वखस्**), the face (Śiv. 5, 68, 122, 203, 238, 333, 800, etc.; Rām. 561, 631, 756, 1265–6, etc.; K. 927, 1116); a mouth (cf. **gŏra-mŏkh,** p. 297*a*, l. 41) (K. 1060, 1145-6); the cheek (El., also *mŏk*); the opening, or mouth, of a boil, etc.; face (in the sense of audacity) (K. 1121). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** m.inf. to show the face; hence, (of the dawn or the like) to show the first signs; to begin (Rām. 1265). **—karun —करुन् । विस्फोटादेरग्रपाकारम्भः** m.inf. to form a mouth, (of a boil, etc.) to ripen and form an opening for the pus. **—phirun —फिरुन् । विरुद्धीभवनम्** m.inf. to turn away the face, to become opposed to (a person), to take up a position of opposition. **—raṭun —रटुन्** to seize the face, to gaze on the face (H. v, 9).

**mŏkha म्वख । निमित्तेन** sg. abl. used as adv. face to face (YZ. 180, Rām. 1350); used in idiomatic phrases, as in **kami mŏkha,** with what face (shall I do so-and-so), how shall I dare (to do so-and-so) (K. 1121); **sŏkha-mŏkha,** unexpectedly, suddenly (Śiv. 238, 978, 1679, 1892).

as postpos. on account of, because of (cf. **am. mŏkha,** p. 54*b*, l. 45) (Śiv. 1649; H. viii, 9; x, 4); by, by means of (cf. **shẹ̆tra-sandi mŏkha,** (he will be killed) by his enemy (Rām. 957)).

**mŏkha-dor$^{u}$ म्वख-दंरु । धृष्टः** adj. (f. **-dür$^{ü}$ -दंरू**), hard-faced, i.e. insolent, disrespectful.

**—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** । संमुखे स्थापनम् m.inf. to put in front (of some one), to set before, present; to bring face to face (of combatants, mutual abusers, and so on). **—dyut$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —दितु-मंतु** । संमुखे स्थापित: perf. part. (f. **dits$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ दिचू-मंचू**), put face to face (of combatants, etc.). **—lagun —लगुन्** । प्रत्यादेश: m.inf. face to face censure or abuse to be publicly directed against a person for some fault which he has hitherto been successful in hiding; (of a calamity) to be suddenly brought face to face (with a person), a sudden calamity to befall. **-muday -मुदय्** । संमुखे प्रतिवाद: f. a face to face accusation. **-mŏkh -म्वख्** । संमुखसंयोग: f. meeting face to face. **-mandach -मंदछ्** । संमुखमन्दाचम् f. shame at being face to face, shyness, timidity, shamefacedness. **—nērun —नेरुन्** m.inf. to go forth to meet (an enemy) (K. 587). **-prath -प्रथ्** । धार्ष्ट्यम् m. (sg. dat. **pratas प्रतस्**), a blow with the mouth, an insolent speech. **-pashĕwañ -पशवञ्** । सुदायविशेष: f. the present given to a woman on first seeing her newly-born child. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । संमुखोपस्थिति: m.inf. to come face to face with a person; to face, confront (an adversary) (K. 628, 819–20, 871); to face (a piece of work, etc.).

**mŏkh 2 म्वख्** । वृचशाखा f. (sg. dat. **mŏkhi म्वखि**), a cutting (of trees, etc., for planting) (Gr.Gr. 16). **mŏkha diñĕ म्वख दिञ** । लतारोपणकर्म f. pl. inf. to set, or plant, cuttings.

**mukuh मुकुह्** । चर्ममलविशेष: m. scurf (in the head and elsewhere).

**mukhbir** مخبر m. an informer, a spy (in Kashmīr the profession is not looked upon as dishonourable, L. 421).

**mēkhal मेखल्** । उपवीतसंस्कार: f. the ceremony of investing a youth with the brahmanical thread (El. *mēkhla*). **—tārüñ$^{ü}$ —तारंञू** । उपवीतकर्मविधानम् f.inf. to carry out this investiture.

**mēkhali mahārāza मेखलि महाराज़** । उपनयनदीचितबालक: m. the hero of this investiture, the youth who is invested. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** । उपवीतसंस्कारसंस्कार्य: m. the particular youth (among his brothers in a family) who is to be so invested; the father or other guardian of the youth; a priest or other person worthy of performing the ceremony.

**mukhāla मुखाल** । अजीर्णरोग: m. indigestion.

**makhmal मख्मल्** مخمل । पटविशेष:, पुष्पविशेष: m. velvet (Śiv. 500, 576; Rām. 201); N. of a certain plant, described as having bunches of leaves, red on the upper surface and yellow at the back, probably a small fragrant kind of marigold. Cf. **jāphur$^{u}$**.

**makhmạl$^{i}$ 1 मख्मंलि** । अपूपविशेष: f. a kind of cake made of wheat-flour, butter, etc.

**makhmạl$^{i}$ 2 मख्मंलि** مخملی । पटविशेषमय: adj. c.g. of velvet, made of velvet; velvety, like velvet.

**mekhana**, see **may**.

**mạkh$^{a}$r मंख्र्** مکر (also **mạk$^{a}$ra मंक्र**) । लीलाकोपादि: m. (sg. dat. **mạk$^{a}$ras मंक्रस्**, similarly, with *izāfat*, **mạk$^{a}$r-i-zan मंक्रि ज़न्**, the wiles of women (H. x, 13)); plot, machination; duplicity, wile, artifice, imposture, pretence; cf. **mạk$^{a}$ral**. **-wör$^{ü}$ -वांरू** । हेलोरगरोषाविष्कारशीला f. a coquette, a woman who out of coquetry pretends anger, etc. **mạk$^{a}$ra wahārun मंक्र वहारुन्** । हेलया कोपरुगाविष्कार: m.inf. to exercise coquetry (as ab.), to coquet.

**mọkhor$^{u}$ म्वंखरु** or **mukhur$^{u}$ मुखुरु** । धृष्ट: adj. (f. **mọkhür$^{ü}$ म्वंखंरू** or **mukhür$^{ü}$ मुखंरू**), talkative, garrulous, loquacious, fluent, voluble (esp. of a child); impertinent, saucy, perverse, audacious (in language, esp. of a child) (Gr.M.).

**mukharan मुखरन्** । धार्ष्ट्यम् f. (sg. dat. **mukharüñ$^{ü}$ मुखरंञू**), loquacity, etc. (see **mọkhor$^{u}$**); sauciness, impertinence (in language) (see ditto).

**mukharun मुखरुन्** । धृष्टताप्रकाश: m. (sg. dat. **mukharanas मुखरनस्**), display of impertinence or sauciness (in language).

**mọkh$^{a}$rĕr म्वंख्र्यर्** or **mukharĕr मुखर्यर्** । धार्ष्ट्यम् m. impertinence, sauciness (of language), daring (Gr.M., *mukharir*).

**mŏkhās म्वखास्** । विनापुस्तकादिकम् adv. by rote, by heart, without book, *memoriter*.

**mŏkhta म्वख्त** or **mŏkta म्वक्त** । मुक्ता m. a pearl (not necessarily the pearl found in the pearl-oyster) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 117, 118, 159; YZ. 24, 27, 39, 71, 163; Śiv. 247, 787, 900, 1012, 1145, 1210, 1678, etc.; Rām. 168, 566, 569, 577, 640, etc.; K. 28, 97, 183, 590, 831, 843; H. i, 9); a pearl-like object said to be found in the frontal bone of certain elephants. Musalmān women are often called by this name, which they often pronounce 'Mŏkhit' (El.). **-grūph$^{u}$ -ग्रूँफु** m. a pearl-bud, a cluster of pearls; hence, a pearl necklace (K. 923). **—hõgiñ —हाँगिञ्** । शुक्तिका f. a pearl-oyster (cf. **hõgiñĕ-mŏkta,** p. 324*a*, l. 20). **-hāl -हाल्** । व्रीहिविशेष: f. (sg. dat. **-höj$^{ü}$ -हांजू**), N. of a certain kind of paddy producing a thin, long, white sweet-smelling grain (Śiv. 1112, 1212, 1748); the rice produced by this paddy. **-hār -हार्** । मुक्ताहार: m. a pearl necklace (K.Pr. 85, 221; YZ. 54; Śiv. 1153, 1794; Rām. 370, 1041; K. 927, 954); cf. **mŏktuk$^{u}$ hār** (Rām. 1122). **-hoṭ$^{u}$ -हंटु** ।

वद्धमुक्ताहारगलः, मुक्ताहारविशेषः m. a neck adorned with a pearl necklace; a kind of pearl necklace of several strands. **-jūrⁱ -जूरि । मुक्तायुग्मम्** f. a pair of pearls (forming a pair, e.g. in a pair of earrings or the like) (Gr.Gr. 82). **-lar -लर् । मुक्तायष्टिः** f. a string of pearls (Śiv. 163, 338, 1136). **-lürᵘ̈ 1 -लंरू** f. (for **2**, see **mŏkᵃth 2**), a house made of, or adorned with, pearls (Śiv. 247, 1036). **-māl -माल् । मुक्तास्रक्** f. (sg. dat. **-māli -मालि**), a long chain-necklace of pearls (hanging down like a garland) (Śiv. 713, K. 60); a N. of Rādhā, the beloved of Krishna (Śiv. 713). **-nam -नम् । सारदुर्लभवस्तु** m. 'a finger-nail of pearl'; hence (as a description of something which it is found possible to obtain) rare and intrinsically of great value. **-pholᵘ -फंलु । मुक्ताफलम् (समूहो वा)** m. a single pearl (Rām. 1542); a collection of pearls, a few pearls (Gr.M.). **-ṭang -टंग् । भूषणविशेषः** m. a kind of ear-ornament (shaped like a pear-fruit and with pearl drops). **-wôñᵘ -वोञु । मुक्ताविक्रयी** m. a pearl-seller.

**mọ̆khᵒtᵘ म्वंख्तु** adj. (f. **mọ̆khᵘ̈ʦᵘ̈ म्वंख्चू**), finally emancipated, released from transmigration, united with the Supreme, i.q. **mŏkhᵃth**, q.v.

**mŏkhᵃth म्वख्थ्** or **mŏkᵃth, mŏkth म्वक्थ्** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mŏktas म्वक्तस**), released, liberated; esp. finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and who has secured final beatitude, (in a religious sense) saved, free from reincarnation (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 301, 352, 607). **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । संसारान्मुक्तिः** m.inf. to become 'saved', as ab. (K. 187).

**mŏkhtār म्वख्तार्** مختار or (Śiv. 1794) **mŏktār 1 म्वक्तार्** adj. c.g. and subst. m. chosen, selected; invested with authority, an agent, delegate, representative; invested with full power, absolute, independent, at full liberty (to act as one chooses) (Śiv. 914, 1714, 1794).

**mŏkajyār म्वकज्यार् । मुक्त्याप्तिः, अवसरः** m. the condition of obtaining release (from any condition), freedom (Gr.Gr. 138, K.Pr. 126); freedom from business, cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation; leisure or opportunity (for doing something) (K.Pr. 245). **—dyunᵘ —दिनु । पत्नीत्वसंबन्धादुन्मोचनम्** m.inf. to give freedom; to discharge (El.); esp. (amongst Musalmāns) to give (a wife) her freedom, to divorce (her). **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु । पतिसंबन्धान्मुक्तिग्रहणम्** m.inf. to accept freedom, (of a woman) to be divorced (as ab.).

**makka मक्क** مکہ m. the city of Mecca (K.Pr. 133).

**makōl मकोल्** m. gypsum (El.).

**mŏkal म्वकल् । उन्मुक्तिः, अवसरः** f. release, liberation (Gr.Gr. 128); cessation from work, disengagedness, vacation, leisure, leisure or opportunity to begin some new work (K.Pr. 138). **—yiñᵘ̈ —यिञू । अवसराधिगमः** f.inf. leisure to be obtained (for doing something), an opportunity to be found.

**mŏkulᵘ म्वकुलु** or **mŏkolᵘ म्वकंलु । अवसरयुक्तः, निर्बन्धनः** adj. (f. **mŏkᵘ̈jᵘ̈ म्वकंजू**), released, set free, free, let go, emancipated (Gr.Gr. 138); free from other work, at leisure, or having the opportunity for doing something; abandoned, untenanted (of a house) (Gr.M.).

**mōkil मोकिल्** (= مؤکّل) m. one who delegates power (to another), the client of a lawyer (Gr.M.).

**mukāl मुकाल्** m. the fist (El.).

**mukölⁱ मुकांलि । मुष्टिप्रहारः** f. a blow or thump with the fist.

**mūkāla मूकालः** adj. c.g. having one's face blackened, publicly disgraced. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । तिरस्कारदुःखानुभवः** m.inf. (of some respectable person) to experience disgrace (by being subjected to public abuse or the like). **—karun —करुन् । तिरस्कारानुभावनम्** m.inf. to put to disgrace, as ab.

**mōkalam** موقلم, see **mō 1.**

**mŏkalun म्वकलुन् । उन्मुक्त्यधिगमः, समाप्त्यधिगमः, अवसराप्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏkalyōv म्वकल्योव्**), to be released, let go, liberated, untied (of a person or thing), to escape, be freed (Gr.Gr. 128; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 65; Śiv. 7, 110, 250, 392, 1834; K. 346; H. v, 8; vi, 10, 11; ix, 11); (of a work) to be finished, completed (Śiv. 392; H. viii, 6, 8); to be done (with a thing), to have nothing more to do (with it) (Gr.M., Rām. 614); to get leisure (for doing something), to find an opportunity (for); (in a religious sense) to be freed from the bonds of existence, to become absorbed in the Deity, to secure salvation (Rām. 54–5; K. 239, 352, 495). **mŏkalyō-motᵘ म्वकल्यो-मंतु । उन्मुक्तः, समाप्तः** perf. part. (f. **mŏkalyē-müʦᵘ̈ म्वकल्ये-मंचू**), released, let go, untied (K. 571); finished, completed; having obtained an opportunity (for).

**mŏkalāwun म्वकलावुन् । उन्मोचनम, समापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏkalôwᵘ म्वकलोवु**), to untie, unloose, liberate, release, set free, save (Gr.M.; YZ. 382; Śiv. 3, 4, 18, 53, 61, 151–2, etc.; Rām. 312, 401, 684; K. 495, 765, 898; H. v, 8); to complete (a work), finish (Śiv. 53; K. 469; H. vi, 16; ix, 6; x, 1; xii, 5); to leave, abandon (Gr.M.). **mŏkalôwᵘ-motᵘ म्वकलोवु-मंतु । उन्मोचितः, समापितः**

perf. part. (f. **mŏkalöv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ म्वकलांवू-मंचू**), unbound, released, freed; completed (of some work being done).

**mukīm** (= مقیم) m. an appraiser, a broker; esp. a pashmīna-broker (El., who spells the word also *makáim*).

**mukīmāna** مقیمانہ m. a broker's fee, commission (K.Pr. 109). Cf. **mukaymāna.**

**makān मकान्** مکان m. a place (Śiv. 477, 1867; Rām. 523); a house, a dwelling-place, home (Śiv. 16, 1121; Rām. 272, 591, 1242, 1253, 1712, 1747).

**mõkun 1 मोँकुन् । खण्डविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **mõkanas मोँकनस्**), a small ball or roll of scented wood or lotus-filaments, used for rubbing on a rough stone, the resultant powder being employed for various toilet uses (e.g. making a *tilaka* or sectarian mark on the forehead).

**mõkun 2 मोँकुन्** or **mõkun माँकुन् । मत्कुणः** m. a bug. **mõkan-ṭŏph माँकन्-टूफ् । मत्कुणदंशः** m. (sg. dat. **-ṭŏpas -टूपस्**), a bug-bite, or wound like a bug-bite; met. a hindrance caused by some mean person; a stinging remark.

**mukun 1 मुकुन्** m. wailing, used in the following :—

**mukan-hāl मुकन्-हाल् । शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः** f. (sg. dat. **-höj$^{ü}$ -हांजू** or **-höj$^{i}$ -हांजि**), a wailing room, the room or place in which the customary wailing for a dead person is performed by the women of the house and of the neighbourhood. **-höj$^{ü}$ bĕhun -हांजू ब्यहुन् । शोकाक्रन्दप्रवृत्तिः** m.inf. to sit in the place of lamentation; to begin the lamentations at a death (when a number of people assemble for loud lamentation).

**mukun 2 मुकुन् । सक्तुवद्भक्षणम्** m. to eat *sattū* (i.e. ground parched grain) or other food in the same manner. (*Sattū* is eaten by picking up the food with the tops of the fingers, and pitching it from a distance into the mouth.)

**mukun 3 मुकुन्** conj. 3, only noted in the following :— **mukyō-mot$^{u}$ मुक्यो-मंतु । समाप्तिं गतः** perf. part. (f. **mukyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ मुक्ये-मंचू**), completed, finished. Cf. **mŏkalun** and **mukāwun.**

**mukund मुकुन्द्** m. a N. of Vishnu or Krishna, said to mean 'the giver of final liberation (Skt. *muku*)' (Śiv. 1417).

**mukanost$^{u}$ मुकनंस्तु, mukanasth मुकनस्थ्,** see **muk$^{u}$.**

**mūkūph मूकूफ्** or **mūkūf** (= موقوف) adj. c.g. stopped, suspended, discontinued (Gr.M., Rām. 1744); postponed, destined not to occur (Rām. 63, 99); dependent (upon, dat.) (Gr.M.); remitted, forgiven (of a tax or the like) (Rām. 1132).

**mukāphāth मुकाफाथ्** مکافات ?f. compensation, reparation; recompense, requital (Rām. 408).

**makar 1 मकर् । कुम्भीरः** m. an alligator, a crocodile. Cf. **magar 2.**

**makar 2 मकर् । मकरराशिः** f. the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac (Śiv. 477, Rām. 1276).

**mạk$^{a}$ra मंक्र्,** see **mạkh$^{a}$r.**

**makara मकर । चुद्रकरकाः** m.pl. small hail.

**makir** m. forgery (El., prob. another spelling of **mạkh$^{a}$r,** q.v.).

**makor$^{u}$ मकोरु** or **makur मकुर्** m. (sg. dat. **makaris मकरिस्**) (L.V. 18) or **makaras मकरस्** (L.V. 31), a mirror.

**mŏkur$^{u}$ म्वकुरु** adj. unclean, filthy (of food) (El.).

**mökir मांकिर्** adj. c.g. garrulous, talkative (K.Pr. 132, *mákir*); the word is perhaps another spelling of **mŏkhor$^{u}$,** q.v. It has only been noted in the above passage.

**mạk$^{a}$ral मंक्रल् । हेलाकोपकृत्** adj. c.g. coquet, one who simulates anger or the like. Cf. **mạkh$^{a}$r.**

**mukarrar मुकर्रर्** مقرر adj. c.g. settled, fixed, established (Gr.M.; Rām. 143, 1680). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to establish, fix, ratify (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 638).

**mĕkrāz म्यक्राज़्** مقراض or **mĕkarāz म्यकराज़् । कृपाणीविशेषः** f. a pair of scissors (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 165, 192); shears (Gr.M.); pincers (Gr.M.).

**mōksh मोक्ष्** or **mūksh मूक्ष्** m., i.q. **mŏk$^{ä}$t$^{i}$,** q.v. (Śiv. 107, 519, 605, 646, 736, 867, etc.).

**mukosh$^{u}$ मुकंशु । पिष्टतुषः** m. bran; a preparation of gold and silver leaves, etc., which is plastered over a Musalmān Kāshmīrī bride's face ten days after the wedding, when she returns to her husband's house (K.Pr. 131).

**makēshŏr मकेश्वर्** m. N. of a celebrated linga or phallus sacred to Shiva (Śiva) (in Skt. *makêśvara*) (Rām. 941, 943, 951, 953).

**mŏkta म्वक्त,** see **mŏkhta.**

**mŏkti म्वक्ति** (Śiv. 1112) or **mŏktī म्वक्ती** f. (sg. dat. **mŏktiyĕ म्वक्तिय** or (Śiv. 1526) **mŏktīyĕ म्वक्तीय**), i.q. **mŏk$^{ä}$t$^{i}$,** q.v. (Śiv. 209, 992, 1007, 1112, 1359; K. 626). **-dvār -द्वार्** m. the gate of spiritual emancipation, death and final release (K. 299, 455, 606).

**mŏkạṭa म्वकंट, mŏkuṭa म्वकुट,** or **mŏkuṭh म्वकुठ् । मुकुटम्** m. (sg. dat. **mŏkạṭas म्वकंटस्**), a tiara, diadem, crown (Śiv. 188, 778, 792, 892, 1501; Rām. 1738; K. 59 (**mŏkạṭa**), 925, 954 (**mŏkuṭa**)).

**mŏk$^{ä}$t$^{i}$ म्वकंति** or **mŏktī म्वक्ती** (q.v.) f. (sg. dat. **mŏktĕ म्वक्तय**), release from transmigration, final emancipation, union with the Supreme (cf. **mọ̆kh$^{o}$t$^{u}$** and **mŏkh$^{a}$th**) (L.V. 29, Rām. 6).

**mọ̆k$^{o}$t$^{u}$ म्वंकुतु**, another spelling of **mọ̆kh$^{o}$t$^{u}$, mŏkh$^{a}$th,** qq.v.

**mŏk$^{a}$th 1 म्वकुथ्**, another spelling of **mọ̆kh$^{o}$t$^{u}$, mŏkh$^{a}$th,** qq.v. (Śiv. 320, 1042, 1114, 1144, 1522, 1533; K. 48, 72, 187, 301, 352, 607).

**mŏk$^{a}$th 2 म्वकुथ्** f. (sg. dat. **mŏk$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ म्वंकुच़ू**, K. 114), another spelling of **mŏk$^{a}$t$^{i}$** (q.v.) (Śiv. 858, 1163, 1688; Rām. 541; K. 301, 424, 611, 1077); **mŏkta-lür$^{ü}$ 2 म्वक्त-लंरू** f. (for **1**, see **mŏkhta**), an abode of final liberation (Śiv. 247, 1036).

**mŏk$^{a}$th 3 म्वकुथ्**, i.q. **mŏkta,** so spelt in Śiv. 1688 to serve as pun on **mŏk$^{a}$th 2.**

**mŏktār 1 म्वक्तार्**, see **mŏkhtār.**

**mŏktār 2 म्वक्तार्** m. a nonce-word in Śiv. 1794, to pun with **mŏktār 1.** It is offered as a contraction of the Sanskrit *mukhya-tārakaḥ* or 'Supreme Saviour'.

**mŏktas म्वक्तस्**, see **mŏkh$^{a}$th.**

**muktīshŏr मुक्तीश्वर्** m. the lord of final emancipation (see **mŏk$^{a}$t$^{i}$**) (Śiv. 858, 938, 984, 1159).

**mŏktasar म्वक्तसर्** مختصر adj. c.g. abbreviated, abridged, a summary (Śiv. 747); as adv. in short, to sum up, finally, to make a long story short (Śiv. 117, Rām. 1743).

**mak$^{a}$ʦ मकुच़् । कुठारिका** f. a small axe, a hatchet (El. *makaz*) (Gr.Gr. 39, 66; K.Pr. 70, 195 (*makaz*)); cf. **makh.** **—wāyün̄$^{ü}$ —वायंञू । कुठारिकाकर्मवृत्तिः** f.inf. to ply a hatchet.

**mak$^{a}$ʦi-dan मकुच़ि-दन् । कुठारिकादण्डम्** m. the handle of an axe. **-ḍand$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -डंन्द्रू । कुठारिकाकोटिः** f. the edge or point of a hatchet.

**makawa** (= مقوی) m. a box or case (esp. one of a circular oblong shape in which rolls of paper are carried); (in Kashmīr) a volume (El.).

**mukāwun मुकावुन् । समापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mukôw$^{u}$ मुकोवु**), to finish, complete; cf. **mukun 3.** **mukāwan-kōm$^{ü}$ मुकावन्-कोमू** or **—köm$^{ü}$ —कांमू । शीघ्रतया समापनम्** f. hurried completion.

**maköy$^{ü}$ मकांयू । गवेधुका** f. (sg. dat. **makāyĕ मकाय**), Indian corn, maize, *Zea mays* (El. *makāi*; L. 330, *makái*).

**makāyi-ôṭ$^{u}$ मकायि-ओटु । गवेधुपिष्टम्** m. maize flour. **-düj$^{ü}$ -दंजू । गवेधुक्षेत्रम्** f. a plot on which maize is grown. **-ḍong$^{u}$ -डंगु । गवेधुरक्षाशाला** m. a stage erected on tall poles in a field of maize, on which the watcher sits. **-ḍār -डार् । गवेधुक्षेत्रम्** m. a field in which maize is growing, or which has been prepared for maize sowing. **-jāma -जाम । गवेधुकाच्छादनम्** m. the leafy covering of a maize-cob. **-kā̃ḍ -काँड् । गवेधुकाण्डम्** m. the stalk of a maize plant or (meton.) the whole plant. **-kash$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ -कशंरू । गवेधुकरण्डिका** f. the part of a maize-cob that carries the seeds, the non-edible part of a maize-cob. **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । गवेधुसमुदायः** m. a quantity or collection of maize seeds; a single maize seed. **-tyū̃t$^{u}$ -त्यूँतु । गवेधुचूर्णभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **-tī̃tis -तीँतिस्**), porridge of pounded maize. **-ʦŏṭ$^{ü}$ -च़्वंटू । गवेधुपिष्टकः** f. (sg. dat. **ʦŏcĕ च़्वच्य**), a maize loaf, maize bread. **-wor$^{u}$ -वंरु । गवेधुपिष्टकः** m. a maize cake, or wide thick loaf of maize. **-wüṭ$^{ü}$ -वंटू । गवेधुगुम्फः** f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ -वच्य**), a maize-cob. **-wāṭh -वाठ् । गवेधुभक्तम्** m. (sg. dat. **wāṭas वाटस्**), maize porridge, boiled coarsely-ground maize (W. 115, *makaiwāt*).

**mukaymāna मुकय्मान । क्रयविक्रयवृद्धिः** m. brokerage, commission on a sale or purchase. I.q. **mukīmāna,** q.v.

**makaz,** see **mak$^{a}$ʦ.**

**mal 1 मल् । मलम्, विष्ठा** m. (sg. abl. **mala 1 मल**), dirt, filth (Gr.Gr. 147; W. 110, 153; L.V. 31, 49; K.Pr. 10, 40, 237; Śiv. 1022, 1575; Rām. 1692); muck, mud, sediment (cf. **nàṭ$^{i}$-m$^{o}$**, s.v. **noṭ$^{u}$**); ordure. **-borut$^{u}$ -बंरुतु । मलपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-bar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ -वर्चू**), full of dirt, dirty, filthy (Rām. 1517); cf. **mala-borut$^{u}$,** bel. **-grāy -ग्राय् । मलापहरणम्** f. wiping or brushing or rubbing off dirt. **-hĕm -ह्यम् । मलावलिः** f. a long smudge of dirt. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । मलापहरणम्, मलोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to wash off dirt; to evacuate, ease oneself, stool. **—kaḍun —कडुन् । मलत्यागः** m.inf. to put off dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments. **—khārun —खारुन् । कर्दमारोपः** m.inf. to raise dirt, to raise an island or other piece of land by digging earth and piling it up. **-kal -कल् । मलसंघः** m. an accumulation of dirt, dirt and the like (a jingle of **mal**). **-kala -कल । मलपूर्णशिरः** m. a head full of dirt, hair (esp. a woman's) filled with accumulated dirt on an uncared-for head. **—karun —करुन् । विष्ठोत्सर्गः** m. to ease oneself (in a regular manner), to go to one's daily stool. **-k$^{o}$t$^{u}$ -कंतु । मलाक्तः** adj. (f. **-k$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ -कंच़ू**), damp with dirt, i.e. dirtied, marked with dirt. **-kator$^{u}$ -कतंरु । मलपात्रम्** m. a filth sherd, a receptacle for ordure, a filth-pan. **-katür$^{ü}$ pĕn̄$^{ü}$ -कतंरू प्यंञू । सर्वथा हेयत्वापत्तिः** f.inf. the filth-pan to fall; met. to be discarded after being put to some humiliating or disgusting use. **-katür$^{ü}$ ʦhunün̄$^{ü}$ -कतंरू छुनंञू । सर्वथा परिहारः** f.inf. to cast away the filth-pan; met. to abandon, discard, or expel some member of one's family on account of hatred.

**—ladun —लदुन्** । सेत्वादौ मृत्कर्दमयोजनसंस्कारः m.inf. to build dirt, to pile up an embankment, or the like. **-liwan -लिवन्** । कर्दमोद्धरणखनित्र(हृेषुक)विशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-livüñ$^{ü}$ -लिवंञ्** ), a muck-spade, a kind of spade used for digging out mud from under water and piling it up on an embankment, island, or the like. **-mās -मास्** । मलमासः m. an intercalary month. **-mös$^{i}$ -मांसि** । मलमासानुवर्ती adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, an intercalary month. **-môs$^{u}$ -मोसु** । मलमासाचरणः adj. (f. **-mös$^{ü}$ -मांसू**), one who performs the religious duties connected with an intercalary month. **-phĕran -फ्यरन्** । मलग्रहणाय धृतवसनम् m. a muck-coat, a kind of smock worn over one's clothes when employed on dirty work. **-palav -पलव्** । मलिनवस्त्रसमूहः m. a bundle of dirty clothes (ready for the wash). **-pāwun -पावुन्** । मलयोजनम् m.inf. to cause mud to fall, to dirty (e.g. new or clean clothes). **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु** । मलिनीभवनम् m.inf. dirt to fall, to become dirty (from use, etc.) (L.V. 18). **-shrōʦh -श्रोछ्** । मलशौचम् f. (sg. dat. **shrōʦi श्रोछ़ि**), cleaning off filth, the act of washing the privities after evacuation. **-sĕs -स्यस्** । चर्मरोगविशेषः f. a kind of skin disease described as a wide white mark or freckle. **-sĕs pĕñ$^{ü}$ -स्यस् प्यंञ्** । चर्मरोगविशेषप्रादुर्भावः f.inf. such a mark as ab. to appear. **-sĕsal -स्यसल्** । जडुलः adj. c.g. freckled, marked with white spots, as ab. **-tān -तान्** । मलाधारस्तम्बविशेषः m. the under supports of a house amid the dirt. **—trāwun —त्रावुन्** । चालनम्, शोकाङ्कमलत्यागः m.inf. to wash off dirt; to put off mourning garments, etc.; to go out of mourning (cf. *phir mal*, L. 263). **-t$^{a}$ʦh -तछ्** । मलचालनी f. (sg. dat. **-t$^{a}$ʦhi -तछ़ि**), a dirt-rag, a clout for wiping off dirt. **-t$^{a}$ʦh karüñ$^{ü}$ -तछ् करंञ्** । मलमार्जनम् f.inf. to wipe up after cleaning off dirt. **-ʦ$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ -च़ंञ्** । तिरस्कारः f. dirt and charcoal; met. abuse. **-ʦ$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$ -च़ंञ् गछ़ंञ्** । तिरस्काराप्तिः f.inf. humiliation to be experienced from abuse. **-ʦ$^{ü}$ñ$^{ü}$ karüñ$^{ü}$ -च़ंञ् करंञ्** । तिरस्कारखेदानुभावनम् f.inf. to cause humiliation by abuse. **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु** । मलिनजलम् m. dirty water, water which has been used for washing off dirt, washings; muddy water of a stream in flood. **-wās -वास्** । मलाद्रक्षार्थोपरितनवासः m. a smock put on over the clothes to protect them from dirt. **-watur$^{u}$ -वतुरु** । पुस्तकावरणपत्रम् m. a dirt-leaf, the covering leaves at the beginning and end of a book, a book-cover. **-wāy -वाय्** । रोगावेशः, रोगांशशेषः m. a whiff of dirt; hence, an attack of disease, the first symptoms of disease; the last symptoms of disease before complete recovery. **-wāy gaʦhun -वाय गछुन्** । रोगावेशवत् रोषावेशः m.inf. the first symptoms of disease to occur; met. to be sulky, or inwardly angry, with one's people for a very slight cause. **-züṭ$^{ü}$ -ज़ंटू** । मलग्राहिवसनम् f. (sg. dat. **-zacĕ -ज़च्य**), an old valueless upper garment, worn over costly clothes to keep off the dirt.

**mala-borut$^{u}$ मल-बंरुतु** । मलपूर्णः adj. (f. **-bar$^{ü}$ʦ$^{ü}$ -बर्च़ू**), full of dirt, filthy; cf. **mal-borut$^{u}$**, ab. **—byūṭh$^{u}$ —ब्यूठु** । निर्मलीभूतः adj. (f. **-bīṭh$^{ü}$ -बीठू**), settled from dirt, clear (e.g. water once turbid, from which the mud has settled at the bottom of the vessel). **-dar -दर्** । रोगविशेषः m. a kind of white blister. **-gōjĕ -गोज्य** । निष्फलता f.pl. kernels of filth; met. profitlessness, futility, fruitlessness, wasted labour, loss of the results of labour. **-gōjĕ karañĕ -गोज्य करंञ** । निष्फलताविधानम् f. pl. inf. to cause the loss of the results of labour, to render futile. **-m$^{a}$tröz$^{ü}$ -मत्रांज़ू** । मलसंघातः f. a condition of ordure and urine; a heap or pile of ordure, etc.; cf. **m$^{a}$th$^{a}$r**; cf. **-öz** (i.e. **-öz$^{ü}$**) in Gr.Gr. 143. **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु** । निर्मलः adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$ -रंछ़ू**), free from dirt, pure, clean, limpid. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन्** । शोकत्यागः m.inf. to rise from dirt; met. to go out of mourning, to put off mourning garments.

**malas bĕhun मलस् व्यहुन्** m.inf. (of a bride) to sit indoors with her hair down for a week before the marriage (L. 268).

**mal 2 मल्** (sg. abl. **mala 2 मल**), m. the cheek and temple, the hemi-cranium, used in the following:— **mala-goḍ$^{u}$ मल-गंडु** । कपालास्थि m. the bone of the top of the skull, from the forehead to the nape of the neck. Cf. **gŏḍ**, p. 277*a*, l. 9.

**mal 3 मल्** for **mala 4** in **mal-guzār मल्-गुज़ार्** m. a graveyard (El.).

**mala 3 मल** (= ملاح) । नाविकः m. a seaman, sailor, mariner; esp. a boatman, waterman (a polite term instead of **hönz$^{ü}$**, q.v.). **-bāy -बाय्** । नाविकस्त्री f. a boatman's wife. **-koṭ$^{u}$ 1 -कंटु** । नाविकपुत्रः m. a boatman's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a boatman (cf. Gr.Gr. 132).

**mala 4 मल** (= ملا) । यवनपुरोहितः m. the leader of prayer in a Musalmān mosque, a *mullā* (W. 135, *malla̤*; K.Pr. (*mallah*) 106, 134, 252; H. vi, 13); a Musalmān who superintends the religious rites on the occasion of births, marriages or deaths, generally a teacher or schoolmaster; a gravedigger (El.). **-bā̃g -वाँग्** ملا بانگ f. the call to Musalmān matins (El. m.). **-bā̃gi -वाँगि** adv. at day dawn (El.). **-ciñ -चिञ्** । वल्यन्नविशेषः f. the Mullā's saucer, a present of food given to a Mullā by his client. **-khōsh -खोश्** m. a gravedigger (El.). **-koṭ$^{u}$ 2 -कंटु** । यवनपुरोहितपुत्रः

m. a Mullā's son (used as a term of commendation), a real or good son of a Mullā (cf. Gr.Gr. 132). **-tab$^{a}$c -तव्च् । यवनानां पुरोहितार्थो भक्तपात्रविशेषः** f., i.q. **-cin̄,** ab. **-wālawösh$^{i}$ -वालवांशि । भीत्यात्मपाशः** f. a Mullā's net, i.e. fear of the Mullā's disapproval, fear of what he will say.

**māl 1 माल् مال । द्रव्यसमुदायः** m. riches, money, property, wealth, possessions, merchandise, stock, goods, effects, estate (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 14, 48, 77, 123, 133, 216; YZ. 233, 236, 401; Śiv. 430, 703; Rām. 610; H. i, 9; iii, 1; viii, 9); cargo (of a ship) (Gr.M.).

**māl-ĕ-muft مال مفت** m. property by gift (K.Pr. 133).

**māla-khāv माल-खाव् । द्रव्यापहारकः** m. one who commits breach of trust, a fraudulent trustee. **-mot$^{u}$ -मंतु** or (K.Pr. 133) **-mast -मस्त् । वङ्कलद्रव्यसंपदाढ्यः, द्रव्यरागातिशयः** adj. (f. **-müts$^{ü}$ -मंच़ू**), 'property-mad,' one who is drunk with wealth, a Crœsus, very wealthy; (as subst., m.) extreme passion for property. **-pots$^{u}$ -पंचु । द्रव्यसंग्रहविश्वासः** m. goods-trust, trusting a person with the collection or accumulation of property (e.g. through previous experience of his honesty). **-patsh -पछ् । द्रव्यसत्ताविश्वासः, द्रव्योपन्यासविश्वासः** f. (sg. dat. **-patsi -पच़ि**), credit given to a person, or general trust in a person, on account of his known wealth; confidence in the safety of property entrusted to any person. **-sôw$^{u}$ -सोवु । वङ्कलद्रव्यपूर्णः** adj. (f. **-söv$^{ü}$ -सांवू**), rich in property, full of property; producing much property, very profitable. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕn̄ -वाज्यन्**), a rich person, rich.

**māl 2 माल् । माला, पर्वतशृङ्गाग्रपङ्क्तिः** f. a garland, wreath, chaplet, a necklace (Gr.Gr. 46, 65; K.Pr. 70; Śiv. 2, 88, 163, 194, 266, etc.; Rām. 489, 1025, 1090, etc.; K. 60, 97, 183, 423, 583, 1077); a rosary, chain; a row, a line (cf. **danda-māla,** p. 224*b*, l. 45); a row of mountain tops, a sierra (Śiv. 1684, 1707); met. a beautiful woman (Śiv. 436, 573; Rām. 1194).

**māla-dŏgun$^{u}$ माल-द्गुनु । द्वावलिकमाला** m. a necklace or garland of two ropes, a double-rowed necklace. **-gaṇḍ -गंड् । मालाग्रथनम्** m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māli-gaṇḍ,** bel.); the act of stringing a necklace or garland. **-trŏṭ$^{u}$ -त्रुंटु । मालासमुदायः** m. a garland-necklace, the whole group of such (of many strands) worn at one time (K. 85).

**māli-gaṇḍ मालि-गंड् । मालाग्रन्थिः** m. (in a rosary) the knot between each bead (cf. **māla-gaṇḍ,** ab.). **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । मालाफलम्** m. a single bead of a rosary. **-pan -पन् । मालासूत्रम्** m. the thread of a rosary.

**māla माल** or **mālal मालल् । मातृगामी** m. one who commits incest with his own mother or stepmother.

**mālā माला** f., i.q. **māl 2,** being the borrowed Sanskrit form of the word. Cf. **dīpa-mālā,** a row of lights; hence, the Dīwālī festival (p. 232*b*, l. 31), and **jamjam-mālā** (p. 347*a*, l. 12) (Śiv. 1171, 1174, 1314, 1436, 1489).

**māli मालि** interj. (prop. voc. of **môl$^{u}$,** q.v.), O Father!; hence (as a polite form of address) Sir! Good Sir! (L.V. 91). With the interjection **ha** prefixed we get **ha māli,** Good Sir, which L.V. 107, by a pun, equates with **hamāli,** O burden-bearer (cf. **hamāl**); so **hā māli** (K.Pr. 9, 74, 242).

**malöi,** see **malöy$^{i}$.**

**mail मैल्,** see **möl.** **mail-ṭang मैल्-टंग्** m. a kind of pear, *Pyrus kumaonensis* (El.), the beam-tree (*Pyrus lanata*, L. 74).

**mēl मेल् । संयोगः** m. meeting, coming together, assemblage (Gr.Gr. 124); union, intercourse; mixture, mixing together (Śiv. 1020); agreement, reconciliation; concord, intimacy, friendship, acquaintance (Gr.M.); an interview; meeting (Gr.M.). **-gēl -गेल् । मैत्रीप्रीत्याद्याचरणम्** m. close intimacy, close alliance; familiarity. **—gatshun —गछुन् । योगापत्तिः** m.inf. friendship, intimacy to occur; a meeting (of two persons) to occur; mixing together, trituration together to occur; and so on through the various meanings of **mēl.** **—thawun —थवुन् । संयोगपरिपालनम्** m.inf. to have or keep up an intimate friendship, to associate (with) (Gr.M.).

**mēla मेल । तीर्थसमागमः** m. meeting, assembly, company (cf. **mȧt$^{i}$-m$^{o}$,** s.v. **mot$^{u}$ 1**); a large concourse of people (for religious or commercial purposes), a fair (esp. at some sacred place). **-mahārāza -महाराज़ । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवे अभिनयकृत्** m. the manager or getter-up of a spectacle at a fair. **-mot$^{u}$ -मंतु । तीर्थसमागमोत्सवः** m. the festival or holiday of a fair at some holy place.

**mīl मील् । मषी** f. (sg. dat. **mīli मीलि**), ink (Gr.M., W. 8, L. 461). **—karün̄$^{ü}$ —करंञू । राश्यादेः अङ्कनम्** f.inf. to mark a heap (of grain or the like to prevent theft).

**mīli-ondur$^{u}$ मीलि-अंदुरु । मषीपात्रम्** m. an ink-pot, an ink-bottle; cf. **andar.** **-bôn$^{u}$ -बोनु । मषीपात्रम्** m. an ink-vessel, an ink-bottle; cf. **bāna 1.** **-ḍūs -डूंस् । मषीलगुडः** m. an ink-stick, a stick used for mixing ink. **-dawāth -दवाथ्** f. an inkstand, a pen-case and ink-bottle combined (W. 33). **-gor$^{u}$ -गंरु । मषीसंपादकः** m. an ink-maker, an ink-seller. **-kalam -कलम् । मषीलेखनी** m. an ink-pen, a pen suitable for writing with ink; a pen full of ink. **-tsrüṭ$^{ü}$ -च्रंटू ।**

**मषीगुलिकाविशेषः** f. a pill of dry ink, from which ink is made by mixture with water. **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु ।** **मषीजलम्** m. ink-water, the water with which an ink-bottle is washed, inky water. **-wör$^{ü}$ -वा॑रू ।** **मषीधानिका** f. an ink-vessel, a jar in which ink is stored (not an ink-bottle for writing).

**mil$^{i}$ मिलि**, pl. of **myul$^{u}$**, q.v.

**mŏl म्वल् । मूल्यम्** m. price, worth, cost, value (cf. **kŏl-mŏl,** p. 436*b*, l. 47) (Gr.Gr. 16, 146; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 71, 74, 100, 123, 206, 242; Rām. 1229; K. 178); intrinsic value, worth (Rām. 188). **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्य॑नु** m.inf. to take a price, to charge a price (Gr.M.). **—khārun —खारुन् । आदरारोपणम्** m.inf. to raise the price of anything; met. to extol, cry up, puff, eulogize. **—khasun —खसुन् । गौरवावलम्बनम्** m.inf. price to rise, to achieve good repute, to rise in general favour. **—karun —करुन् । मूल्यविधानम्** m.inf. fix a price (Gr.M.; K. 954; H. viii, 9). **-tŏl -त्वल् । मूल्यादिकम्** m. price (indefinitely), price and cost, value, appraisement. **-tŏl wuchun -त्वल् वुछुन् । मूल्यादिविवेचनम्** m.inf. to settle the price, or value (of), to value, appraise, estimate.

**mŏla-barŏy$^{i}$ म्वल-वरा॑यि । मूल्यदण्डार्पणम्** filling up the value, payment of agreed compensation for anything destroyed, lost, etc. **-mŏl -म्वल् । बहुलादरः** f. increase in value owing to general demand. **-mŏla pyon$^{u}$ -म्वल प्य॑नु । बहुप्रयत्नतः सिद्धिः** m.inf. to be successfully accomplished after much exertion. **—pok$^{u}$ —प॑कु । अधिकमूल्येन विक्रीतः** adj. (f. **-püc$^{ü}$ -प॑चू**), sold for more than its intrinsic value (owing to scarcity, rarity, difficulty of obtainment, etc.). **—pakun —पकुन् । अधिकमूल्येन प्रचलनम्** m.inf. to be purchasable only at a high price (owing to scarcity, difficulty of obtainment, or the like), the price (of anything) to go up. **—pakanāwun —पकनावुन् । अधिकमूल्येन विक्रयः** m.inf. to sell (an article) at an excessive price (as ab.); to raise the price. **—pakawun$^{u}$ —पकवुनु । अधिकमूल्येन प्रचरन्** n.ag. (f. **—pakavüñ$^{ü}$ —पकव॑ञू**), dear, high-priced, that of which the price has risen (e.g. on account of scarcity, stocks being low, etc.). **-rost$^{u}$ -र॑स्तु । निर्मूल्यः** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh$^{ü}$ -र॑छू**), without price, priceless; priceless, valueless (in Śiv. 1566, the word may be interpreted in either of these senses). **-sôw$^{u}$ -सोवु । उत्कृष्टमूल्याढ्यः** adj. (f. **-söv$^{ü}$ -सा॑वू**), of great price, of high value, of great intrinsic value.

**mŏl$^{i}$ म्व॑लि** sg. instr. at a price (K. 157); hence, purchasable, that which can be obtained only by purchase (K.Pr. 203). **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्य॑नु । क्रयणम्** m.inf. to take at a price, to buy (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 234; YZ. 121, 124, 157, 161, 169, 191, 242, 268; Rām. 1317).

**mōl मोल्**, see **mūl 1.**

**môl$^{u}$ मोलु । पिता** m. (sg. dat. **mölis मा॑लिस्**, abl. **māli मालि**), a father (Gr.Gr. 36, 41, 56, 72, 143, 161; Gr.M.; W. 6, 9, 17 *mol*; L. 460 *mol*; L.V. 91, 107 (see **māli**); K.Pr. 51, 134, 144; YZ. 22, 155, 418; Śiv. 35, 438, 517, 599, 640, 649, 1278, 1906; Rām. 264, 275, 534, 599, 760, 812, 1426, etc.; K. 459–60, 473, 503, 614, 641, 689, 765, 875, 1027; H. v, 6; viii, 1, 13; xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, etc.); voc. **māli मालि**, see s.v. **-möj$^{ü}$ -मा॑जू** father and mother, parents (El., who makes the word m. It is really two words of different genders; Gr.M.; W. 115, *mol-möj*; YZ. 531, (**möj$^{ü}$-môl$^{u}$**) 36).

**māli-rost$^{u}$ मालि-र॑स्तु** adj. (f. **-rüṭsh$^{ü}$ -र॑छू**), fatherless (K. 47).

**möl$^{i}$-mirās मा॑लि-मिरास् । पैतृकदायः** m. that which is inherited from a father, paternal inheritance, patrimony; qualities, etc., inherited from a father, inherited paternal tendencies. **-māryuk$^{u}$ -मारिकु । पितृघातद्वेषः** m. a father's halter; hence, hatred for a father's murderer, a death feud (on account of a father's murder). **-mẹ̆th$^{a}$r -म्य॑थ् । पितृसखा** m. a father's friend. **-pŏth$^{a}$r -प्वथ्** m.pl. father and son (Gr.Gr. 72). **-sond$^{u}$ -स॑न्दु । पितृसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **-sünz$^{ü}$ -स॑ञ़्ज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a father. **-sath -सथ् । पितृसत्तासाह्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **-süṭs$^{ü}$ -स॑च़ू**), confidence in help or protection from the existence of a father; met. entire freedom from anxiety. **-yĕtīm -यतीम् । मृतपितृकः** c.g. (a child) whose father is dead, a fatherless (child). **-zāyun$^{u}$ -ज़ायुनु । परम्परागतगुणदोषः** m. hereditary disposition, hereditary virtue, vice, health, disease, etc.

**mölis bŏwanis मा॑लिस् बुवनिस् । पित्राशंसा** m. a certain form of blessing, wishing a person long life as a father.

**möl मा॑ल् ميل** (also written **mail मैल्**) **। रुचिः** m. inclination (to) (Śiv. 750); penchant, bent, bias (K.Pr. 100, *mol*; Śiv. 1691); wish, desire (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 11, 73; YZ. 230, 412; Śiv. 970); attachment, partiality, fondness, affection, love; desire for food (El.; cf. **bē-möl**). **—barun —बरुन् । रुचिविधानम्** m.inf. to show an inclination (to), to have a penchant (for), to have a taste (for). **—mashun —मशुन् । रुचिविस्मृतिः** m.inf. to forget one's desire (e.g. when 'the grapes are sour').

**möl 2 मा॑ल्** adj. c.g. dirty (El. *mãl*).

**mul मुल् مل** m. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 164).

**mūl 1** मूल् (also spelt **mōl** मोल्) । मूलम्, आद्यम्, आशयः m. (pl. dat. **mūlan** मूलन्, not **mōlan** मोलन्, Gr.Gr. 51. With emphatic **y** the ablative of this word is **mulay,** q.v.), a root (of a plant or tree) (Gr.Gr. 43, 51; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 146, 184; Śiv. 747, 1430, 1530; K. 979); the root or fang of a tooth (cf. **armi-mūl,** p. 43*b*, l. 19); the root, basis, groundwork, beginning, principle, origin, cause, source (Gr.M.); the intention, root-idea (of a work, thought, etc.); the basis, foundation (YZ. 332; Śiv. 165; Rām. 710, 952, 961, 1375; K. 171). **—din$^{i}$** —दिनि । मूलप्रतिष्ठापनम् m. pl. inf. to fix roots, (of a tree lately planted) to become firm by spreading out its roots; to found a family (e.g. when a childless person adopts a son); to set up a person in business (by providing capital, etc.). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् or **mūla kaḍun** मूल कडुन् । सर्वथा नाशनम् m.inf. to pull up the root, i.e. to pull up a tree by the roots (Gr.M. **mūla kaḍun**; K.Pr. 100, id.; Rām. 929, 1626, id.); to destroy utterly (a family); (of an object of study) to probe to the bottom, analyse. **—nērun** —नेरुन् । संततिच्छेदः m.inf. the root to go forth, to be pulled up by the root; (of a family) the only offspring to be cut off; (of a subject of study) to be probed to the bottom. **—tshĕnán$^{i}$** —छ्यनंनि m. pl. inf. to cut the roots, to cut off, destroy (Rām. 768). **—yin$^{i}$** —यिनि । आलस्यावेशः m. pl. inf. (of a newly planted tree) roots to spring forth, to take root; (met.) to take root, to be rooted to one's seat, to refuse to get up and work.

**mūla-dana** मूल-दन । मूलधनम् m. capital, principal, stock-in-trade. **-dyār** -द्यार् । मूलधनसमूहः m.pl. accumulated capital. **-gab** -गब् । मूलाङ्कुरः m. a sprout from the root. **—gālun** —गालुन् m.inf. to destroy from the root, utterly to destroy (Rām. 154, 159). **-mŏnjĕ** -म्वंज्य । मूलोद्धारवृत्त्या adv. root and trunk, root and branch (u.w. vbs. indicating pulling up, destruction, etc.). **-phyur$^{u}$** -फिरु । आदितो व्यत्ययः m. inversion, transmutation, from the very beginning. **-pŏrush** -प्वरुश् । मूलपूरुषः, समपङ्क्तिनिविष्टजनानां पुर उपविष्टः, पिण्डविशेषः m. the founder of a family, the earliest ancestor; the leader of a row of persons; the name of a special *piṇḍa* or lump of rice offered to Manes at obsequial ceremonies or *śrāddhas*. **-rā̃ḍa** -राँड । मूलधूर्तः m. a hereditary rascal, a rascal belonging to a rascal family; a rascal from his birth. **-tala** -तल । अन्ततः adv. thoroughly, from the very bottom, after thorough discussion (Śiv. 27, 1343).

**mūlan drôt$^{u}$ paṭran sag** मूलन् द्रोतु पंत्रन् सग् । अन्तर्द्वेषबहिःप्रसादवृत्त्याचरणम् m. a sickle to the root and water to the leaves; hence, acting outwardly as a friend, but secretly as an enemy.

**mūl 2** मूल् । नक्षत्रविशेषः f. the N. of the 17th (or, according to some, the 19th) lunar asterism (Skt. *mūlā*). **mūla-kŏnḍüj$^{ü}$** मूल-क्वंडुजू । जनुष्कुण्डली f. a horoscope or diagram in which are marked the positions of the various planets, etc., at the time of a person's birth.

**mulai** (El.), see **mulay.**

**mūlai** मूलै, see **mūlay.**

**malēch** मलेछ् also spelt **malīts** (El.) । म्लेच्छः m. (sg. dat. **malēchas** मलेछस्), (amongst Hindūs) an outcast, a man of irreligious or impure conduct.

**malēch$^{a}$gī** मलेछ्गी । म्लेच्छवृत्तिः f. the condition or conduct of an outcast.

**mál$^{i}$da** मंलिद् । निर्णेजनम् m. furbishing, giving an outward appearance of cleanness to a garment, ornament, etc., by the application of varnish, lacquer, or the like. **—karun** —करुन् । परिचर्यादरविधानम् m.inf. to do furbishing; met. to show hospitality or politeness (esp. to a person unworthy of it).

**malīda** ملیده m. a kind of fine woollen cloth (made of lamb's-wool). **-gar** ملیده گر m. a washer of woollen cloth (El.).

**mūlādār** मूलादार् । उत्पत्तिस्थानम् m. the place of origin; wealth, assets, resources; (in Śaiva mysticism) the mystical circle above the organ of generation.

**malagaḍi** m. a base man (K.Pr. 9, where it is opposed to **alagaḍi,** a great man).

**mulāhaza** ملاحظه m. inspection, view, notice (Gr.M.).

**malika** मलिक ملکه f. a queen (Gr.M.).

**mulkī** मुल्की ملکی adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a country (Gr.M.).

**malakh** मलख् ملک m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), an angel (H. iv, 2).

**malikh** मलिख् (= ملک) । पार्वतीयदुर्गममार्गपालः m. (sg. dat. **malikas** मलिकस्), a king; a title of honour or respect (cf. **bŏṭa-m°,** p. 138*b*, l. 20) (used sarcastically in the Voc. K.Pr. 191); (in Kashmīr) a way-warden, a man whose duty it is to keep mountain passes and forest roads clear, and to watch and help travellers on them.

**malukh** मलुख् । तरङ्गः m. (sg. dat. **malakas** मलकस्), a wave (of water) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 50, *malkh*) (cf. **pā̃-m°,** s.v. **pôñ$^{u}$**).

**mil$^{i}$kh** मिलिख् (= مِلک), m. property, landed property, an estate (Gr.M.).

**mölikh** मांलिख् مالک m. a possessor, proprietor, a lord (El., YZ. 157, Rām. 70); a master (Gr.M.); the owner, proprietor, or landlord (of a house, etc.)

(Gr.M., K.Pr. 107). **as$^a$l mölikh,** the real owner, the principal in a firm or business (Gr.M.).

**mul$^a$kh मुल्ख्** ملک m. (sg. dat. **mulkas मुल्कस्**), a kingdom, rule, state, country, territory, region, land (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 216; YZ. 236; Rām. 512, 822; H. i, 1). **—tulun —तुलुन्** । **अत्याक्रोशविधानम्** m.inf. to raise the country, to raise a great outcry against some unpopular action or conduct.

**mulk-ĕ-bēgāna** ملکِ بیگانہ m. a foreign land (K.Pr. 146).

**mulūkh मुलूख्** ملوک m. kings; used in Rām. 70 as equivalent to **mul$^a$kh,** q.v.

**mȧl$^i$kōñ$^ü$ मंलिकान्ॣ** f. a queen (H. xi, 2).

**mulākāth मुलाकाथ्** ملاقات m. (sg. dat. **mulākātas मुलाकातस्**), meeting, a visit (El., Gr.M.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to meet a person, to make a visit (Gr.M.) **—karanāwun —करनावुन्** m.inf. to cause a person to be met, to introduce one person to another (Gr.M.).

**mall मल्ल्** m. a strong man, a hero, athlete, wrestler, boxer (L.V. 24, K. 434).

**malla, mallah,** see **mala 4.**

**malāla मलाल** (= ملال) । **वैमनस्यम्** m. weariness, fatigue, languor, ennui; dejection, sadness, melancholy (YZ. 20, Śiv. 425); affliction, grief, anguish; vexation, displeasure, estrangement (Śiv. 661; Rām. 762, 1574). **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** । **वैमनस्यावाप्तिः** m.inf. estrangement, etc., to occur.

**mālal मालल्,** i.q. **māla,** q.v.

**malūl मलूल्** ملول adj. c.g. fatigued, tired, weary; sick, indisposed; grieved, sad, dejected. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to offend (El.).

**mŏlul$^u$ म्वलुलु** । **उत्कृष्टमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **mŏl$^ü$j$^ü$ म्वलंजू**), high-priced, costly, expensive (Gr.Gr. 146, Gr.M., Śiv. 1230); valuable (Gr.M.).

**malölĕth मलांल्यथ्** (= ملالت) । **वैमनस्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **malölĕʦ$^ü$ मलांल्यंछू**), i.q. **malāla,** q.v.

**mālum** (El., K.Pr.) **मालुम्, mālūm** معلوم, **môlum** (El., Gr.M., Śiv. 1283) **मोलुम्** or **môlūm मोलूम्** adj. c.g. known (Śiv. 1283; Rām. 356, 380, 447, 732, 1533); clear, evident, certain, obvious, apparent. **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to know, understand (Rām. 806, 1347); to discover, find out, ascertain (El., Rām. 1384); to perceive, behold, recognize; to deem, suppose. **—sapanun —सपनुन्** m.inf. to become known (to), to be discovered (K.Pr. 206); to appear, seem, be deemed, supposed; to learn (El.).

**mālamuh$^u$ मालमुहु** m. in the following:—**mālamuh$^i$-ʦūṭ$^u$ मालमुहि-चूँटु** । **पालीवत-(फल-)विशेषः** m. a kind of wild apple, pink in colour, with a sub-acid sweet flavour, good for cooking (L. 350, *malmu*, where it is described as green).

**malmȧl$^i$ मल्मंलि** (= ململ) । **कार्पासपटविशेषः** f. muslin.

**mālāmāl मालामाल्** مالامال । **परिपूर्णः** adj. c.g. heaped, brimful (Śiv. 1213); full, replete, abundant.

**milamish मिलमिश्** । **मलयोगः** f. intimate association with some impurity, e.g. of oil with a portion of sediment or milk with a portion of water (Gr.Gr. 128).

**milmishĕdār मिल्मिशदार्** । **मलांशसंयुक्तः** adj. c.g. mixed with impurity.

**malāmath मलामथ्** ملامت f. (sg. dat. **malāmüʦ$^ü$ मलामंछू**), reproof, rebuke, censure, reproach, accusation, reviling. **—karüñ$^ü$ —करंञ्ॣ** f.inf. to rebuke.

**malun मलुन्** । **परिमलनम् (मर्दनम्)** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mol$^u$ मंलु**; 2 p.p. **majyōv मज्योव्** or **malyōv मल्योव्**), to rub, anoint, shampoo (K. 942, 956); to rub (something on to a person) (YZ. 19, 234; Śiv. 503, 529, 593, 815–16, etc.; Rām. 389, 1537; K. 425, 973, 976). **mol$^u$-mot$^u$ मंलु-मंतु** । **संमर्दितः** perf. part. (f. **müj$^ü$-müʦ$^ü$ मंजू-मंछू** or **mül$^ü$-müʦ$^ü$ मंलू-मंछू**), rubbed, anointed; smudged (with dust, dirt, etc.).

**mēlun मेलुन्** । **संयोगः, प्राप्तिः, संभोगः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūl$^u$ म्यूलु** (Gr.Gr. 19, K. 1129), f. **mīj$^ü$ मीजू** (K.Pr. 3, 425); 2 p.p. **mĕjyōv मेज्योव्**); to be joined, be united (Gr.Gr. 124, 205; Śiv. 473, 511, 1313, 1390, 1616; Rām. 1088, 1435, 1501, 1548; K. 701, 846) (cf. **nēth$^a$r m°**); to be met with, be found (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; YZ. 17, 27); to be joined (to a person), to be got (by, dat.), to be attained to (by, dat.) (cf. **hūhū mēlun,** to be chilled, p. 325*a*, l. 8) (Gr.M.; L.V. 78, 79; K.Pr. 3; Śiv. 1012, 1844, 1897; K. 845); to be met, encountered (Śiv. 1067, 1313, 1809; Rām. 140, 264, 534, 917, 1528; K. 102, 425, 689, 699, 700, 706, 1016, 1129); to come to hand, come into possession, be found (after search) (K.Pr. 258); to be united (with), become one (with), be absorbed (in, dat.) (L.V. 1, 68, 105; YZ. 24; Śiv. 164, 527, 1429, 1538, 1775); to agree (with), be reconciled (to) (Gr.M.); to have sexual union (with a woman); to agree (with), resemble exactly, be exactly alike (Gr.M.); to be mixed (with) (Rām. 100, 1502); to be joined in combat (Rām. 864); to mix (?) (El.).

**mīlith gīlith bĕhun मीलिथ् गीलिथ् ब्यहुन्** । **ऐकमत्येन समाश्रयणम्** m.inf. to live in cordial intercourse, to live in harmony. **—gaʦhun —गछुन्** m.inf. having become united to go, to go away together, or in a body (L.V. 9, K. 107); to become united (to), mingled (with, dat.), absorbed (in, dat.)

(L.V. 11, 29, 30, 69; Śiv. 55, 1775; Rām. 521, **payas-kun**, absorbed in the clue). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संयोगेन स्थितिः m.inf. to unite and live with, to live in harmony (with).

**myūl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** म्यूलु-मंतु । संगतः, संप्राप्तः, संसर्गमुपगतः perf. part. (f. **mīj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मीजू-मंचू), joined, united; met with, obtained, found after search; mingled, mixed up.

**milan** मिलन् in **milan-sār** मिलन्-सार् । मैत्र्यादिसंगमशीलः adj. c.g. of an amicable disposition, warm-hearted; cf. **milasār**. **-sôr$^{u}$** -सोरु । प्रीतिसंयोगशीलः adj. (f. **-sör$^{\ddot{u}}$** -सांरू), id.

**malang** मलंग् ملنگ । भीषणमूर्तिः m. a kind of Musalmān darwēsh, who lets the hair of his head grow to its full length, and leaves it uncombed and dishevelled; met. any ugly terrifying fellow, tall, long-armed and long-legged.

**malangī** मलंगी । भीषणवृत्तिः f. the conduct or condition of a terrifying-looking fellow.

**milanāwun** मिलनावुन् । संयोजनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **milanôw$^{u}$** मिलनोवु), to unite, join, add, connect, attach (Gr.M.; Śiv. 905, 1010, 1556, 1621, 1688, 1827); to cause to meet, bring together, introduce (one person to another) (Gr.M.); to put side by side, to compare (one thing with another) (Gr.M.); to mix (El., Gr.M.). **milanôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** मिलनोवु-मंतु । संयोजितः perf. part. (f. **milanöv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मिलनांवू-मंचू), joined, connected; brought together, introduced (to each other).

**mŏlanāwun** म्वलनावुन् । मूल्यविधानम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlanôw$^{u}$** म्वलनोवु), to settle the price of anything. Cf. **mŏlawun**.

**malīñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मलिञ्, see **malyun$^{u}$**.

**mȧl$^{i}$ñār** मंलिञार् । मालिन्यम् m. dirtiness, uncleanness, filthiness, griminess; met. cf. **man-m°**, p. 572*a*, l. 7.

**malür$^{\ddot{u}}$** मलंरू । कुम्भविशेषः f. a large pot of earthenware (El. *malir* and *mallar*).

**mil$^{a}$r 1** मिल्र् । मषीपात्रम् f. an earthen vessel for containing the chalk ink used by boys at school, a kind of ink-bottle; cf. **mīl**. **mil$^{a}$ri-wör$^{\ddot{u}}$** मिल्रि-वांरू or **mila-wör$^{\ddot{u}}$** मिल-वांरू । मषीपात्रम् f., id.

**mil$^{a}$r 2** मिल्र् । सूत्रगुलिका f. a bundle or skein of string (cf. **pana-m°**, s.v. **pan 3**).

**maḷ$^{a}$ran** मंल्रन् । विमर्दनम् f. (sg. dat. **maḷ$^{a}$rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मंल्रंञू), rubbing down, rubbing together (e.g. medicaments in making an ointment or the like).

**mil$^{a}$ran** मिल्रन् । संयोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **mil$^{a}$rüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मिल्रंञू), uniting, joining together, mixing together (e.g. mixing boiled rice with curds).

**mȧl$^{i}$shĕ-khān** मंलिश-खान । अतिवात्सल्याश्रयः adj. (f. **-khöñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -खांञू), a much-petted child, a much-loved child, a best-loved child, a spoilt child (Rām. 286, 1034, 1125).

**milasār** मिलसार् m. a confederate (El.); cf. **milan-sār**, s.v. **milan**. **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to connive (at), to share, to be a party (to) (El.).

**malot$^{u}$** मलंतु । मलाक्तः adj. (f. **malüʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मलंचू), dirty, filthy, grimy; (as subst., m.) dung, filth (El., who also spells the word *múlat*).

**mūlat**, see **malot$^{u}$**.

**milath** मिलथ् ملت । धर्मसंप्रदायः m. (sg. dat. **milatas** मिलतस्), religion, faith, creed; a religious community, church.

**mīlith** मीलिथ्, see **mēlun**.

**möl$^{i}$tôn$^{u}$** मांलितोनु । पितृसमव्यापारः m. acting like a father, tender-hearted and kindly conduct like that of a father, fatherliness (Gr.Gr. 143).

**malīʦ**, see **malēch**.

**malaʦār** मलच़ार् m. foulness, dirtiness, impurity (Rām. 17, 23, 43, 56).

**milaʦār** मिलच़ार् or (El.) **miliʦār** मिलिच़ार् । मेलापः m. mixing, mingling; coalescence (of several things); agreement, harmony, concord, mutual good understanding; society (El.); an accident (El.).

**malawun$^{u}$** मलवुनु n.ag. (f. **malavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मलवंञू), one who rubs (anything on to anything) (Śiv. 1189).

**mēlawun$^{u}$** मेलवुनु । मैत्र्याचरणशीलः, संयोगमुपगच्छन्, प्राप्तुं शक्यः (सुलभः) n.ag. (f. **mēlavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मेलवंञू), that which is becoming joined or united (to something else); that which can be easily found or met with (even though usually rare or scarce); one who is accustomed to show a friendly disposition to others, one who is urbane, conciliatory.

**milawan** मिलवन् । योजना f. (sg. dat. **milavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मिलवंञू), mutual joining, union, commingling; being close together, close proximity, close association (K.Pr. 125).

**milawun** मिलवुन् । संसर्जनम् conj. 1 (i.q. **milanāwun**, q.v.; 1 p.p. **milow$^{u}$** मिलंवु), to unite, join (cf. **jog$^{u}$ milawun**, p. 371*a*, l. 50) (Gr.Gr. 121, 128; Gr.M.; L.V. 69; Śiv. 307, 662, 1654, 1831); to add together (Gr.M.); to commingle, intermingle, mix (Śiv. 353); **laḍöy$^{i}$ milavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, to join battle (H. x, 1). **milow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** मिलंवु-मंतु । संसर्जितः perf. part. (f. **milüv$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$** मिलंवू-मंचू), united, joined; mixed, mingled.

**mŏlawun** म्वलवुन् । मूल्यपरीक्षणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏlow$^{u}$** म्वलंवु), to fix the price of (anything) (Rām. 1105). Cf. **mŏlanāwun**.

**mēlawañ मेलवञ् । उपायनविशेषः** f. a present given, at the first meeting after a marriage, by the near relatives of the bride to the bride's father-in-law and mother-in-law.

**mul$^{i}$vĕñ मुलिव्यञ् । शुष्को मूलकादिपत्त्रसमूहः** f. a collection of turnip-tops or similar green-stuff dried and stored for winter use, radish leaves (K.Pr. 146); cf. **gŏg$^{a}$ji-mul$^{i}$vĕñ,** p. 279*a*, l. 17, and **muji-mul$^{i}$vĕñ,** p. 558*b*, l. 3.

**mul$^{i}$vĕñĕ-lū̃ṭh मुलिव्यञ-लूँठ् । शुष्कमूलपत्त्ररज्जुखण्डः** f. a scrap of rope of these dried leaves. (These dried leaves are twisted up into ropes for preservation.) **-wõkh -वॉँख् । शुष्कमूलपत्त्रमहारज्जुः** f. a rope made up of these dried leaves.

**mila-wör$^{ü}$ मिल-वांरू,** see **mil$^{a}$r 1.**

**malawāy मलवाय्** m. in **g$^{a}$sa-malawāy** (p. 306*a*, l. 14), i.q. **mal-wāy,** q.v., p. 564*a*, l. 46.

**mālay मालय् । रागः** f. longing (for), hankering, yearning. **—tulüñ$^{ü}$ —तुलंञू । रागापनयनम्** f.inf. to dispel a longing, to quench a yearning. **—wŏthüñ$^{ü}$ —व्वथंञू । रागापगमः** f.inf. a yearning to depart, a longing to be dispelled.

**malöy$^{i}$ 1 मलांयि** (often written **malöi मलांइ**) **। दुग्धमण्डः** f. cream (of milk) (Gr.M.).

**malöy$^{i}$ 2 मलांयि** f. in the following :—**malāyĕ karañĕ मलाय करञ । अतिशोकवृत्तिः** f. pl. inf. to express sorrow with lamentations and beatings of the breast and other parts of the body.

**malöy$^{i}$ 3 मलांयि । आश्यामवर्णः** adj. c.g. having the light-grey colour of natural *pashmīna* woollen cloth; as subst., *pashmīna* or other similar cloth of this colour.

**mulay 1 मुलय् । मूलधनम्** m. original capital (invested in business), principal.

**mulay 2 मुलय् । प्राग्देयमूल्यांशः** f. earnest money, part of the price paid in advance on the conclusion of a bargain.

**mulay 3 मुलय्** or **mūlay मूलय्** adv. even from the foundation or basis (cf. **mūl 1**) (Rām. 710, 952, 961); root and branch, absolutely (Gr.Gr. 22); ever, at all (El. *mulai*). **-na -न,** adv. never, not at all, not in the least (Rām. 1618, 1654).

**mālayĕdār मालयदार् । रागोत्पादकः** adj. c.g. producing longing, alluring, fascinating, attractive, seducing.

**malöyikh मलांयिख्** (= ملائك) **। अदृष्टपालकः** m. (properly angels, the plural of the Arabic ملك, but in Kāshmīrī) an angel, a guardian angel.

**malyun$^{u}$ मलिनु । मलिनः** adj. (f. **maliñ$^{ü}$ मलिञू**), dirty, filthy, grimy (Gr.Gr. 147, Śiv. 752).

**mālyun$^{u}$ मालिनु** or **mölyun$^{u}$ मांलिनु । स्त्रीपितृगृहम्** m. the original home of a married woman, the house of a man's father-in-law (L. 270, 458; K.Pr. 158; Śiv. 82, 83; Rām. 195, 263, 764, 1035, 1620; K. 856).

**mālin$^{i}$-büḍ$^{ü}$ मालिनि-बंडू । जनकमहत्त्वा** f. a woman whose blood-relations are in a higher rank of life, or more wealthy, than those of her husband. **-bajĕr -बज्यर् । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षमहत्त्वम्** m. the fact or state of the higher rank or greater wealth of a married woman's relations, as compared with those of her husband. **-bötsü -बांछू । (स्त्री-)जनकगेहीयमनुष्यः** m. a member of a married woman's family, one of her blood-relations. **-dor$^{u}$ -दंरु । (स्त्री-)जनकपक्षः** m. the family of a married woman, i.e. the total of her blood-relations. **-gara -गर । स्त्रियाः पितृगृहम्** m. a married woman's home, i.e. her father's house, where she was born. **-vĕtshay -व्यछ़य् । जनकपक्ष्यहीनता** f. (of a married woman) non-existence of blood-relations.

**mālinyuk$^{u}$ मालिन्युकु । पितृगेहसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **mālinic$^{ü}$ मालिनिचू**), of, or belonging to, the family of a married woman's blood-relations (Rām. 768); the home of this family.

**mam मम् । स्तनौ** m. the two breasts of a woman, or a pair of udders or dugs of a female beast. Cf. **mama** and **mŏm.**

**mama मम । स्तनः** m. (a polite name for) the breast of a woman or udder or dug of a female beast (esp. a single breast or dug); cf. **mam** and **mŏm. -ṭang -टंग्** m. a kind of pear (L. 350).

**mām माम् । मातुलः** m. a maternal uncle (his wife is **māmañ,** q.v.) (K.Pr. 135, 251; K. 454).

**māma-bĕnath$^{a}$r माम-ब्यनथ्र् । मातुलभागिनेयौ** m.pl. a maternal uncle and his sister's son, i.e. a man and his maternal uncle, when spoken of together. **-hihur -हिह्वर्** m. an uncle-in-law, the brother of the mother of a husband or wife, i.e., as regards the husband, his wife's maternal uncle; as regards the wife, her husband's maternal uncle (K.Pr. 135). **-shĕkur -श्कुर् । क्लीवसमाचरणः** m. one who acts, walks, or speaks like a eunuch.

**mīm** میم m. the letter *m*.

**mŏm म्वम् । स्तनौ, स्तन्यम्** m. the breasts of a woman or udders and dugs of a female beast (El. spells this word *mŏn*); mother's milk, milk. Cf. **mam** and **mama.**

**mŏma cĕwawun$^{u}$ म्वम च्यववुनु । स्तनंधयावस्थः** n.ag. (f. **-cĕwavüñ$^{ü}$ -च्यववंञू**), one who drinks from the breast, a suckling child. **—cyon$^{u}$ —च्यंनु । स्तन्यपाने प्रवर्तनम्** m.inf. to drink from the breast; to be a suckling child. **-dām -दाम् । स्तन्यपानम्** m. sucking the breast. **-gol$^{u}$ -गंलु ।**

स्तन्यग्रासः m. a mouthful of mother's milk; hence, sucking the breast. **-kuʦur$^{u}$ -कुच़ुरु** । स्तनाग्रम् m. the nipple of the breast.

**mōm मोम** موم । सिक्थकम् m. beeswax, wax (Gr.M.).

**momādrū** m. *Achillea millefolium* (El.).

**mumkin मुमकिन्** ممکن adj. c.g. possible, practicable, feasible (W. 110).

**mōmȧl$^{i}$ मोमॅलि** । अलसः adj. c.g. lazy, indolent, idle.

**mamalun ममलुन्** । निश्चेष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamalyōv ममल्योव्**), to become motionless, without movement (from fear, agitation, or the like); (of a limb) to go to sleep, to become as it were paralysed, to become benumbed; cf. **mamanun. mamalyō-mot$^{u}$ ममल्यो-मॅतु** । निश्चेष्टीभूतः 2 perf. part. (**mamalyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ ममल्ये-मॅच़ू**), become motionless, benumbed, paralysed, as ab.

**mamun$^{u}$ ममुनु** । निश्चेष्टः (स्तब्धः) adj. (f. **mamüñ$^{ü}$ ममॅञू**), motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

**mēmnā मेम्ना** m. (f. **mēmnī मेम्नी**), a kid (El.).

**mamanun ममनुन्** । निश्चेष्टीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mamanyōv ममन्योव्**), to become motionless, paralysed, stupefied, benumbed (from fear, agitation, or the like); cf. **mamalun. —aʦun —अच़ुन्** । निश्चेष्टतोद्भवः m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to overtake a person. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु** । निश्चेष्टतापातः m.inf. such motionlessness, as ab., to occur (to a person).

**mamanyō-mot$^{u}$ ममन्यो-मॅतु** । स्तब्धीभूतः 2 perf. part. (f. **mamanyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ ममन्ये-मॅच़ू**), become motionless, as ab., stupefied, stunned; paralysed (of a limb).

**māmañ मामञ्** । मातुलानी f. the wife of a maternal uncle (cf. **mām**) (K. 454).

**mamañār ममञार्** । निश्चेष्टत्वम् m. motionlessness, paralysis (from fear, agitation, disease, or the like) (cf. **nĕta-m°**, s.v. **nĕth 2**).

**mumar** m. the penis (El.).

**māmas मामस्** or **māms मांस्** । मांसम् m. flesh (L.V. 81); mutton (El.). Cf. **mās 2** and **māz.**

**mamatā ममता** । ममत्वम् f. regarding as 'mine', a confident sense of ownership; pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency (Śiv. 18, 110, 339, 1313, 1572).

**mūmot$^{u}$ मूमॅतु**, see **marun.**

**māmatur$^{u}$ मामतुरु** adj. (f. **māmat$^{a}$r मामतर्** or **māmat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मामतॅरू**), of, or belonging to, a maternal uncle (**mām**), used in the following, and other similar, compounds expressing relationship: **—bēma —बेम** । मातुलजामाता m. a sister's husband on the side of the maternal uncle, i.e. the husband of the daughter of a maternal uncle, the husband of a cousin on the mother's side. **—bôy$^{u}$ —बोयु** । मातुलेयः m. a brother on the side of a maternal uncle, i.e. a first cousin (male) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 132).

**māmat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** (or **māmat$^{a}$r**) **bȧy$^{i}$-**(or **böy$^{i}$-**)**kākañ मामतॅरू** (**मामतर्**) **बॅयि-**(**बांयि-**)**काकञ्** । मातुलेयपत्नी f. the wife of a first cousin on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). **—bĕñĕ —ब्यञ** । मातुलपुत्री f. a first cousin (female) on the mother's side (Gr.Gr. 133). **—rag —रग्** । मातुलेयसंबन्धः f. relationship on the side of the maternal uncle. Cf. **pitur$^{u}$.**

**mūmüʦ$^{ü}$ मूमॅच़ू**, see **marun.**

**mimyamar**, see **miñĕ-mür$^{ü}$.**

**mimyuz$^{u}$ मिमिज़ु** । अपराह्णकालः, आपराह्णिकभोजनम् m. the afternoon; the afternoon meal, luncheon; the midday meal of children (El.; Gr.Gr. 157; L. 461, *mimuz*; K.Pr. 104, 176, id.). This is the word used by Hindūs, Musalmāns employ **nimyuz$^{u}$.**

**mimiz$^{i}$ lŏngüñ$^{ü}$ मिमिज़ि ल्वंगॅञू** । आपराह्णिकभर्जितभोज्यविशेषः f. 'the afternoon pipkin', the afternoon lunch composed of roasted grain, etc. **-mĕṭ$^{ü}$ -म्यॅटू** । अपराह्णारम्भिकभोजनभागः f. 'the afternoon lump (or ball)', a little food or slight snack eaten in the afternoon. **-wakh$^{a}$th -वखथ्** । आपराह्णिकभोजनम् (sg. dat. **-waktas -वक्तस्**), the afternoon meal (of man or beast). **-vēla -वेल** । अपराह्णवेला m. the afternoon time, the afternoon (as a space of time).

**mimizis मिमिज़स्** adv. at the time of the afternoon meal, in the afternoon (Gr.Gr. 157). **-bögi -बांगि** or **-bögin -बांगिन्** । अपराह्णकाले adv. in or about the afternoon.

**man 1 मन्** । मनः m. (sg. abl. **mana 1 मन**), the mind (considered as the seat of perception and passions) (Gr.M.; L.V. 5, 12, 17, 18, 23, 27, etc.; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 26, 49, 57, 163, etc.; Rām. 6, 17, 47, 50, etc.; K. 470, 472; H. vi, 6, where the word is fem.); intellect, intelligence, understanding (Rām. 74, 557, 847, etc.; K. 585); the heart, soul, spirit (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 57; Rām. 32, 54, 58, 348, 397, 565, etc.; K. 94, 262, 287, 800, 804, etc.); character, disposition, mood, temper (Gr.M.; K. 82, 860, etc.). **-khaṇḍur$^{u}$ -खंडुरु** । मनःक्षोभः (sg. dat. **-khaṇḍ$^{a}$ras -खंड्रस्**), agitation of mind, emotion; (as adj.) agitated in mind, overcome by emotion. **-khaṇḍ$^{a}$rĕr -खंड्र्यर्** । मनःक्षोभः m. agitation of mind, emotion. **-kruh -क्रुह** । मनोघृणा m. acridity of mind, i.e. disgust, aversion, of the mind. **—lagun —लगुन्** m.inf. the mind to be fixed (on, dat.); to have the heart or affections set (upon, dat.), to fall in love (with, dat.) (K. 266, 716, 800); to take delight (in, dat.). **—lāgun**

—लागुन् m.inf. to apply the mind (Gr.M.). **-mēchĕr -मेछ्यर्** । **प्रेमवृत्तिः** m. sweetness of mind, i.e. affection felt towards a person, a feeling of affection; participation of two persons in a common work, induced by mutual affection. **-mēl -मेल्** । **मनःसंयोगः** union of hearts; mutually affectionate participation of two persons in some work. **-mal$^{i}$ñār -मलिञार्** । **मनोमालिन्यम्** m. blackness of heart, i.e. estrangement, alienation, quarrelling between friends. **-myul**$^{u}$ **-मिलु** । **मनोयोगः** m. sympathy, mutual affection, being of one mind. **—phērun —फेरुन्** । **वमनपूर्वावस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. the mind to become reversed (*quasi*, to vomit), the mind to be changed and to revert to its previous opinion, recantation or revokement to occur. **—phirun —फिरुन्** । **मनसः परिवर्तनम्** m.inf. to change one's own or another person's mind (Rām. 148). **-phyur**$^{u}$ **-फिरु** । **मनःपरिवृत्तिः** m. change of mind. **-prasand -प्रसंद्** (for من پسند, with conflation with the Skt. *prasanna*, Kāshmīrī *prasan*), adj. c.g. comfortable (El.); with **karun करुन्** m.inf. to gladden; with **sapadun सपदुन्** m.inf. to rejoice. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to seize the mind, to bring it under subjection (L.V. 55, K. 500). **-srọ̆d**$^{u}$ **-स्रंदु** or **-srŏzar -स्रज़र्** । **मनःसाधारण्यम्** m. mind in common, unanimity, common consent, union of hearts, sympathetic association or participation.

**mana-gaṇḍ मन-गंड्** । **चित्तग्रन्थिः** m. a knot on the mind, concealment of thoughts. **-gaṇḍal -गंडल्** । **गूढचित्तः** adj. c.g. one who conceals his thoughts. **-grāy -ग्राय्** । **वैमनस्यम्** f. agitation of the mind. **-kūmal -कूमल्** adj. c.g. kind, gentle-hearted (El.). **-krūṭh**$^{u}$ **-क्रूठु** । **कठोरचित्तः** adj. (f. **-krūṭh**$^{ü}$ **-क्रूठू**), hard-hearted, stony-hearted. **-log**$^{u}$ **-लंगु** । **चित्तासक्तिः** m. devotion of the mind or heart (to); as adj., appealing to the mind, heart-entrancing, fascinating. **-poť**$^{u}$ **-पंचु** । **विश्वसनम्** m. trust of the mind, confidence (in), faith (in), belief (in). **-paťh -पछ्** । **मनोविश्वासः, श्रद्धा** f. implicit trust (in); firm faith (in a religious sense). **-shọ̆d**$^{u}$ **-श्वंदु** । **शुद्धचित्तः** adj. (f. **-shŏz**$^{ü}$ **-श्वंज़ू**), clean-hearted, pure-hearted, of an honest and equable temper. **-sath -सथ्** । **निश्चिन्तता** f. (sg. dat. **-süť**$^{ü}$ **-संचू**), freedom from anxiety. **-sūty -सूंत्य्** adv. cordially (El.). **-sôw**$^{u}$ **-सोवु** । **दृढ-(भरित-)चित्तः** adj. (f. **-söv**$^{ü}$ **-सांवू**), firm-minded, dispassionate, stoical; persevering, tenacious of purpose, unfaltering, persisting. **-sôw**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **-सोवु-मंतु** । **संकल्पोत्तरमुत्सृष्टः** perf. part. (f. **-söv**$^{ü}$**-müť**$^{ü}$ **-सांवू-मंचू**), thrown away or abandoned in consequence of a vow (e.g. a Brahminy bull let loose or an oblation scattered by Hindūs upon water). **-wāz -वाज़्** । **उदारः** adj. c.g. courageous; intrepid, undismayed by evil fortune, imperturbable.

**mani bĕhun मनि ब्यहन्** । **संमतीभवनम्** m.inf. to agree or become of one mind (as to aim, wish, etc.). **—bĕhanāwun —ब्यहनावुन्** । **संमतीकारणम्** m.inf. to bring a person to agreement. **—byūṭh**$^{u}$ **—ब्यूठु** । **संमतीभूतः** 1 p.p. (f. **-bīṭh**$^{ü}$ **-बीठू**), come to agreement, come to an understanding, assenting, acquiescent. **-kāman -कामन्** or **-kāmanā -कामना** । **मनःकामना** f. the desire of one's heart, a heartfelt longing (K. 339, 596). **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **स्मरणेऽनुवर्तनम्** m.inf. to remain in the mind, to be kept in remembrance, to be ever carried in the memory; to be kept secret in the mind.

**manuk**$^{u}$ **dŏkh मनुकु द्वख्** m. remorse (El.).

**manas bĕhun मनस् ब्यहन्** । **संमतीभवनम्** m.inf. to agree (to), assent. **—karun —करुन्** । **स्मरणम्** m.inf. to remember, call to mind. **—rōzun —रोज़ुन्** । **गोपनम्** m.inf. to remain in the mind, be kept secret. **—thawun —थवुन्** । **चित्ते धारणम्, कदापि अविस्मरणम्** m.inf. to put by into the mind, to keep in one's memory, to bear perpetually in mind, never to forget.

**man 2 मन्** । **परिमाणभेदः** m. (sg. abl. **mana 2 मन**), a certain weight, equivalent to forty seers, a maund (K.Pr. 12, 76, 80, 101, 196; Śiv. 1285).

**man 3 मन्** । **आढकमितः** m. a suffix used with any numeral except one, two, four, or multiples of four, indicating one and a half seers (or three pounds). Thus **tra-man,** three times one and a half seers or four and a half seers; **pānťh-man,** five times one and a half seers or seven and a half seers; **shĕ-man**, six times one and a half seers or nine seers; **sath-man,** seven times one and a half seers or ten and a half seers; **nav-man,** nine times one and a half seers or thirteen and a half seers, and so on. But a single one and a half seer is **manoṭ**$^{u}$, q.v.; twice one and a half seers, or three seers, is **pānzuw**$^{u}$; four times one and a half seers, or six seers, is **trakh,** q.v.; eight times one and a half seers, or twelve seers, is **z**$^{a}$**-trakh,** or two *trakh*; twelve times one and a half seers, or eighteen seers, is **tra-trakh,** or three *trakh*, and so on for further multiples of four.

**man 4 मन्** m. a precious stone (Gr.Gr. 148; Śiv. 792, 1436).

**mana 3 मन** in **mana-wôñ**$^{u}$ **मन-वोञु** । **विकृतदुग्धजलम्** m. whey, the liquid of curds.

**manā 1 मना منع** or (Śiv. 1794) **manāh मनाह्** । **निषेधः** m. forbidding, inhibiting; prohibition, prevention (Gr.M., Śiv. 1794); **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to forbid.

**manā 2 मना ।** **वहुल:** adj. c.g. much, in great degree, abundant.

**mān 1 मान् । मानम्** m. honour, respect, reverence, paying honour (to) (Gr.Gr. 137 ; Gr.M. ; Śiv. 1071 ; K. 90, 1130) ; dignity, rank, high reputation, respectability (L.V. 24 ; K. 455, 670, 1071) ; size, extent, magnitude (as a special attribute) (K. 837). **—karun —करुन् । आदरयोजनम्** m.inf. to pay honour (to), show great respect (to), treat with honour (K. 133, 401, 534, 715, 848, 900, 1021) ; to have self-respect (K.Pr. 117) ; to rival (another person) (Śiv. 432 ; Rām. 530 ; K. 852, 1171). **—raṭun —रटुन् । स्वादररक्षणम्** m.inf. to keep up one's dignity, to hold one's head high, to show no sign of humiliation (even when asking for necessary help).

**māna-hān मान-हान् । मानभङ्ग:** f. (sg. dat. **-hön$^{ü}$ -हांञू**), loss of honour, dishonour, disgrace, humiliation ; cf. **mānas-hān** (K. 797). **-rost$^{u}$ -रंस्तु । अनादरयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), without honour, unrespected ; (of an occupation) producing dishonour, degrading, derogatory. **-sān -सान् । अत्यादरपूर्वकम्** adv. with great deference, with great respect. **-sost$^{u}$ -संस्तु । संमानयुक्त:** adj. (f. **-sütsh$^{ü}$ -संछू**), respected, highly esteemed, venerated ; (of an occupation) producing respect, dignified, honourable. **-wālay -वालय् । अवमानना** f. contumely, indignity, insult, dishonour. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यंतु । मानपूर्ण:** adj. (f. **-vĕts$^{ü}$ -व्यंच़ू**), full of honour, full of self-respect (Gr.Gr. 137) ; (of an occupation or office) earning respect, dignified, honourable.

**mānuk$^{u}$ मानुकु । आदरोपेत:** adj. (f. **mānüc$^{ü}$ मानंचू**), (properly gen. sing.) respected, highly esteemed, greatly respected ; (of an occupation or office) producing honour, dignified, honourable.

**mān 2**, see **mön$^{ü}$ 1.**

**manai, mainai,** see **mainay.**

**mānĕ 1 مانع** m. an obstacle, hindrance (Gr.M. **mönī**) ; **—karun —करुन्** (El. *mána karun*) m.inf. to forbid. Cf. **manā 1.**

**mānĕ 2** or **mānē 1 معنی** m. meaning, intended sense, intent, signification (K.Pr. 30 ; H. iii, 4, 5 ; vi, 14 ; vii, 27, 28) ; the meaning of an action, object, purpose, intention (Rām. 1187).

**mānē 2** (El. *máne*), see **mainay.**

**manū** (? spelling) m. *Rhus Cotinus* (El.).

**main मैन्** or **mön मांन्** m. a frog (the word is used outside Śrīnagar, El. *mainah*, i.e. **maināh,** with indef. art. ; Gr.Gr. 22) ; cf. **miñ 2.** **-phal -फल** m. *Randia dumetorum* (El.; L. 75, *mani-phal*, used medicinally as an emetic).

**mainā मैना** or **maināwatī मैनावती** f. N.P., N. of Mēnakā or Mēnā, wife of the Himâlaya and mother of Pārvatī. **(mainā)** (Śiv. 895, 1219, 1221, 1490) ; **(maināwatī)** (Śiv. 656, 691, 784, 881, 918, 1103, 1359).

**mēn मेन्** f. (sg. dat. **mīñ$^{ü}$ मीञ्** ), measurement, measuring. Cf. **atha-mēn,** p. 60*a*, l. 17.

**mēna-mēn मेन-मेन् । असकृन्मानकर्म** f. measuring over and over again, keeping on measuring (e.g. a long piece of land requiring measurement in several places). **-tōl -तोल् । परिमापणव्यापार:** measuring and weighing.

**mīn मीन्** m. Pisces (the sign of the zodiac) (El. ; Śiv. 480 ; Rām. 419, 1278).

**mŏn** m. the breast (*mamma*) (El., where the word is probably a misprint for **mŏm,** q.v.).

**mōn मोन् । मौनम्** m. silence, taciturnity (El. *mon*, adj. silent). **—dārun —दारुन् । मौनव्रतचर्या** m.inf. to keep a vow of silence. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । अपेक्षितेऽपि मौनम्** m.inf. to have recourse to silence, to sit silent and motionless even when one ought to be helping another, to be surly and disobliging. **—karun —करुन्** or **mōnam karun मोनम् करुन् । मौनधारणम्** m.inf. to remain silent, to keep silence.

**mön मांन्,** see **main.**

**mönai,** see **mainay.**

**mönī 1,** see **mānĕ 1.**

**mönī 2 मांनी । मानयुक्त:** adj. c.g. proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful ; —∘ honouring, obeying (cf. **ān-mönī,** p. 30*a*, l. 32).

**mūn 1 मून्** or (Gr.Gr. 20) **mūn$^{ü}$ मूनू । ऊर्णा** f. sheep's wool, wool (Gr.Gr. 146) (K.Pr. 159, 245). **—anüñ$^{ü}$ —अनंञू । अतिप्रेरणेऽपि असंमत्या खेदनम्** f.inf. to bring wool ; hence, met. to annoy another by refusing consent to something, in spite of his urging ; cf. the next. **—ösas anüñ$^{ü}$ —आंसस् अनंञू । प्रेरणार्थातिजल्पने असंमत्या खेदापादनम्** f.inf. to cause wool to grow in a person's mouth ; hence, met. to annoy him by refusing consent to something which he is vehemently urging by word of mouth. **—ösas yiñ$^{ü}$ —आंसस् यिञू । वहुप्रेरणजल्पनया खेदापत्ति:** f.inf. wool to come in the mouth, to be annoyed, as ab. **—khārüñ$^{ü}$ —खारंञू । वहूक्तौ असंमत्या खेदनम्** f.inf. to raise wool, i.q. **—ösas anüñ$^{ü}$,** ab. **—khasüñ$^{ü}$ —खसंञू । वहुभाषणखेदापत्ति:** f.inf. wool to rise, to be annoyed, as ab. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू । वहुप्रेरणया खेदाप्ति:** f.inf. wool to come, i.e. to be annoyed, as ab.

**mūni wǫth$^{u}$ मूनि व्रंथु । ऊर्णाभरितदेह:, कर्तितोर्ण:** adj. (f. **—wöṭsh$^{ü}$ —व्रंछू**), (of a sheep) very woolly ; that from which the wool has been removed, shorn.

**mūnī मूनी । मौनव्रतः** m. one who has taken a vow of silence.

**mun**$^{u}$ **मुनु** adj. (f. **muñ**$^{ü}$ **मुञ्‌ू**), husked (L. 461, *mun*).

**mūn**$^{u}$ **मूनु । लिप्तवप्रम्** m. (sg. abl. **mōni मोनि**), the inner plastered side of a room, etc., a plastered wall (Gr.Gr. 20) (K.Pr. 71, 82, 147). **—hyuh**$^{u}$ **—हिहु । स्तब्धवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **-hish**$^{ü}$ **-हिशू**), (motionless) like a wall, (of a person) motionless, taciturn. **mōni tsitra-kār मोनि चि़त्र-कार् । वप्रचित्रोत्थितिः** m. the work of a picture on the wall; met. something done by no one knows who (e.g. something carefully deposited, and then being destroyed without anyone, so far as it is known, approaching it; in such a case it is said that one of the pictures on the wall must have got up and done it), mysterious damage.

**mūn**$^{ü}$ **मूनू**, see **mūn.**

**mānch मांछ्, mönch मांछ्**, see **mãch.**

**mānchar मांछर्**, etc., see **mãchar.**

**mand मंद्** adj. e.g. slow, tardy, inactive, lazy (Gr.M.). Cf. **mond**$^{u}$**.**

**mānḍ मांड्**, see **mãḍ.**

**manḍī मंडी** f. an exchange, a place where merchants meet to transact business (Gr.M.).

**mandiā** (? spelling) m. ivy (*Hedera Helix*, El.).

**mĕnd**$^{i}$ **म्यंदि**, see **myond**$^{u}$**.**

**mĕnḍ**$^{i}$ **म्यंडि**, see **myonḍ**$^{u}$**.**

**miònd**, see **myond**$^{u}$ **1.**

**mŏnḍ 1 म्वंड्** m. (in Hindū mythology) the N. of a demon (in Skt., *Muṇḍa*) who with Caṇḍa was killed by Dēvī, the consort, or *Śakti*, of Śiva. **mŏnḍa-daham म्वंड-दहम् । तिथिविशेषः** the 'Muṇḍa-tenth', the tenth lunar day of the dark half of the month of Wāhĕkh (Skt., *Vaiśākha*) (April–May), on which the slaughter of Caṇḍa and Muṇḍa is celebrated.

**mŏnḍ 2 म्वंड् । विधवा** f. a widow (a widower is **mŏnḍur**$^{u}$, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; L. 465, *mund*; K.Pr. 145; K. 551).

**mŏnḍa-kaṭh म्वंड-कट् । विधवापुत्रः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**), a widow's son (who needs a father's care and is laxly brought up). **—lakhun —लखुन् । अतितिरस्कारः** m.inf. to disgrace a respectable person by abuse. **—pöth**$^{a}$**r —पांथ्र् । विधवासमुदायः** m. a group of widows, esp. all the widows in a joint family household. **-shāhzāda -शाह्ज़ाद । विधवावत्सलः** m. 'a widow's prince', the spoilt darling child of a widow.

**mŏnḍa 3 म्वंड** (for **1** and **2**, see under **mŏnḍ 1** and **2**) **। प्रतिद्वन्द्वितावारः** m. a turn to play (as in 'it's so-and-so's turn to play'); used esp. with ref. to outdoor games, e.g. in the indigenous tip-cat, for the turn of the player who strikes the 'cat' out of the hole into which it is thrown by the **mŏnḍa-dar,** or bowler. Similarly in cricket and the like. The word is also used met. as in 'my turn will come to pay you off for this'. **-dar -दर् । प्रतिद्वन्द्विताधारकः** m. the opponent to the party who is 'in'; e.g. the bowler in the game of tip-cat. **—darun —दरुन् । प्रतिद्वन्द्वितापालनम्** m.inf. to act as a **monḍa-dar,** as ab. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to have the turn to be in, as ab. **—yun**$^{u}$ **—यिनु** m.inf. such a turn to come to a person.

**mond**$^{u}$ **मंन्दु । मन्दः** adj. (f. **münz**$^{ü}$ **मंज़ू**), slow, dull, stupid (naturally or from disease or other cause); thin, emaciated, delicate, sick (Gr.Gr. 140); (of something wooden or metallic, or clothes or the like), worn out, worn away. Cf. **mand** and **mọṇḍ**$^{u}$ **4.**

**mọṇḍ**$^{u}$ **1 म्वंडु । स्थाणुः** m. the trunk or stump of a tree, including the solid part of the root (cf. **mŏnḍ**$^{ü}$ **1**) (El. *münd*) (cf. **khŏḍa-m°,** p. 392*a*, l. 50, and **nasta-m°,** s.v. **nast**); a log, a heavy block of wood (Gr.Gr. 37, Śiv. 1856); a pillar; —° any clumsy lump, cf. **gala-mọṇḍ**$^{u}$, p. 282*a*, l. 50, or used in the names of various cakes (cf. **alapōshĕ-mọṇḍ**$^{u}$, p. 22*b*, l. 27; **lāyĕ-mọṇḍ**$^{u}$, p. 543*a*, l. 48), or in such compounds as **kana-mọṇḍ**$^{u}$, p. 448*a*, l. 11, the root of the ear; **murkha-mŏnḍ**$^{u}$, a fool-block, an utter fool.

**mŏnḍ**$^{i}$**-ala म्वंडि-अल । मूलोद्धारः** m. tottering of the trunk, rooting up; hence, utter destruction; cf. **ala 4. -pākh -पाख् । चिरकालपाकः** m. (sg. dat. **-pākas -पाकस्**), log-cooking, i.e. cooking on a fire on which a whole chopped log is consumed; met. cooking for a very long time. **-zyun**$^{u}$ **-ज़िनु । स्थाण्विन्धनम्** m. log firewood, a log chopped up for firewood.

**mọṇḍ**$^{u}$ **2 म्वंडु** m. gruel-water, the water in which rice or the like has been boiled. Cf. **aḍa-mọṇḍ**$^{u}$ **1,** p. 11*b*, l. 14.

**mọṇḍ**$^{u}$ **3 म्वंडु** or **monḍ**$^{u}$ **मंडु** m. rubbing clothes in the wash (cf. **amonḍ**$^{u}$, p. 8*a*, l. 43); used in the following: **—dyun**$^{u}$ **—दिनु । वस्त्रादिविमर्दनम्** m.inf. to rub clothes in the wash (cf. **aḍa-mọṇḍ**$^{u}$ **2,** p. 11*b*, l. 19).

**mọṇḍ**$^{u}$ **4 म्वंडु । कुण्ठितः** adj. (f. **mŏnḍ**$^{ü}$ **3 म्वंडू**, sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य**; for **mŏnḍ**$^{ü}$ **1** and **2,** see s.vv.; for **mŏnjĕ 1** and **2,** see **mŏnḍ**$^{ü}$ **1** and **2**), (of a tool, weapon, or the like) blunt-edged, blunt (cf. **kana-m°,** p. 448*a*, l. 12, dull of hearing) (Gr.Gr. 30, 74, 140; Gr.M.; W. 21); (of a person) dull, stupid (El. *maunḍ*); simple-minded (K.Pr. 93).

**mônḍᵘ मोंड़ु**, see **mā̃ḍun.**

**mŏnḍᵘ̈ 1 म्वंडू । शाकादिनालिका** f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ 1 म्वंज्य**, for **2** see **mọnḍᵘ 4**), the thick stalk of a vegetable (f. of **mọnḍᵘ 1**); that part of the stalk of a vegetable or other growth which is below ground, including the upper part of the root (cf. **hĕnga-mŏndᵘ̈**, the root of a horn, p. 339*a*, l. 42); used —° to indicate something lumpy and hidden (as in **dana-m°**, p. 221*b*, l. 42; **hirⁱ-m°**, p. 367*a*, l. 47; **nāga-m°**, s.v. **nāg 1**), a hidden lump or store of wealth, or to indicate some kind of cake (cf. **adrakh-m°**, p. 15*b*, l. 6; **alapōshĕ-m°**, p. 22*b*, l. 30; and **nadárⁱ-m°**, s.v. **nadorᵘ**); cf. also **mūla-mŏnjĕ**, p. 567*a*, l. 36.

**mŏnjĕ bĕhun म्वज्य व्यहुन् । अक्रियीभवनम्** m.inf. to become workless, (of an official or the like) to lose one's post, become out of work (cf. **mas mŏnjĕ bĕhun,** s.v. **mas 1**); (of a business or the like) to become slack, to go downhill. **—bĕhanāwun —व्यहनावुन् । अक्रियीकरणम्** m.inf. to put out of work, dismiss from a post; to cause (a business) to become slack. **-dĕl -दल् । कडम्बत्वक्** m. the bark of the stem of a vegetable. **-gāḍa -गाड । मत्स्यमयभक्ष्यविशेषः** f.pl. a kind of fish pasty. **-gūlᵘ -गूलु । शृङ्गाटमयतैलपक्वभक्ष्यम्** (sg. dat. **-gōli -गोलि**), a kind of pasty of water-chestnuts. **-gorᵘ -गंरु । तैलपक्वभक्ष्यभेदविक्रेता** m. (his wife is **-gárⁱ-bāy -गंरि-वाय्**, but a woman who follows the same profession is **-gürᵘ̈ -गंरू**), a maker, or seller, of pasties, a confectioner (K.Pr. 142). **-hākh -हाख् । स्थूलकडम्बशाकम्** (sg. dat. **-hākas -हाकस्**), a vegetable with a thick stalk. **-khav -खव् । कडम्बश्वभ्रम्** f. a hole in the ground in which vegetable stalks are kept (as in a silo) for use in winter. **-köṭhᵘ̈ -कांठू । कडम्बत्वक्** f. (sg. dat. **-kāchĕ -काछ्य**), the hard wood-like stalk of a vegetable or its bark. **-nadorᵘ -नदंरु । बिसमयतैलपक्वभक्ष्यम्** m. a pasty of lotus-stalks. **-ray -रय्** m. a certain disease of the rice-crop, in which the roots are attacked, and the plant withers from the root upwards (L. 334, *munj rai*).

**mŏnḍᵘ̈ 2 म्वंडू** f. (sg. dat. **mŏnjĕ म्वंज्य**), trampling, rubbing with the feet (cf. **manḍun,** used —° as in **lata-mŏnḍᵘ̈**, trampling with the feet, trampling down, crushing under the feet (K. 237); so (of the hands) **tsari-münḍᵘ̈**, clapping the hands in derision (K. 222, 232).

**mŏnḍᵘ̈ 3 म्वंडू**, see **mọnḍᵘ 4.**

**mundī** or **mundī butī** m. *Sphæranthus mollis* (El.) (cf. **gūrukᵘ mundī**, p. 298*b*, l. 11).

**munödī मुनांदी منادی** f. proclamation by beat of drum. **—nērüñᵘ̈ —नेरंञू** f.inf. proclamation to issue, proclamation to be made (Rām. 92, 1001, 1069, 1679). **—phirüñᵘ̈ —फिरंञू** or **—phiravüñᵘ̈ —फिरवंञू** f.inf. to make proclamation, proclaim (Rām. 89, 679).

**mandach मंदछ् । मन्दाक्षम्** f. (sg. dat. **mandachi मंदछि**), modesty, bashfulness, shame (Gr.Gr. 125, 137; Gr.M.; W. 114; K.Pr. 4; Śiv. 871, 884; K. 662, 1141). **—kāsüñᵘ̈ —कासंञू । लज्जापनयनम्** f.inf. to remove modesty, to cure (a person's) modesty. **—pĕñᵘ̈ प्यंञू । लज्जावेशः** f.inf. bashfulness to attack (a person). **—wŏthüñᵘ̈ —व्वथंञू । लज्जापगमः** f.inf. bashfulness to rise (i.e. to depart).

**mandacha-buthᵘ मंदछ-वुथु । लज्जाशीलः** m. bashfulness-faced, shamefaced. **-vĕtsar -व्यच़र् । सलज्जत्वम्** m. natural shamefacedness, born modesty. **-vyotᵘ -व्यंतु । लज्जाशीलः** adj. (f. **-vĕtsᵘ̈ -व्यंचू**), full of native modesty, bashful, of modest disposition (Gr.Gr. 137, Gr.M.).

**mandochᵘ मंदंछु** adj. (f. **mandüchᵘ̈ मंदंछू**), ashamed, become bashful (K. 328). **-motᵘ -मंतु । अवाप्तलज्जः** adj. (f. **mandüchᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ मंदंछू-मंचू**), caused to feel bashfulness, put out of countenance, abashed (Rām. 886, 1468); one who is stopped (from making a request or the like) by bashfulness, abashed.

**mandachun मंदछुन् । लज्जितीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mandachyōv मंदछ्योव्**, also written **mandachōv मंदछोव्**), to become bashful, to become shamefaced, to become ashamed, feel shame, be abashed (Gr.Gr. 125, 171; K.Pr. 4, 26, 59, 135; Śiv. 354, 489, 839, 884, 886, 1288; Rām. 1241, 1773; K. 566, 661, 664, 675, 686, 721, 775, 801, 1134, 1143). **mandachō-motᵘ मंदछो-मंतु । लज्जितीभूतः** 2 perf. part. (f. **mandachē-mütsᵘ̈ मंदछे-मंचू**), ashamed, feeling shamefaced.

**mandachāwun मंदछावुन् । लज्जितीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mandachôwᵘ मंदछोवु**), to make (a person) ashamed, to put to shame, to confuse (Gr.Gr. 171; K.Pr. 16, 119, 259; YZ. 23, 466; Śiv. 22, 73, 89, 124, 225, 525, etc.; Rām. 292, 347, 364, 386, 764, etc.).

**mandachāwan-küṭᵘ̈ मंदछावन्-कंटू । लज्जोत्पादिनी(कन्या)** f. a daughter, etc., who puts (respectable) parents, etc., to shame. **-kaṭh -कठ् । लज्जाजनकः** m. (sg. dat. **-kaṭas -कटस्**; f. **-küṭᵘ̈ -कंटू**, ab.), a son (or other youth) who puts his (respectable) parents (or other respectable people) to shame.

**mandachôwᵘ-motᵘ मंदछोवु-मंतु । निन्दया लज्जितीकृतः** perf. part. (**manachövᵘ̈-mütsᵘ̈ मंदछांवू-मंचू**), put to shame (e.g. of a respectable person put to shame by public abuse, or by a disreputable child), disgraced.

**mandōdarī मंदोदरी** f. N. of the wife of the demon Rāvaṇa. According to the Skt. *Adbhuta Rāmāyaṇa*, she was also the mother of Sītā, having become accidentally pregnant of her, in Rāvaṇa's absence, by drinking milk mixed with the blood of certain Ṛṣis. See JRAS. for 1921, p. 422. There is nothing like this in the *Vālmīki Rāmāyaṇa* (Rām. 46, 422, 430, 665, 964, etc.).

**mandüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **मंदंजू । सक्थि** f. the inner fleshy part of the thigh (El.); the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 49); cf. **mandul**, of which this is the fem. **mandajĕ-hor**$^{u}$ **मंदज्य-हरु । सक्थियुग्मम्** m. the two thighs, the thighs (looked upon as a pair).

**manḍüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **मंडंजू । जनसमाजः** f. a number of people sitting in a circle; **bĕhun manḍüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **karith,** to sit in a circle (Gr.M.); f. of **manḍul,** q.v.

**mŏnḍüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **म्वंडंजू, mŏnḍukh म्वंडुख्**, see **nyoñ**$^{u}$ and **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (s.v. **nĕñĕ** 3).

**mānḍukh मांडुख्** m. (sg. dat. **mānḍakas मांडकस्**), N. of a particular musical air (in Skt. *maṇḍaka*) (Śiv. 1827, where the comm. translates the word by 'breath').

**mŏnḍukh म्वंडुख्** m. (sg. dat. **mŏnḍakas म्वंडकस्**), a frog, usually in the compound **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh** (see **miñ** 2) and **nĕñĕ-m°** (see **nĕñĕ** 3).

**manḍal 1 मंडल्** m. the Sanskrit form of **manḍul,** q.v., used in religious terms such as **dwādashānta-manḍal,** p. 262*b*, l. 15 (L.V. 33, Śiv. 1656).

**manḍal 2 मंडल् । देशः** m. (properly the same as **manḍal** 1), a circular disk (i.q. **manḍul**) (L.V. 75); a circular tract of ground; hence, a territory or province (approximately circular in form) ruled by a single king (Śiv. 1539, 1823).

**mȧndila मंदिल** (= منديل) **। उष्णीषविशेषः** m. a kind of long fine woollen turban or turban cloth, woven with silk and gold thread.

**mandul मंदुल् । सक्थि** m. (sg. dat. **mandalas मंदलस्**), the hip, thigh; the rump, buttocks (K.Pr. 166, 208). Cf. **mandüj**$^{\ddot{u}}$ and **maĩshĕ-m°**, s.v. **mū̃sh**$^{i}$.

**mandal-bachĕ मन्दल्-बछ्य । सक्थिकूले** f.pl. the edges of the thighs. **-gạkh**$^{\ddot{u}}$**r**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-गंखंरू । सक्थिघर्षणम्** f. rubbing the ground with the buttocks. **-hor**$^{u}$ **-हरु । सक्थियुग्मम्** m. the buttocks (spoken of as a pair). **-vyoṭh**$^{u}$ **-व्यंठु । स्थूलसक्थिकः** adj. (f. **-vĕṭh**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-व्यंठू**), fat-buttocked.

**manḍul मंडुल्** or **manḍul**$^{u}$ **मंडुलु । चक्रवालम्, परिवेषः, चित्रमण्डलम्** m. (sg. dat. **manḍalas मंडलस्**), a circle (Śiv. 128, a circle of dancers) (Śiv. 1325, 1390; K. 294); a circular piece of ground on which people meet; the orbit of a heavenly body (Śiv. 198, 1663); a circle of pictures of the gods in the hall of sacrifices (Śiv. 960); a picture of the orb of the sun painted in the houses of Brāhmaṇas of Kashmīr on the seventh lunar day of the bright half of the month of Hār (Skt. *Āṣāḍha*) (June–July). **bū-manḍul,** the circuit of the earth, the whole earth, the terrestrial globe (K. 13, 17); **ranga-manḍul,** an arena (K. 433); **rāsa-manḍul,** the circular dance of Krishna (Kṛṣṇa) and the herdmaidens of Gōkula (K. 293); **yĕgña-manḍul,** a sacrificial arena, the hallowed ground on which a sacrifice is being held (K. 305). **—shĕhalun —शहलुन् । चिरकालमनु वर्षणम्** m.inf. cooling rain after a long season of heat to occur.

**manḍȧl**$^{i}$**-brôhmun मंडंलि-ब्रोह्मुन् । यागविशेषे चित्रमण्डललिपिकृत्** m.inf. the Brāhmaṇa who paints the above pictures in the hall of sacrifice. **-masāl -मसाल् । चित्रमण्डलरागचूर्णसमूहः** m. the powdered paints used in making the above pictures. Cf. **masāla.**

**mĕnd**$^{i}$**lad म्यंन्दिलद् । कोठयुक्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mĕnd**$^{i}$**ladiñ म्यंदिलदिञ्**), afflicted with leprosy (W. 111).

**mônḍ**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **मोंडु-मंतु**, see **mā̃ḍun.**

**manḍan 1 मंडन् । केशवपनम्** m. shaving off of the beard and moustache (as is done by Hindūs at sacred bathing places, on the death of a parent, or in certain ceremonies of initiation).

**manḍȧn 2 मंडन्** m. a room, a chamber. This is the word in use towards Bārāmūla (El.).

**mandain,** see **mandyuñ**$^{u}$.

**mandun मन्दुन् । मथनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mond**$^{u}$ **मंदु**; 2 p.p. **manzōv मज़ोव्**), to churn, beat up (a liquid) (K.Pr. 224; Śiv. 1461, 1838, 1869; K. 161); to spill (intr., El.); met. to explain thoroughly a long and intricate book or other subject (*quasi*, to extract its butter, or essence, by churning) (Śiv. 49). **mond**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **मंन्दु-मंतु । आलोडितः** perf. part. (f. **münz**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **मंज़ू-मंचू**), churned; thoroughly explained, as ab.

**manḍun मंडुन् । और्णपटनिर्णेजनम्, अलंकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **monḍ**$^{u}$ **मंडु**; 2 p.p. **manjyōv मंज्योव्**), to adorn (a woman or child with fine clothes, ornaments, etc.), to bedizen, deck, bedeck; to anoint, rub (El.); to tread, trample down (El.); esp. to wash woollen cloth (by kneading it with the feet in a trough, with soap, etc., and water) (K.Pr. 174). Cf. **mā̃ḍun.**

**manḍan 3** मंडन् in **manḍan-gar** मंडन्-गर् or **manḍan-gor$^{u}$** मंडन्-गरु । श्रौर्णपटनिर्णेजकः m. (f. **-gür$^{ü}$** -गंरू), a professional cleaner of woollen cloth or of woollen garments, as ab. (his wages are **manḍawañ**, q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 149). **manḍan-gar-bāy** मंडन्-गर्-बाय् or **manḍan-gár$^{i}$-bāy** मंडन्-गंरि-बाय्। श्रौर्णपटनिर्णेजकस्त्री f. the wife of such a cleaner. **manḍan-garī** मंडन्-गरी । श्रौर्णपटनिर्णेजनवृत्तिः f. the profession of washing woollen goods, as ab. **-wŏkhul** -व्ख़ुल् । श्रौर्णपटनिर्णेजनोदूखलम् m. (sg. dat. **wŏkhalas** व्ख़लस्), the trough in which such woollen goods are trodden.

**monḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** मंडु-मंतु । विहितनिर्णेजनादिसंस्कारः perf. part. (**münḍ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** मंडू-मंचू, sg. dat. **manjĕ-maʦĕ** मंज्य-मच्य), adorned, bedecked; (of woollen objects) cleaned, as ab.

**mānḍun** मांडुन्, see **mā̃ḍun.**

**mĕndun** म्यंदुन् conj. 3 to suffer from leprosy (cf. **myond$^{u}$** 1), used in the following:—**mĕndith marun** म्यंदिथ् मरुन् । महाव्याध्यनुभवोत्तरमरणम् m.inf. to die of leprosy (or some other terrible disease) (an expression used principally in malediction).

**mŏnḍun** म्वंडुन् । मन्दीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏnḍyōv** म्वंड्योव्), (of an edged tool, weapon, etc.) to become blunt, become dull-edged; (of an intelligent man) to become dull, stupid; to become weak. **mŏnḍyō-mot$^{u}$** म्वंड्यो-मंतु । कुण्ठीभूतः perf. part. (f. **mŏnḍyē-müʦ$^{ü}$** म्वंड्ये-मंचू), blunted; (of someone formerly intelligent) become stupid, blunted in wit.

**mandanāwun** मंदनावुन्, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mandanôw$^{u}$** मंदनोवु), to cause to churn; to cause to be churned, to churn (Śiv. 855, n.ag.); to spill (tr., El.). Cf. **mandun.**

**mānḍanāwun** मांडनावुन्, see **mā̃ḍanāwun.**

**mandĕñ** मंद्यञ्, **mandiñ** मंदिञ्, **mandiñuk$^{u}$** मंदिञुकु, **mandiñĕn** मंदिञन्, **mandiñĕs** मंदिञस्, see **mandyuñ$^{u}$.**

**mandüñ$^{ü}$** मंदंञू । नवनीतगोलः f. a ball of butter (used either —°, compounded with a word meaning 'butter', or alone).

**manḍaph** मंडफ् । मण्डपम् m. (sg. dat. **manḍapas** मंडपस्), a hall for ceremonial occasions (such as sacrifices, public meetings, and the like) (K. 1015).

**mandar** मंदर् or **mandĕr** मंद्यर् or **mandir** मंदिर् । मन्दिरम् m. a temple, a pagoda (Śiv. 21, 868, 1178, 1181, 1731, 1747); a palace (K. 810-11, 1045, 1115, *mandar*). **mandĕr-brôhmun** मंद्यर्-ब्रोह्मन् । मन्दिरपूजकः m. (sg. dat. **-bröhmanas** -ब्रांह्मनस), a temple-Brāhmaṇa (who officiates at sacrifices and other rites). **-bröhmüñ$^{ü}$** -ब्रांह्मञू । मन्दिरब्राह्मणी f. a temple-Brāhmaṇa woman (who performs ceremonies, etc.); the wife of a temple-Brāhmaṇa.

**mandir$^{i}$** मंदिरि । मठाध्यक्षः m. the person in charge of a temple, and responsible for its management.

**mandōra** मन्दोर । विशालोन्नतशाला f. a large masonry building, a palace (Rām. 1784).

**mŏnḍur$^{u}$ 1** म्वंडुरु । मृतपत्नीकः m. (sg. dat. **mŏnḍaras** म्वंडरस्), a widower (a widow is **mŏnḍ 2,** q.v.).

**mŏnḍur$^{u}$ 2** म्वंडुरु । स्थाणुः m. (sg. dat. **mŏnḍaras** म्वंडरस्), the trunk, or stump, of a tree, a log (Gr.Gr. 37, K.Pr. 231).

**mŏnd$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** म्वंड्रू । ह्रस्वस्थाणुः f. a small short stump or trunk of a tree, a small log.

**mūni-dār** मूनि-दार् । ऊर्णावदंशयुतः, ऊर्णायुतः adj. e.g. a cloth of mixed cotton and wool; a kind of cotton cloth made to resemble woollen stuff with fine spots; (as adj.) woolly, covered with wool (of a sheep, etc.).

**mọ̆nḍ$^{a}$ran** म्वंड्रन् । कुण्ठीकरणम् f. (sg. dat. **mọ̆nḍ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** म्वंड्रंञू), the act of making blunt (a sharp weapon, tool, etc.); causing a clever man to be stupid.

**mọ̆nḍ$^{a}$run** म्वंड्रुन् । कुण्ठतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mọ̆nḍ$^{o}$r$^{u}$** म्वंड्रु), to make blunt (a weapon, tool, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 7); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

**mọ̆nḍ$^{a}$rāwun** म्वंड्रावुन् । कुण्ठितीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mọ̆nḍ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** म्वंड्रोवु), to make blunt (a weapon or a tool); to cause (a clever person) to become stupid.

**mĕnḍis** म्यंडिस्, see **myonḍ$^{u}$.**

**mŏnḍus** म्वंडुस् or **mŏnḍus$^{u}$** म्वंडुसु । वैधव्यम् m. (sg. dat. **mŏnḍasas** म्वंडसस्), widowhood (Gr.Gr. 144). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । वैधव्यपालनम् m.inf. to live a widow, to endure widowhood.

**manḍav** मंडव् । सद्मविशेषः m. a kind of house found in forest villages. Cf. **gana-manḍav,** p. 287*b*, l. 32.

**manḍawañ** मंडवञ् । श्रौर्णपटनिर्णेजनभृतिः f. wages for cleaning cloth by kneading it (cf. **manḍun**).

**mānḍay** मांडय्, see **mā̃ḍay.**

**mandyuñ$^{u}$** मंदिञु । मध्याह्नः m. (sg. dat. **mandiñĕs** मंदिञस), midday (El. *mandain*).

**mandĕñ** मंद्यञ् or **mandiñ** मंदिञ् । मध्याह्नम् adv. at midday (K.Pr. 176, *mandĕni*; 193, 228, *mandini*). **-gür$^{ü}$** -गंरू । मध्याह्नवेला f. the midday hour. **-gaṭa** -गट । मध्याह्नध्वान्तः f. darkness at midday; met. misgovernment, misrule, maladministration (with its accompanying calamities); unduly ignoring, turning the cold shoulder (to a person). **-ṭhag** -ठग् । प्रत्यक्षवञ्चकः m. a midday robber, an open swindler, swindling a person before his very eyes. **-ʦūr** -चूर् । प्रत्यक्षहरचोरः f. a midday thief, a thief who steals by day, a thief who steals in the presence of his victim.

**mandĕñuk$^{u}$ मंद्यञुकु** or **mandiñuk$^{u}$ मंदिञुकु** । **मध्याह्नसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **mandiñüc$^{ü}$ मंदिञिचू**), of, or belonging to, midday.

**mandĕñĕn मंद्यञन्** or **mandiñĕn मंदिञन्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday (Gr.Gr. 157; K.Pr. 66; YZ. 127, 350; Śiv. 332, 351, 1756; Rām. 1023, 1145). **-bög$^{i}$ -बांगि** or **-bögin -बांगिन्** । **मध्याह्नप्राये** adv. at about midday.

**mandĕñĕs मंद्यञस्** or **mandiñĕs मंदिञस्** । **मध्याह्ने** adv. at midday. **-bög$^{i}$ -बांगि** or **-bögin -बांगिन्** । **मध्याह्नप्राये** adv. at about midday.

**mŏnāfa** منافع m. gains, profit, surplus profits (Gr.M.).

**mang मंग्** । **याचना** f. a demand, begging, request for something (Gr.Gr. 125; Rām. 610; K. 489; H. xi, 16). **—āsün$^{ü}$ —आसंञू** । **सर्वतो याचनोद्भवः** f.inf. begging to come into existence, general asking for something to occur, universal demand for something on account of its scarcity or rarity. **—lagün$^{ü}$ —लगंञू** । **असकृत् प्रार्थनयोगः** f.inf. (of something hitherto disregarded or made little account of) a sudden and general demand or inquiry for anything to occur. **—yin$^{ü}$ —यिञू** । **दूरात्प्रार्थनागमः** f.inf. a demand (for anything) to come from various distant places.

**manga-mang मंग-मंग्** । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f. continually or frequently asking for something. **-mang karün$^{ü}$ -मंग् करंञू** । **पुनः पुनः प्रार्थनम्** f.inf. to ask frequently for something (esp. for food) (W. 144, K.Pr. 135).

**manga मंग** in **hanga-manga, hanga ta manga,** see **hanga,** p. 339*a*, l. 26.

**mĕng म्यंग्** । **शङ्खास्थि** f. the temple of the head (El. *menga, myeng*). **—hāvün$^{ü}$ —हावंञू** । **असमर्थत्वे सगर्वोक्तिः** f.inf. to show the temple, a scornful contradiction or counter-statement to be made in emulation by a powerless person. **—karün$^{ü}$ — करंञू** । **मदगर्वाविष्कारः** f.inf. to make scornful contradiction or counter-statement, as ab.

**mĕnga-dag म्यंग-दग्** । **शङ्खबाधा** f. a blow on the temple, i.e. continual unseemly prating or chattering; a headache (caused thereby) (K.Pr. 158). **-dagal -दगल्** । **निरन्तरजल्पाकः** adj. c.g. a continual chatterer. **-tsör$^{i}$ -त्सांरि** । **शङ्खमध्यभागः** m.pl. the middle part of the temple. **—wŏthanĕ —व्वथञ** । **गर्वरोषप्रकाशनम्** f. pl. inf. the temples to rise, to frown in anger.

**mĕngan-nār 1 म्यंगन्-नार्** (for **2**, see **mĕngun**), fire in the temples, anger accompanied by flushing of the temples.

**mŏng 1 म्वंग्** । **मुद्गः** m. a species of pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo* (El. *Phaseolus Max* or *Radiatus*) (Gr.Gr. 51, 164; W. 134, 155; L. 330, 338, 440; K.Pr. 42, 180). It is said to have cooling properties, and is much used as a diet for invalids.

**mŏnga-düj$^{ü}$ म्वंग-दंजू** । **मुद्गक्षेत्रम्** f. a mŏng-field, a field prepared for sowing this pulse, or in which it is a crop. **-hāl -हाल्** । **धान्यविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **-höj$^{ü}$ -हांजू**), a kind of rice bearing a fat round-shaped grain. **-muzawar -मुज़वर्** । **मुद्गरसपाकविशेषः** m. mŏng-soup, a kind of drink (cf. our barley-water) made of water in which the pulse is boiled. It is given to invalids; cf. **muza-war,** s.v. **muza. -phol$^{u}$ -फंलु** m. a little, or small quantity of mŏng (Gr.Gr. 164). **-shāl -शाल्** । **धान्यभेदः, अतित्रस्तुः** m. a kind of rice with a fat round-shaped grain (cf. **-hāl,** ab.); 'a mŏng-jackal,' a very timid person, a great coward (one who hides himself, like a jackal, even in a field of short-stalked mŏng, when he sees a little dog in the distance). **-tsŏgan -च्वगन्** । **अनन्तपरिमाणम्** m. 'fours of mŏng', i.e. what seems a very little to turn out, on calculation to be immeasurably great, a trifle becoming immense. The allusion is to a popular story, in which a king agreed to pay a physician a fee for curing his piles as follows: on the first square of a chessboard were to be placed four grains of mŏng; on the second square four times that number, or 16; on the third square four times the number on the second square, or 64; on the fourth square four times the number on the third square, or 256; and so on through the 64 squares, the number on each square being four times that on the preceding square. The fee was to be the total amount of grains so placed.

The king looked upon this as a very trifling matter and gave the necessary orders; but when the total came to be calculated out it came to millions of maunds.' Indeed, so great was the amount, that the king could not pay it, and had to make over his whole kingdom and private property in order to discharge the debt. **-wor$^{u}$ -वंरु** । **मुद्गपिष्टकः** m. a cake of mŏng-flour mixed with sauce and fried.

**mŏng 2 म्वंग्** । **मद्गुपक्षी** f. a certain bird, the Lesser Cormorant, *Graculus sinensis* (L. 132, *mung*).

**mŏng 3 म्वंग्** । **भङ्गारेणुगुलिका** f. a pill of charas (the resinous inflorescence of the hemp-plant) prepared for smoking.

**mangal मंगल्** । **कल्याणम्** m. happiness, good luck, felicity; a blessing, benediction, expression of good wishes, auspiciousness (Śiv. 1186, 1745); an auspicious ceremony (e.g. the festival on recovery from sickness); the planet Mars (El.). **-wār -वार्** m. Tuesday.

**mĕngal म्यंगल् । गर्वयुक्तः** adj. c.g. possessing a temple (of the head); met. haughty, arrogant, domineering, hectoring, blustering.

**mongla** (? spelling and gender), saffron in a dry condition, made from the white base of the flower-stigma. It is not the best quality (L. 344).

**mŏngil म्वंगिल् । काष्ठमयमुद्गरविशेषः** f. a kind of wooden maul for applying plaster; a club, a mace (K. 390).

**mŏngōl म्वंगोल् । ओषधिलताविशेषः** m. a wild creeper chiefly found in forests, used internally as a remedy for skin diseases (L. 76, *mangal*).

**mŏngôl$^{u}$ म्वंगोलु । जलजक्षुद्रपत्रभेदसमूहः** m. a kind of water-weed, with numerous small leaves floating in masses over the water. **mŏngöl$^{i}$-byôl$^{u}$ म्वंगालि-ब्योलु । असंख्यसमुदायः** m. the seed of this plant; met. a collection of innumerable articles.

**mangun मंगुन् । प्रार्थनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mong$^{u}$ मंगु**, f. **münj$^{\ddot{u}}$ मंजू** (K. 488, 588, 718); 2 p.p. **manjyōv मंज्योव्**), to ask for, request, demand, beg, solicit, entreat, crave (Gr.Gr. 125, 129; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 25, 31, 56, 105, 136, 150; YZ. 541; Śiv. 308–10, 707, 753, 1173, etc.; Rām. 63, 149-52, 612, etc.; K. 67, 142, 268, 278, 306, 423, etc.; H. xi, 14; xii, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19); to ask (a person to approach), to call up (a person to oneself) (K. 374, 996). **hisāb mangun,** to call for (a person's) account, to call a reckoning (K.Pr. 246). **—lāyĕkh —लायख् । प्रार्थनायोग्यः** adj. c.g. fit to be asked for (e.g. owing to the known liberality of the giver, its abundance, or desirability). **—tagun —तगुन् । प्रार्थितफलाभिसंधिः** m.inf. to know how to ask for, to be skilled in begging for something desired; to intend to get something asked for.

**mong$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मंगु-मंतु । प्रार्थितः** perf. part. (f. **münj$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ मंजू-मंचू**), asked for, demanded (Rām. 592); asked, entreated (for something) (K. 26).

**mangan-bāna मंगन्-बान । प्रार्थनोचितभाग्यम्** m. a vessel of asking, i.e. a person suitable for being asked, or suitable for asking. **-buth$^{u}$ -बुथु । प्रार्थनधार्ष्ट्यम्** m. a face for asking, audacity in asking, barefaced begging, the conduct of a sturdy beggar. **-hār -हार् । प्रार्थनोचितः** adj. c.g. worthy of being asked for. **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । प्रार्थयन्** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), an asker, a beggar.

**maṅganī मंगनी । प्रार्थनीयः** impers. fut. part., c.g. (of a thing) about or fit to be asked for; (of a person) about or fit to be asked from.

**mangith nyun$^{u}$ मंगिथ् निनु**, m.inf. to ask for and get, to receive on demand. **kūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ mangith niñ$^{\ddot{u}}$**, to take and marry a girl (K.Pr. 83).

**mĕngun म्यंगुन् । मेषाजशकृत्** m. (sg. dat. **mĕnganas म्यंगनस्**), sheep (or goats') dung (El. *mengin*; L. 459, *mengan*); (met.) a little boy (because small and of no account) (K.Pr. 249). **mĕngan-nār 2 म्यंगन्-नार्** (for **1**, see **mĕng**) **। मेषकरीषाग्निः** m. a fire of dried sheep (or goats') dung.

**manganāwun मंगनावुन् । अर्थापनम्, स्वसमीपे आनयनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manganôw$^{u}$ मंगनोवु**), to cause to be asked for, to get someone to ask for; to send for, cause to be brought to one (YZ. 497; Śiv. 675; Rām. 263, 274, 593; K. 1034; H. vi, 16; xi, 8); to claim (El.).

**mĕngañ म्यंगञ्** or **mĕngüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ म्यंगंञू । आखुशकृत्** f. rat's dung (f. dim. of **mĕngun,** q.v.).

**mĕngañĕ-gôr$^{u}$ म्यगञ-गोरु । शृङ्गाटविशेषः** a kind of water-chestnut (the unbroken nut). **-gör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -गांरू । शृङ्गाटफलविशेषः** f. the dried kernel of the preceding.

**mŏngur$^{u}$ म्वंगुरु । अजपोतः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏngaras म्वंगरस्**, Gr.Gr. 58; f. **mŏng$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ म्वंग्रू**, Gr.Gr. 33), the young of a goat, a kid (Gr.Gr. 35).

**mangata मंगत । दत्तकः** m. an adopted son. **—anun —अनुन् । दत्तकतया स्वीकरणम्** m.inf. to adopt (so-and-so) as a son.

**mangatuk$^{u}$ मंगतुकु । दत्तकत्वेन स्वीकृतः** adj. (f. **mangatüc$^{\ddot{u}}$ मंगतंचू**), one who has been adopted, an adopted son or daughter.

**mĕngāṭh म्यंगाठ् । गर्वचिह्नम्** m. (sg. dat. **mĕngāṭas म्यंगाटस्**), an indication or mark of pride or arrogance (e.g. such as the mode of wearing a turban, etc.) (cf. **mĕng**). **—hāwun —हावुन् । गर्ववृत्त्या भायनम्** m.inf. to display such an indication; hence, to assume a threatening or bullying attitude.

**mangathyörī मंगथ्यांरी । भैक्षवृत्तिः** f. the profession of begging, mendicancy.

**mangathyôr$^{u}$ मंगथ्योरु । भैक्षवृत्त्याजीवी** m. (his wife is **mangathyārĕñ मंगथ्यार्यञ्**, but a female beggar is **maṅgathyör$^{\ddot{u}}$ मंगथ्यांरू**), a professional beggar, one who lives by mendicancy.

**mangawun$^{u}$ मंगवुनु । प्रार्थयन्** n.ag. (f. **maṅgavüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ मंगवंञू**), one who begs or asks for something; a beggar, mendicant (K.Pr. 135, K. 992).

**māngay मांगय्**, see **mãgay.**

**manāh मनाह्**, see **manā 1.**

**munahjim मुनह्जिम्** (= منجّم) m. an astronomer, an astrologer (Rām. 132).

**manōhar मनोहर्** adj. c.g. heart-captivating, charming, lovable (Śiv. 853).

**mānjĕ मांज्य**, see **mãjĕ,** s.v. **māḍun.**

**mŏnjĕ 1 म्वंज्य**, see **mọnḍ$^{u}$ 4** and **mŏnḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1** and **2.**

**mŏnjĕ 2 म्वंज्य** adv., as in **aḍ-mŏnjĕ** (p. 10*a*, l. 41), at a reduced price. ? Cf. **mŏnḍ$^{ü}$ 1.**

**môñj$^{u}$ मोंजु**, see **mō̃j$^{u}$**, s.v. **mā̃jun.**

**munj** in **munj rai** (L. 334), see **mŏnjĕ-ray,** p. 575*a*, l. 38.

**mọnj$^{u}$hōr म्वंजुहोर्** (also written **munjhōr मुंज्होर्**) or (El.) **magar मगर् । मार्गशीर्षः** m. the name of the ninth month of the Hindū year (in Sanskrit *Mārgaśīrṣa* and Hindī *Agahan*, and corresponding to November–December) (El. *monjhór*; W. 107, *mónjhor*; K.Pr. 128; Rām. 1634; K. 267).

**mŏnjhūri म्वंज्हूरि** adv. in the month of Mọnj$^{u}$hōr (Rām. 206).

**munajjim منجم**, see **munahjim.**

**mŏnjal म्वंजल्** or **mŏnjĕl म्वंज्यल् । मान्यः** adj. c.g. possessing a hidden root (cf. **mŏnḍ$^{ü}$ 1**); hence, met. respected, honoured, highly thought of, worshipful, distinguished (cf. **hĕngal-mŏnjal,** p. 339*b*, l. 45).

**môñj$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मोंजु-मंतु**, see **mō̃j$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$**, s.v. **mā̃jun.**

**mānjĕ-matsĕ मांज्य-मच़्य**, see **mā̃jĕ-matsĕ,** s.v. **mā̃ḍun.**

**münj$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मंजू-मंचू**, see **mangun.**

**mānjun मांजुन्**, see **mā̃jun.**

**mŏnjĕr म्वंज्यर् । मन्दता** m. clumsiness, unskilfulness, want, or loss, of dexterity (Gr.Gr. 30, 140).

**manjít,** see **mazēṭh.**

**mŏnjaṭa म्वंजट** or **mŏnjaṭh म्वंजठ् । वराटकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **mŏnjaṭas म्वंजटस्**), a kind of cowry-shell with three corners.

**manjyōv मंज्योव्**, see **mangun.**

**manka मन्क । मणिविशेषः** m. a snake-stone, a certain stone which is believed to have the power of extracting the poison from a snake's bite.

**munakh मुनख्** (= منقى) **। द्राक्षाफलविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **munki मुन्कि**), a species of dried grapes or raisins, bloom-raisins.

**munka-caṭĩñ मुन्क-चटिञ् । द्राक्षाविशेषमयलेह्यविशेषः** f. a 'chutnee' or jam made from these raisins (used as a medicine). **-shīra -शीर । द्राक्षाफलविशेषरसः** m. the expressed juice of these raisins soaked in water.

**mankal मन्कल्** منقل **। अङ्गारधानिका** f. a charcoal brazier, a chafing-dish.

**mōnāl** m. the Impeyan pheasant, which is said to be found in Kashmīr (El.).

**mönil मांनिल् । मानयुक्तता** f. pride, self-respect, the condition of one who keeps up his sense of dignity (even when reduced to poverty) and who refuses to ask for help.

**munul$^{u}$ मुनुलु । और्णमयः** adj. (f. **mun$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ मुनंजू**), made of wool, woollen (El. *monul*) (Gr.Gr. 146); *paṭṭū*, or coarse woollen cloth (El.).

**mōnam karun मोनम् करुन्**, see **mōn karun** (p. 573*b*, l. 22).

**mānmān मान्मान् । परस्परस्पर्धा** f. (sg. dat. **mānmöñ$^{ü}$ मान्मांञू**), mutual emulation, mutual competition, mutual out-vying (among several persons engaged on similar occupations, and each trying to win a wager or price) (K.Pr. 66; Śiv. 1313, 1519, 1533). **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञू । अन्योन्यमुखप्रेक्षिता** f.inf. to regard each other in emulation.

**mānmöñ$^{i}$ मान्मांञि । अहंपूर्विकया** adv. in emulation.

**manmath मन्मथ्** m. love, amorous passion, lust, carnal desire (L.V. 43); Kāma, the Indian Cupid.

**manan 1 मनन् । मननम्** m. the act of thinking or consideration, meditating or reflecting (upon); thought, reflection, study (Śiv. 1001, 1792). **-māl -माल् । मङ्गलमाल्यम्** f. a kind of jewelled garland bound on the head of a bride in a wedding ceremony (Śiv. 1204).

**manan 2 मनन् । मृन्मयाङ्गारधानिका** f. (sg. dat. **manüñ$^{ü}$ मनंञू**), a kind of **kā̃g$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$,** or portable brazier, used mainly by boatmen. It is made entirely of pottery within and without, and is not covered with wicker-work. It is carried about under the clothes for warmth (W. 124, K.Pr. 129) (cf. **nāra-m°,** s.v. **nār**).

**manañĕ-tīl dazun मनंञ-तील् दज़ुन् । अत्युपतापासक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. the oil of a brazier to burn or blaze up (and burn the body); met. to become utterly involved in calamity. **-tīl zālun -तील् ज़ालुन् । अत्युपतापानुभावनम्** m.inf. to set on fire the oil in a brazier (as ab.); to involve a person in utter calamity.

**mānanā मानना** f. honouring, respecting. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञू** f.inf. to show respect (to), pay reverence (to) (K. 722).

**mānun मानुन् । संमतिकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môn$^{u}$ मोनु**, f. **möñ$^{ü}$ मांञू**; 2 p.p. **māñōv माञोव्**), to respect, revere, esteem highly (Śiv. 414, 449, 472, 984, 1049, 1204, 1298, etc.; Rām. 71; K. 898, 905, 1043, 1053); to admit, allow, acknowledge, confess, own (Gr.Gr. 174; Gr.M.; Śiv. 693, 944); to agree to, assent to, comply with (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 261; YZ. 515; Śiv. 695; K. 323, 403, 405, 574, 718, 846); to take, assume, suppose; to heed, follow (advice) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 135, K. 616); to take for granted, grant; to think of, call to mind, remember (K. 1155); to hold, view, consider, regard as, deem, look upon as (L.V. 23, 73; Śiv. 48, 280, 877, 1062, 1449, 1503, etc.; Rām. 180, 1513, 1645; K. 113, 341, 533); to hold to be true or right, to approve of

(K.Pr. 2; Śiv. 1133, 1311, 1555, 1773; K. 582); to obey (Gr.Gr. 5; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 256; Rām. 748, 840; K. 240, 466, 630); to give in to, submit to (K.Pr. 182, K. 623).

**mānun$^{u}$ मानुनु** m. obedience; **na-mānun$^{u}$**, disobedience (Gr.M.).

**môn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मोनु-मंतु । संमतः** perf. part. (f. **mön$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मांञू-मंच़ू**), agreed to, approved of, etc., as ab.; generally approved of (by everyone), highly esteemed or respected (K.Pr. 163).

**mēnun मेनुन् । मापनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **myūn$^{u}$ म्यूनु** (Gr.Gr. 26), f. **mīñ$^{ü}$ मीञू**; 2 p.p. **mēñōv मेञोव्**), to measure (length, superficies, or quantity) (Gr.Gr. 5, 21, 104; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 127, 155; YZ. 421; Śiv. 1592); to estimate, guess (El.).

**mēnan-bāna मेनन्-बान । परिमाणपात्रम्** m. a measuring vessel, a measure (holding so much). **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । मापकः** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a measurer, surveyor.

**myūn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ म्यूनु-मंतु । विहितमितिकः** perf. part. (f. **mīñ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मीञू-मंच़ू**), measured, that which has been measured.

**munan मुनन् । कुट्टनम** f. (sg. dat. **munüñ$^{ü}$ मुनंञू**), the act of pounding (grain in a mortar), husking (grain in a mortar).

**munun मुनुन् । (धान्यादेः) अवखण्डनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mun$^{u}$ मुनु**, f. **muñ$^{ü}$ मुञू**), to pound (grain in a mortar), to husk (in a mortar) (L. 461; K.Pr. 15, 147; Śiv. 1533). **mun$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मुनु-मंतु । अवखण्डितः** perf. part. (f. **muñ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मुञू-मंच़ू**), (of grain) husked (in a mortar).

**mānand मानंद् مانند** or **mönind मांनिंद्** prep. like, resembling, after the likeness of; **bē-mānand**, incomparable (Śiv. 775); **mönind-ĕ-bahar** = مانندِ بحر, like the sea, like a river (K.Pr. 64).

**mananāwun मननावुन् । प्रसादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mananôw$^{u}$ मननोवु**), to cause to agree to; to persuade, appease, console, soothe (Śiv. 24, 1634, 1786; Rām. 1525, 1636, 1676, 1691, 1731). **mananôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मननोवु-मंतु । प्रसादितः** perf. part. (f. **mananöv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मननांवू-मंच़ू**), appeased, soothed.

**mānanāwun माननावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mānanôw$^{u}$ माननोवु**), to cause to be honoured (Śiv. 1211).

**mŏnāpha म्वनाफ**, i.q. **mŏnāfa**, q.v.

**man$^{a}$r मन्र्** or **man$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मन्रू । शाङ्खिकः, मणिकारः** (see below), m. (his wife is **man$^{a}$r-bāy मन्र्-बाय्**) (see below), but a female lapidary is **man$^{a}$rĕñ मनर्यञ्**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 39), a lapidary, a man who works on precious stones or on shells, a shell-worker (Gr.Gr. 148). **-bāy -बाय् । शाङ्खिकस्त्री** f. a lapidary's wife. **-koṭ$^{u}$ -कंटु** m. the son of a lapidary (used with the idea of praise), a true son of a lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132); hence, a good, or skilled, lapidary (Gr.Gr. 132). **-thöj$^{ü}$ -थांजू**, also written **manạr-thöj$^{ü}$ मनंर्-थांजू । मणिकारचक्रम्** m. a lapidary's polishing wheel or lathe (worked with a bow). **-wān -वान् । शाङ्खिकसमाश्रयः** m. a lapidary's shop or workshop.

**manir** in **manira-dāg** m. *Aconitum sp.* (L. 74, used to make a hair-wash).

**mānir मानिर्** adj. c.g. spiteful, envious (El.).

**manörī मनांरी** f. ornaments for women, consisting of bracelets, rings for the nose, ears, and neck, made of earthenware, tin, iron, brass, and copper (El. *manári*).

**munör$^{ü}$ मुनांरू** f. diminishing, waning, in **ḍĕka-manör$^{ü}$**, p. 204*b*, l. 12, q.v.

**man$^{a}$rĕñ मन्र्यञ्** f. a female lapidary, etc.; see **man$^{a}$r.**

**mānarĕñ मानर्यञ् । मानवती** f. an honoured woman, i.e. a true, faithful, and loving wife (Śiv. 668).

**máṅs** (El.), see **mās 1.**

**mānas मानस्** m., i.q. **man 1,** mind, the seat or faculty of reason and feeling, the thinking faculty, the heart, soul (L.V. 2); the faculty of imagination (L.V. 27).

**móṅs,** see **mỗs$^{u}$.**

**munösib مناسب** adj. c.g. proper, suitable (Gr.M., W. 149).

**mãnsh** (El.), see **mū̃sh$^{i}$.**

**manshĕ मन्श منشا । इच्छा** m. (with indef. art. **manshāh मन्शाह्**, Gr.M.), origin, beginning; motive, object, intention, design (Gr.M.); purport, tenor, drift.

**manōsh मनोश्** m., i.q. **manush,** q.v. (Rām. 25, 51, 100).

**manush मनुश्, manŏsh मन्वश्, manōsh मनोश्,** or **manŏshy मन्वश्य् । मनुष्यः** m. (sg. dat. **man$^{a}$shĕs मन्शस्**), a man, a human being (i.e. *homo*, as distinct from supernatural beings and brutes) (L.V. 81, 107; Rām. 27, 63, 65, 139, 339, 576, 578, 863, 1498; K. 56, 490, 680, 754); (pl.) people in general (Gr.M.).

**man$^{a}$shĕ** (or **manŏshĕ**)**-bŏy मन्श(मन्वश)-ब्वय् । मनुष्यगन्धः** m. (the gender is reported as masculine, but the word **bŏy** is feminine; cf. **mō̃ʦa-bŏy,** s.v. **mō̃ʦh,** which is fem.), the smell of a man; the (unexpected) smell of human habitations (in a forest or desert place). **-lūkh -लूख्** m. the world of men (Rām. 515, 609, 1262). **-zāth -ज़ाथ् । मनुष्यजातिः** m. mankind, the human species (Rām. 1167).

**munshī منشي** m. a writer, scribe, secretary, amanuensis (Gr.M.).

**mŏnīshŏr म्वनीश्वर् । मुनीश्वरः** m. a king among sages, a great sage of ancient days (Śiv. 277, 631, 676, 696, etc.; Rām. 951, 1682, 1752; K. 47, 355, 384, 386, 577, 582, 1038, 1054); met. a sedate gentle-natured man who, at the present day, leads an ascetic life, a man of saintly disposition.

**manŏshy मन्वश्य्** m., i.q. **manush,** q.v.

**mánskhel** (El.), see **māz-khĕl,** s.v. **māz.**

**manaskār मनस्कार्** m. perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure, pain, etc.), used in the following:—**manaskār rōzun मनस्कार् रोज़ुन् । चित्ताभोगवृत्तिः** m.inf. to devote one's attention exclusively to some object or work; the attention to be devoted exclusively, as ab.

**man$^{a}$sun मनसुन् । संकल्पेन प्रतिपादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **man$^{o}$s$^{u}$ मनंसु**), to give something in fulfilment of a vow, to devote something to pious uses, make a pious endowment. **man$^{o}$s$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मनंसु-मंतु । प्रतिपादितः** perf. part. (f. **man$^{ü}$s$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मनंसू-मंचू**), given, etc., as ab.

**manasāwun मनसावुन् । मन्त्रपूर्वकमुत्सर्गः** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manasôw$^{u}$ मनसोवु**), to dedicate anything (with appropriate religious ceremonies, and the recital of proper texts); to make a solemn (promise, vow, etc.) (Rām. 627).

**mānatā मानता । अत्यादरः** f. extreme respect, great reverence shown to a superior or great honour shown by a superior to an inferior (K. 906).

**manoṭ$^{u}$ मनंटु । आढकः** m. a weight of one and a half seers (i.e. three pounds) (K.Pr. 13, 44, 136). Cf. **man 3.**

**manáṭ$^{i}$ mēnán$^{i}$ मनंटि मेनंनि । अतिविरोधविधानम्** m. pl. inf. to weigh amounts of one and a half seers; met. associates to quarrel mutually. **—mīnith khĕn$^{i}$ —मीनिथ् ख्यंनि । परस्परविरोधविधानम्** m. pl. inf., id.

**manáṭ$^{i}$** (or **man$^{a}$ṭ$^{i}$**) **dab khyon$^{u}$ मनंटि (मनटि) दब् ख्यंनु । दण्डोपभोगः, औद्धत्यभङ्गाप्तिः** m.inf. (of an arrogant or insolent person) to become quieted, be brought to one's senses, be taught one's place (by punishment, suffering, or the like) (K.Pr. 56). **manáṭ$^{i}$** (or **man$^{a}$ṭ$^{i}$**) **dab pyon$^{u}$ मनंटि (मनटि) दब् प्यंनु । दण्डानुभवेन शमनम्, औद्धत्यभङ्गानुभवः** m.inf. becoming quieted, etc., as ab., to occur to a person.

**mānth मांथ्,** i.q. **mā̃th,** q.v., s.v. **mā̃th.**

**mānṭh मांठ्, mönṭh मांठ्,** see **mā̃ṭh, mō̃ṭh.**

**manath मनथ् । श्रद्धा** f. (**manüʦ$^{ü}$ मनंचू**), acknowledgment, assent; faith, trust (Rām. 46); promise, vow; desire, intention. Cf. **mānath.**

**mānath मानथ् । भक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **mānüʦ$^{ü}$ मानंचू**), belief, religious belief. Cf. **manath.**

**minath मिनथ्** (= منت) **। उपकारयाचना** f. (sg. dat. **minüʦ$^{ü}$ मिनंचू**), kindness, favour, obligation; grace, courtesy; entreaty, humble and earnest supplication, an entreaty which humiliates the entreater, asking a favour (Gr.M.); grateful thanks, praise. **—hĕñ$^{ü}$ —ह्यंञू । उपकारस्वीकारः** f.inf. to acknowledge the granting of a favour, to admit an obligation. **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$ —कडंञू । प्रार्थनया लाघवस्वीकारः** f.inf. voluntarily to undergo the humiliation of asking a favour. **—mānath —मानथ् । विवाहप्रार्थनम्** f. the formal begging (for the bride), the formal proposal of marriage made by the bridegroom's people to the bride's people. **—thavüñ$^{ü}$ —थवंञू । उपकारेण लाघवारोपणम्** f.inf. to humiliate a person (i.e. by the granter calling the grantee's attention to his generosity) in granting a favour, to put (a person under) an obligation.

**minüʦ$^{ü}$-rost$^{u}$ मिनंचू-रंस्तु । परयाचनालाघवोपकृतिहीनः** adj. (f. **-rüʦh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), (obtained) without the necessity of asking a favour.

**minüʦ$^{ü}$n-tal karun मिनंचून्-तल् करुन् । असकृदुपकारकर्मणा लाघवापादनम्** m.inf. to humiliate a person by often putting him under favours (and talking about it).

**mönth मांथ्,** see **mō̃th.**

**mūnṭh$^{u}$ मूंठु,** see **mū̃ṭh$^{u}$.**

**mônṭhun$^{u}$ मोंठुनु, mönṭhon$^{u}$ मांठंनु,** see **mō̃ṭhon$^{u}$.**

**mā̃nthár** (El.), see **mō̃th$^{a}$r 1.**

**manth$^{a}$r मन्थर्** or **mant$^{a}$r मंतर् । मन्त्रः** m. (sg. dat. **mantras मंत्रस्**), a passage of the Vēdas, a holy text; a formula sacred to any particular deity, a mystical verse, magic formulary, spell, charm, incantation (L.V. 11, 34, 39, 40, 58; Śiv. 11, 126, 154, 632; Rām. 956; K. 877–8). Cf. **mō̃th$^{a}$r 1.**

**mönth$^{a}$r मांथर्,** i.q. **mō̃th$^{a}$r 1** and **2.**

**mōnṭhur$^{u}$ मोंठुरु,** i.q. **mō̃ṭhur$^{u}$. mōnṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मोंठ्रू,** i.q. **mō̃ṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$. mönṭhur$^{u}$ मांठुरु,** i.q. **mō̃ṭhur$^{u}$,** qq.v.

**mūnṭhür$^{ü}$,** etc., **मूंठ्रू,** i.q. **mū̃ṭhür$^{ü}$,** etc.

**mū̃nth$^{a}$r मूंथर्,** i.q. **mō̃th$^{a}$r 1** and **2,** q.v.

**mū̃nth$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मूंथ्रू,** i.q. **mū̃th$^{a}$r,** see **mō̃th$^{a}$r 2.**

**manṭun$^{u}$ मनटुनु** m. three pounds of anything (El. *manṭun*). Cf. **manoṭ$^{u}$.**

**mant$^{a}$r मंतर्,** see **manth$^{a}$r.**

**mántr,** see **mō̃th$^{a}$r 2.**

**mūntrun$^{u}$ मूंत्रुनु,** i.q. **mū̃trun$^{u}$.**

**mūntrāwun मूंत्रावुन्,** i.q. **mū̃trāwun.**

**mínʦ** (El.), see **mīʦh 1.**

**mönʦh मांछ्,** i.q. **mō̃ʦh.**

**mūnʦhurᵘ** मूंछुरु, **mūnʦhᵃran** मूंछरन्, **mūnʦhᵃrun** मूंछरुन्, see **mũʦhurᵘ**, **mũʦhᵃran**, and **mũʦhᵃrun.**

**manʦaran** (? spelling and gend.), N. of a certain medicinal plant, used as an antidysenteric and in menorrhagia (L. 75).

**manawun** मनवुन् । प्रसादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manowᵘ** मनंवु), to calm, appease (Śiv. 160). **manowᵘ-motᵘ** मनंवु-मंतु । प्रसादितः perf. part. (f. **manüvᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** मनंवू-मंच़ू), appeased.

**manāwun** मनावुन् । संमाननम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **manôwᵘ** मनोवु), to cause (through a third person) another person to agree (to a course of conduct, esp. to give something), to persuade a person (through another) to give something. **manôwᵘ-motᵘ** मनोवु-मंतु । संमानितः perf. part. (f. **manövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** मनांवू-मंच़ू), caused to agree (by a third person), as ab.

**mānawunᵘ** मानवुनु । संमन्यमानः n.ag. (f. **mānavüñᵘ̈** मानवंञ्जू), one who honours or respects (Śiv. 1194); one who has full faith (in a god, a spiritual teacher, a religion, or the like); one who is persuaded (to agree).

**mēnawunᵘ** मेनवुनु । मितिकर्मणि प्रवर्तमानः n.ag. (f. **mēnavüñᵘ̈** मेनवंञ्जू), one who weighs or measures, a weighman, a measurer.

**mēnawañ** मेनवञ् । मानवेतनम् f. wages paid for weighing or measuring, a weighman's fee, etc.

**munawañ** मुनवञ् । धान्यकुट्टनभृतिः f. wages for pounding grain in a mortar, wages for husking.

**munawar** मुनवर् ( = منور ) adj. c.g. illuminated, enlightened; elucidated, explained, illustrated; clear, bright, brilliant. **—karun** —करुन् । पूर्णीकरणम् m.inf. to make a person brilliant; i.e. to endow him completely with wealth, health, prosperity, and virtue. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । पूर्णीभवनम् m.inf. suddenly to become endowed, as ab.

**maināwatī** मैनावती, see **mainā.**

**manāwath** मनावथ् । संमानना f. (sg. dat. **manāvüʦᵘ̈** मनावंच़ू), persuading a giver through a third person (to give or do something). Cf. **manāwun.**

**mainay** or **mainai** मैनय् । अल्पमात्रः adj. c.g. a little, a few (of any mass or group of persons or things) (El. *manai*, *máne*; W. 130, *mönai*). **—kāla** (or **wakta**) **pĕṭha** —काल (वक्त) प्यठ adv. from a short time, a short time ago, lately (Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to diminish, lessen (El. *máne k.*). **—sapadun** —सपदुन् m.inf. to diminish, grow less (El. *máne s°*).

**manz** मज़् । मध्यम, मध्ये m. the middle, midst, mean (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136, Śiv. 1662, Rām. 1123); **aṭa-manz,** the middle of a market, a place where four ways meet (p. 56*a*, l. 32). Cf. **anz-manz** (p. 36*b*, l. 35).

adv., in the middle, mid (Śiv. 1206, 1463, 1478, 1671; H. xii, 11).

postpos. (governing dat.), in, within (Gr.Gr. 152; Gr.M.; W. 97; L.V. 44, 98; Śiv. 16, 21, 64–6, 72, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.; Rām. 74, 164, 208, 216, 272, etc.; K. 222, 256, etc.; H. ii, 1, 7, etc.); in (of time, as in **brinzis-manz,** in the twinkling of an eye) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 605, 829, 913, 1066, 1209); into (Gr.M.; Śiv. 118, 126, 158, 322, 343, 409, 437, etc.; K. 233, 621, etc.); between (Rām. 1269); among, amidst (Śiv. 69, 446, 580, 791, 1199; Rām. 87, 112).

As a postpos. this word naturally follows the word it governs, but occasionally (e.g. K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 64, 66, 82, 87, 89, 92, etc.;. K. 118, 193, 231) it precedes it. Occasionally also this postposition governs the abl. instead of the dat., as in **vĕvahāra-manz** (Śiv. 587); **manz mana** (Śiv. 1406); **manz tapōwana** (Śiv. 1409); **prayāga-manz** (Śiv. 1172).

**manz-anz** मज़्-अज़् । अन्तर्वर्ती adj. c.g. being or dwelling inside, including or comprised in; cf. **anz-manz. -atha** -अथ । हस्ततलम् m. the middle of the hand, the palm of the hand; cf. **athas-manz,** p. 66*b*, l. 1. **—aʦun** —अचुन् । मध्यप्रवेशः m.inf. to come in, intervene, come between; to become a surety (between two people) (K.Pr. 136). **-bāg** -बाग् । मध्यभागे m. the middle, the interior (Śiv. 329); adv. in the middle, within, in the interior, in the centre (Gr.M.; L. 458; K.Pr. 103; Śiv. 914, 1459, 1668, 1695; K. 251, 294, 631, 719); postpos. (governing dat.) in the middle (of) (W. 97; YZ. 107; Śiv. 20, 329, 1107, 1547, 1588, 1756; Rām. 426, 543, 723, etc.); into the middle (Rām. 910, 1713). **-bāga** -बाग adv. and postpos. (governing abl.) from in the middle, from, out of (W. 98; K. 283 (adv.), 894 (adv.)); also **manz-bāg** in this sense, as in Rām. 632. **-bāgukᵘ** -बागुकु । मध्यभागसंबन्धी adj. (f. **-bāgücᵘ̈** -बागंचू), of, or belonging to, the interior. **-bāgan** -बागन् । मध्यभागे adv. in the middle, within, in the interior (Śiv. 329). **-güñᵘ̈** -गंञ्जू । गुदोर्ध्वभागः f. the middle slice of a fish (see p. 294*a*, l. 12); (in a human being, etc.) the middle lump of flesh, the flesh above the anus. **—hyonᵘ** —ह्यंनु m.inf. to take into (one's company), to accept (so-and-so) as a member of a company or association (K.Pr. 80). **-manḍali naʦun** -मंडलि नचुन् । अयोग्यत्वे मध्यवर्तित्वम m.inf. to dance in the middle circle, to interfere improperly or malevolently in other people's business. **—raṭun —रटुन्** m.inf. to grasp the middle; to throw one's arms round a person's waist (K. 399).

**manza मज़ । अन्तरा** adv. and prep. (governing abl.) from within, from in, from among (W. 98; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 15, 18, 31, 122, 239, 666, etc.; Rām. 80, 1567, etc.; K. 32, 728; H. viii, 7, 11; x, 12, etc.); **dŏyau manza,** from among two, (which) of two; occasionally governing dat. as in **timanay-manza** (Śiv. 34); **manza zalas,** from out of the water (K. 245, 758), but **zala-manza** (K. 272); **asĕ manza,** from among us (K. 287).

Occasionally also this word is used instead of **manz,** as in **aki dama-manza,** in a single instant (Śiv. 1130), **dyāna-manza,** in meditation (Śiv. 1789); **nagara-manza,** in the city (Śiv. 1822); **tsaḍi-manza,** in the milk-pail (Śiv. 1837).

Used as an adv. at an interval of so much (Rām. 1719); on such-and-such an account, accordingly, therefore (K. 316); on the contrary, but (K. 1095).

**manza-mara मज़-मर** (also written **मज़्-अमर**) । **अनियतकादाचित्ककाले** adv. about the middle, i.e. at some indefinite time, during about some short time or other (esp. on the same day as that in which the speaker uses the expression) (cf. Gr.Gr. 84 and **mara 3**). **-maruk$^{u}$ -मरुकु** (also written **मज़्-अमरुकु**) । **कादाचित्कः** adj. (f. **-marüc$^{ü}$ -मरंचू**), of, or belonging to, some indefinite short time (esp. of to-day, as ab.). **—wọ̆th$^{u}$ —व्वंथु । मध्यतः संपन्नः** adj. (f. **-wŏtsh$^{ü}$ -व्वंछू**), risen from the middle, suddenly risen (in wealth, power, etc.) (and not by inheritance or from his youth); suddenly intervening or interfering in the middle of another's business or conversation. **—wŏthun —व्वथुन् । मध्यत उत्यानम्** m.inf. suddenly to rise in wealth or power (and not by inheritance or from boyhood); to rise and depart from an assembly; to interfere mischievously in someone else's business or conversation. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । भाषणभङ्गः** m.inf. to interrupt, or intervene in, a conversation.

**mánz$^{i}$ मंज़ि,** postpos. governing abl., even within, just between; exactly between (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1397, 1462, 1504, 1733; K. 171); (governing dat.) (Rām. 931); from within (Śiv. 1386). **—atsun —अचुन् । हस्तक्षेपः** m.inf. to interfere (selfishly, kindly, or maliciously) in another's business, to dip one's finger into another's pie. **—bög$^{i}$ —बांगि** or **—bögin —बांगिन् । मध्यतः** adv. from within. **—tarun —तरुन्** m.inf. to cross over (water, by going) into it, to wade across (Rām. 778).

**mánz** (El.), see **maīz.**

**mĕnz$^{ü}$ म्यंज़ू**, see **myond$^{u}$ 2.**

**mönz$^{ü}$ मांज़ू । मञ्जिष्ठा** f. henna, the powdered leaves of the henna plant, or Broad Egyptian Privet (*Lawsonia alba*, etc.), beaten up with catechu and made into paste, much used by women on festive occasions for dyeing the hands and the soles of the feet a reddish orange, and sometimes by men for dyeing their beards (YZ. 79, 329, 446, 546; Śiv. 910).

**münz$^{ü}$ मंज़ू**, see **mond$^{u}$.**

**manzil मंज़िल् منزل** m. a stage in a journey (Rām. 946); the distance of a complete journey (possibly of many stages) (Rām. 885, 1430); **manzil ba manzil** (منزل بمنزل), adv. stage by stage (Rām. 831); **manzil-mubārakh,** welcome to a person arriving from a journey (Rām. 751).

**manzila मज़िल** ( = منزل) (i.q. **manzil,** q.v.) । **प्रयाणकम्** m. (sg. dat **mánz$^{i}$las मंज़िलस्**), a place for alighting, an hotel, caravanserai; a house, lodging; a mansion of the moon; a story or floor (of a house); a day's journey, a stage (in travelling) (Śiv. 1309, 1627). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । दूरप्रयाणकात्ययः** m.inf. to complete a long and wearying stage. **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । दुःसहबाधापातः** m.inf. a long wearying stage to fall to the lot of a traveller; met. some difficult and toilsome necessity to fall to the lot of a helpless person. **—tsaṭun —च़टुन्** m.inf. to travel (El., Rām. 207).

**mánz$^{i}$las wātun मंज़िलस् वातुन् । दुःसाध्यकर्मसमापनम्** m.inf. to arrive at (the end of) the stage; met. finally to reach the last stage of a difficult and toilsome business, to have the end of such in sight.

**manzīla मज़ील** in the following:—**manzīla yun$^{u}$ मज़ील यिनु । विनाशापातः** m.inf. (of a person) sudden ruin to occur.

**manzul$^{u}$ मज़ुलु** m. a child's swinging-cot, a swing-cradle (Śiv. 352, 1321, 1379 ff.; Rām. 632; K. 118–19). Cf. **guga-manzul$^{u}$**, p. 279*b*, l. 34.

**münz$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मंज़ू-मंच़ू**, see **mandun.**

**manzar मज़र् । मन्दता** m. weakness (of persons or things), dilapidation, worn-outness; (of a person) sickness, illness (Gr.Gr. 140); slowness, clumsiness, feebleness.

**manzūr मज़ूर्** or (H. i, 12) **mônzūr मोज़ूर् منظور** adj. c.g. approved of, admitted, accepted, sanctioned (Śiv. 636, 692, 900; H. i, 12).

**manzur$^{u}$ मंज़ुरु** m. (f. **manz$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मंज़ंरू**), a cripple (El.).

**mĕnzar म्यंज़र्** । **कोठयुक्तता** m. leprosy, illness from leprosy.

**mĕnzur म्यंज़ुर्** or **mĕnzᵃr म्यंज़र्** । **इन्धनविक्रेता** m. (sg. dat. **mĕnzaras म्यंज़रस्** ; f. **mĕnzarĕñ म्यंज़र्यञ्**), a seller of firewood, a wood-seller ; cf. **narakukᵘ-m°**, s.v. **narukh**. **mĕnzar-wān म्यज़र्-वान्** or **mĕnzárⁱ-wān म्यंज़रि-वान्** । **इन्धनक्रयविक्रयाश्रयस्थानम्** a public fire-wood market.

**mĕnzargī म्यंज़र्गी** or **mĕnzárⁱgī म्यंज़रिगी** । **इन्धनविक्रयवृत्तिः** f. the profession of selling firewood.

**maṇzᵃrun मंज़्रुन्** । **विकलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṇz°rᵘ मंज़्रु**), to make imperfect, to diminish (Gr.Gr. lvii).

**mĕnzarĕñ म्यंज़र्यञ्** । **इन्धनविक्रयिस्त्री** f. a woman who sells firewood ; the wife of a male seller of firewood. See **mĕnzur.**

**mánzirát** (El.), see **maĩz.**

**maṇzᵃrāwun मंज़्रावुन्** । **विकलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṇzᵃrôwᵘ मंज़्रोवु**), i.q. **maṇzᵃrun,** q.v.

**munazāth मुनज़ाथ्** ( = منزه ), pure (of God) (H. vii, 1).

**manzōv मज़ोव्**, see **mandun.**

**manzyumᵘ मज़िमु** । **मध्यमः** adj. (f. **manzimᵘ̈ मज़िमू**), middle, intermediate, internal (Gr.Gr. 152, Śiv. 1467) ; middling, mediocre, moderately good, middle-class (Gr.M., K.Pr. 136) ; cf. **anzyumᵘ-manzyumᵘ,** p. 37*a*, l. 18. **—yôrᵘ —योरु** । **विवाहादिदूत्यवृत्तिः** m. (f. **manzimᵘ̈ yārĕñ मज़िमू यार्यञ्**, Gr.Gr. 135, a female go-between) an intermediary, a go-between (Gr.Gr. 135, 142 ; W. 149 ; K.Pr. 260 ; Śiv. 1670) ; a broker (Gr.M.) ; a matchmaker, a go-between who arranges a marriage, a go-between in love matters (L. 261, 268 ; Śiv. 713 ; Rām. 134).

**manzimᵘ̈ yörī मंज़िमू यांरी** । **दूत्यम्** f. the action or profession of a matchmaker or broker. **—yārᵃz —यारज़्** । **विवाहादिदूतवृत्तिः, दूत्यवेतनम्** f. the action or profession of a matchmaker, the office of a go-between (Gr.Gr. 142) ; the profession of a broker (Gr.M.) ; the wages or fee paid to a matchmaker.

**mañĕ मञ**, see **müñᵘ̈ 1.**

**miñ 1 मिञ्** । **चुम्बनम्** m. a kiss (on the mouth, cheek, forehead, or the like), kissing (Gr.Gr. 132) ; cf. **mŏñ** and **muñ.** **miñĕ-pūtᵘ मिञ-पूतु** । **मुखचुम्बनम्** m. a loving kiss on the mouth (face to face) (esp. as given to a child) (Gr.Gr. 132). Cf. **mŏñe-pūtᵘ,** col. *b*, l. 5, and **muñĕ-pūtᵘ,** col. *b*, l. 39.

**miñ 2 मिञ्** । **भेकः** f. a frog (cf. **main**). **miñĕ-mŏnḍukh मिञ-म्वंडुख्** m. (sg. dat. **-mŏnḍakas -म्वंडकस्**), a frog (Śiv. 1827). Cf. **nĕñĕ-mŏnḍukh,** s.v. **nĕñĕ 3.**

**mīñᵘ̈ मीञू**, see **mēn** and **mēnun.**

**mŏñ म्वञ्** । **चुम्बनम्** m. kissing on the cheek (among women) ; cf. **miñ 1** and **muñ.** **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to kiss (El. *monyi karun*).

**mŏñĕ-pūtᵘ म्वञ-पूतु** । **चुम्बनम्** m. a loving kiss on the cheek of a child (Gr.Gr. 132, Gr.M. **muñĕ°**). Cf. **miñĕ-pūtᵘ,** col. *a*, l. 43, and **muñĕ-pūtᵘ,** l. 39 bel.

**moñᵘ 1 मंञु** । **त्रासः** m. fear, alarm. **—bĕhun —व्यहुन्** । **त्रासावेशः** m.inf. fear to sit down, terror to take possession of a person (and remain), constant fear (of something) to be experienced. **—bĕhanāwun —व्यहनावुन्** । **त्रासोत्पादनम्** m.inf. to put and keep a person in constant fear. **-dāñĕ -दाञ** । **धान्यविशेषः** m. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is dark on one side and pale red on the other.

**moñᵘ 2 मंञु** adj. (f. **müñᵘ̈ मंञू**), weighing so many *man* (of one and a half seers, or three pounds each). Used —° as in **daha-moñᵘ,** weighing ten *man* (p. 199*a*, l. 13). See **man 3.**

**möñᵘ̈ 1 मांञू** । **हिमानी** f. a great collection of snow, a snowdrift, the piled-up snow on a mountain side, such as may fall in an avalanche, an avalanche (L. 458, *mān* ; Śiv. 1301, 1308 ; Rām. 1579). **māñĕ-bayĕ माञ-बय** । **हिमानीकर्तृकव्याघातभीतिः** f. fear of (being overwhelmed by) an avalanche.

**möñᵘ̈ 2 मांञू** । **रागद्रव्यविशेषः** f. a kind of dye-stuff (for dyeing woollen or cotton cloth black).

**möñᵘ̈ 3 मांञू** । **परिमाणविशेषः** f. a certain weight equivalent to four maunds or 160 seers of two pounds each. See **man 2.**

**möñᵘ̈ 4 मांञू**, see **mānun.**

**muñ मुञ्** । **चुम्बनम्** m. an affectionate kiss on the forehead or cheek (usually of a child) ; cf. **miñ 1, mŏñ.** **—hyonᵘ —ह्यंनु** । **चुम्बनम्** m.inf. to take a kiss, to kiss. **—karun —करुन्** । **बलाच्चुम्बनम्** m.inf. to take a kiss on the mouth by force, to kiss, esp. an unwilling child or woman.

**muñĕ-pūtᵘ मुञ-पूतु** । **बालकविषयचुम्बनम्** m. a kiss (given to a darling child). Cf. **miñĕ-pūtᵘ,** col. *a*, l. 43, and **mŏñĕ-pūtᵘ,** l. 5 ab.

**muñᵘ मुञु** । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye, i.q. **müñᵘ̈ 1.**

**muñᵘ̈ मुञू** f. the pupil of the eye (K. 394, 927, 1123).

**müñᵘ̈ 1 मंञू** f. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 90, 191, 243, 1174, 1367 ; K. 184). **-pholᵘ -फंलु** । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye (Rām. 1423) ; the image of in the pupil of the eye (El. *manyaphul, manyiphul*).

**mañĕ मञ** । **नेत्रान्तरप्रदेशः (अक्षिगोलः)** f.pl. the two eyeballs. **-pholᵘ -फंलु** । **कनीनिका** m. the pupil of the eye. **—phērañă** —फेरञ । स्नेहवृत्त्यपगमः f. pl. inf. the eyeballs to turn ; met. affection or friendship to depart. **-phyur$^{u}$** -फिरु । प्रेमापगमः m. turning of the eyeballs ; met. departure of love or respect (for a person).

**müñ$^{ü}$ 2 मंञू** in the following :—**müñ$^{ü}$-gôḍ$^{u}$ मंञू-गोडु ।** **मन्यामांसम्** m. (sg. dat. **-göḍis -गांडिस्**), the flesh of the nape of the neck. **-göḍ$^{ü}$ -गांडू** or **-gör$^{ü}$ -गांरू । मन्या** f. (sg. dat. **-gāje̮ -गाज्य**), the nape of the neck.

**müñ$^{ü}$ 3 मंञू** in **üḍ$^{ü}$-müñ$^{ü}$** (p. 13*b*, l. 26). The word is fem. of **moñ$^{u}$ 2,** q.v.

**m$^{a}$ñĕ-mür$^{ü}$ मञ-मंरू** or **miñĕ-mür$^{ü}$ मिञ-मंरू ।** **हरिणीविशेषः** f. a female deer, a doe, a hind (H. ii, 8, 9).

**mīñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मीञू - मंच़ू,** see **mēnun.**

**möñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मांञू - मंच़ू,** see **mānun.**

**muñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मुञू-मंच़ू,** see **munun.**

**möñ$^{e}$ran मांञ्रन् । संमानना** f. (sg. dat. **möñ$^{e}$rüñ$^{ü}$ मांञ्रंञू**), gaining or inducing a person's consent, agreement, or compliance ; gaining or inducing confession, admission.

**möñ$^{e}$run मांञ्रुन् । संमाननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **möñ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ मांञ्रु**), to cause or induce a person to consent, agree, or comply (K. 616) ; to cause or induce a person to confess ; causal of **mānun,** q.v. in all its senses.

**möñ$^{e}$rāwun मांञ्रावुन् । संमाननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **möñ$^{e}$rôw$^{u}$ मांञ्रोवु**), i.q. **möñ$^{e}$run,** q.v. (K. 616).

**māñōv माञोव्,** see **mānun.**

**mēñōv मेञोव्,** see **mēnun.**

**māph माफ्** or **muāf** معاف adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māphas माफस्**), pardoned, forgiven ; subst., m. forgiveness (K.Pr. 124). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to pardon (Gr.M. ; Śiv. 423, 593).

**möphī मांफी** or **muöfī** معافي f. forgiveness, pardon (Gr.M.).

**mupht मुफ्त्** (= مفت) gratuitous, gratis ; (in Kāshmīrī) easy, (a task) which costs nothing (Rām. 726). Cf. **muft.**

**mar 1 मर् । मठः** m. a hut, a small house (K.Pr. 7, 138) ; an ascetic's leaf-hut in the forest ; a shelter or small hut (erected in desolate or forest localities as a refuge for travellers) (RT.Tr. II, 387) ; a cell, a small room (cf. **bata-mar,** a store-room for food (p. 137*a*, l. 27). This word is not uncommonly —° in place names ; cf. **āh$^{a}$l-mar** (p. 17*b*, l. 38 ; **ālātsh$^{i}$-mar,** p. 26*a*, l. 8). El. also has *mar*, f., a fort, a castle. **—hĕn$^{i}$ —ह्यंनि । निगूढवनप्रस्थादिस्थानाश्रयणम्** m. pl. inf. to take huts, i.e. from grief, distress, distaste for the world, or the like, to take to a solitary hermit's life in some cave, in the forest, or the like.

**mar 2 मर्** m. (a corruption of **manḍal 2,** in the sense of 'territory'), a province, tract, as in **Kashmīra-mar,** the land of Kashmīr (Śiv. 1159).

**mara 1 मर** in **mara-phēra मर-फेर । अनिच्छावृत्तिः** m. turning of wish ; hence, (after agreeing to do something, or being ordered to do it) to do it unwillingly, e.g. in distributing something, to worry the recipients by grudging or delay, even while consenting to carry out the distribution. Cf. **marwāna.**

**mara 2 मर** in the following :—**mara-mar मर-मर् ।** **प्रायेण मृत्युः** f. general mortality, a great number of deaths occurring in any locality (owing to epidemic, massacre, etc.) ; the near approach of death, the last flicker of life (when all hope of recovery is abandoned). **-mara -मर । जीवनाशापगमः** m. the abandonment of all hope of life, being at the point of death.

**mara 3 मर** a suffix added to cardinal numerals to indicate 'about'. Thus, from **aiṭh,** eight ; **aiṭha-mara,** about eight ; **daha-mara,** about ten (p. 199*a*, l. 15) (W. 103). Also added to **manz,** in ; see p. 584*a*, l. 22. Cf. Gr.Gr. 84, where the suffix is given as **amara,** the initial **a** being the termination of the oblique case of the numeral.

**mār 1 मार् । हिंसा** m. killing, taking life, slaughter, murder (Gr.Gr. 124 ; W. 114 ; Rām. 217, 1032) ; hitting, beating, striking (cf. **ā̃cĕ-mār,** p. 53*b*, l. 11 ; **cō̃ca-mār,** p. 157*a*, l. 31 ; **gir-mār,** p. 303*a*, l. 6). —° sometimes indicates a person who kills, strikes, or hits, as in **chūrī-mār,** a dagger-striker, one who strikes (himself) with a dagger (p. 165*a*, l. 42). This word also takes the form **māra,** q.v., s.v., from which in the oblique cases it is indistinguishable. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । अभ्याहननम्** m.inf. to give killing, to kill (Rām. 103) ; to give a beating, to drub (Rām. 618, 961, 1276). **-gaṇḍ -गंड् । बन्धनाघातः** m. tying up and beating, a kind of punishment, in which the victim's arms and legs are tied up, and then he is thumped with fists. **—gatshun —गछुन् ।** **हिंसोद्भवः** m.inf. murder to occur. **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु ।** **आहत्यनुभवः** m.inf. to receive a beating. **—khasun —खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः** m.inf. a charge of murder to be brought. **—khyon$^{u}$ —ख्यंनु । आहत्यनुभवः** m.inf. to eat a beating, to suffer a beating, to be beaten. **—karun —करुन् । हिंसाकर्म** m.inf. to commit murder. **—maṭi khasun —मटि खसुन् । हिंसाभियोगारोपः** m.inf. murder to mount on the shoulder, a charge of murder to be brought (against a person).

**māra-būth** मार-बूथ् m. (sg. dat. **-būtas** -बूतस्), a demon of murder, a murderous demon (L.V. 71). **-dĕv** -द्यव् । दुर्मरणबाधा m. a death-demon, torment caused by an evil death, or due to some evil death. **-wārĕñ** -वार्यञ् । मृतप्रसवयित्री f. a midwife who attends the birth of a dead child.

**mār 2** مار m. a serpent, a snake (cf. **kŏla-mār,** p. 437*a*, l. 28) (YZ. 35, 64, 141). **mār-i-pēʦān,** a serpent of convolutions, a kind of serpent that makes itself into a ring round its victim, and thus kills it at its leisure (Rām. 913).

**mār 3** मार् m. the Hindū god of love, Cupid; love, passion. **māra-mot$^{u}$** मार-मंतु । रागातिशयः m. extreme love, affection, fondness (YZ. 37); an ardent lover (Rām. 1585).

**mār 4** मार् । नदीविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **mör$^{ü}$ 1** मांरू, Gr.Gr. 75; for **2,** see **môr$^{u}$ 2**; for **3,** see s.v.), N. of a canal issuing from the Ḍal lake, and passing behind that part of the city of Śrīnagar which lies on the right bank of the river Vĕth (Jĕhlam). It empties itself into the Ā̆cār marshes north-west of the city (cf. RT.Tr. II, 416) (K.Pr. 137), a lake genl. (El.).

**mör$^{ü}$-bal** मांरू-बल् । कुल्यातीर्थम् m. N. of a landing place with masonry steps on the bank of the Mār (Gr.Gr. 165). **-hönz$^{ü}$** -हांज़ू । कुल्याविशेषनाविकः m. a boatman living or plying on the river Mār (they have a bad name); met. an impudent, dishonest, evil-conducted fellow. **-hānzañ** -हाज़ञ् । कुल्याविशेषनाविकी f. the wife of such a boatman; met. an impudent, unchaste, dishonest woman. **-wôñ$^{u}$** -वोञु । सारसकुल्याजलम् m. the water of the Mār (noted for its purity) (Gr.Gr. 73); lake-water genl. (El. *mārwóin*).

**māra** मार m. killing someone or some animal, murder; as adj. c.g. beaten, killed (El. *márah*, K.Pr. 138); cf. **mār 1.** **-cīr$^{i}$** -चीरि । मरणोदन्तपत्त्रम् f. a letter announcing a death. **-gā̃ḍay** -गाँडय् । बन्धनमारणकर्म f. the action of binding and beating a person (cf. **mār-gaṇḍ,** p. 586*b*, l. 38). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । व्याघातापत्तिः m.inf. to go to death or to beating, to be killed (YZ. 477; Rām. 701, 868, 972, 1424; H. x, 7, 8, 13); met. to be obstructed, impeded. **-hāʦh** -हाछ् । मारणाभियोगः f. (sg. dat. **-hāʦi** -हाचि), a charge or accusation of murder. **-hāʦh yiñ$^{ü}$** -हाछ् यिञू । मारणाभियोगारोपः f.inf. an accusation of murder to be made (against a person). **—karun** —करुन् । अभ्याहननम् m. to knock down finally, to give a knock-out blow, to kill (e.g. by a sudden blow) (Rām. 1585, 1726 (met.)); (of a business) to knock down a work or an occupation, to obstruct it so that it cannot be resumed. **-mār** -मार् । बाहुल्येनाभ्याघातः f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 75), a fight between a number of armed men; utter killing, death in every part of the body (Rām. 1484); (on the occasion of an epidemic) a multitude of deaths. **-māray** -मारय् । अन्योन्याभ्याघातः f. mutual beating or striking, a broil, affray. **—sō̃panun** —सॉँपनुन् m.inf. (so-and-so's) death to have occurred; hence, to have become dead, to be dead and gone (Rām. 1381); cf. **māray sō̃püñ$^{ü}$,** s.v. **māray.** **-wātul** -वातुल् । वधनियोज्यचण्डालः m. a public executioner (Gr.M.; H. viii, 4, 11–13; x, 12). **-wāt$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$** -वातुजू । वधकचण्डाली f. a female executioner (for executing women); the wife of an executioner.

**māri** मारि adv., used —°, an old obl. case of **mār 1,** q.v. 'by striking by'; hence, through, by reason of, on account of, in consequence of, as in **dŏkha-māri,** by reason of sorrow, i.e. compassionately, pitifully (p. 206*b*, l. 2).

**mīr 1** मीर् مير । नायकः m. a chief, leader, master, head, prince; a title by which the Saiyids (or descendants of the family of Muḥammad) are called; the winner in a game; esp. in the game of **mīri mīri phaʦh** played by children (see **mīr 2**). Used —° to indicate something specially large or excellent, as in **dāna-mīr,** a big cooking-stove (p. 221*a*, l. 39); **jāna-mīr,** a darling son (p. 374*b*, l. 25); **gagar-mīr,** Sir Rat (K.Pr. 63); **jāna-mīr** in Rām. 1126 is translated 'a living being' (*quasi*, a lord of life, one who possesses life). **mīr-akhur** = مير آخور m. a master of the horse, a head groom (K.Pr. 95).

**mīr 2** मीर् or **mīr$^{ü}$** मीरू । क्रीडाविशेषश्वभ्रविशेषः f. the larger hole in the ground which serves as a mark in the game of pitching walnuts, called **mīri mīri phaʦh,** for an account of which see K.Pr. 142. The smaller hole is called **phaʦh.** **mīri gaʦhun** मीरि गछुन् । जयाप्तिः m. to reach the mark (in tipcat) (Śiv. 1015) or in the above game; met. to win (in gaming, disputing), to succeed in an almost hopeless task.

**mōr 1** मोर् । मयूरः m. a peacock (Gr.Gr. 22; K.Pr. 203; Śiv. 1640; K. 922, 951). **-muj$^{ü}$** -मुजू f. a carrot (*Daucus carota*) (El. *mormúj*; L. 67, 82, *mor mujh*). **-pakh$^{a}$ch** -पखछ् । मयूरपक्षः m. (sg. dat. **-pakhcas** -पखचस्), a peacock's feather. **-tīr$^{ü}$** -तीरू । मयूरपक्षः f. the feather of a peacock's tail. **-ʦạnd$^{a}$rakh** -च़ंद्रख् । चन्द्रकः m. (sg. dat. **-ʦandrakas** -चंद्रकस्), the expanded tail of a peacock.

**mōra-chal मोर-छल्**, see **mŏrchala.** **-kach -कछ् । तृणलताविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-kachas -कछस्**), a kind of creeping grass possessing narcotic properties (L. 76). Cf. **kach.**

**mōr 2 मोर् । आकृतिः** m. the general appearance, look, or guise (of a man, etc., which distinguishes him or it from others).

**mōra मोर । संमुखे** adv. in front of, face to face (Rām. 704, 1407; K. 579, 660, 759). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । संमुखे स्थापनम्** m.inf. to put in front (of an opponent), to set obstacles, etc., in his way. **—roṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —रंटु-मंतु । संमुखे गृहीतः** perf. part. (f. **—rüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ —रंटू-मंच़ू**), seized or taken before a person's (esp. the owner's) face. **—raṭun —रटुन् । संमुखे ग्रहणम्** m.inf. to take, or seize (something) in front of a person or before his face.

**mor$^{u}$ 1 मंरु** or (vill.) **moḍ$^{u}$ मंडु । कायः** m. the body (of a man) (El. *maur*) (H. ii, 5–7, 9–11); (with suff. of indef. art.) **mor$^{u}$āh मंरुाह्**, Rām. 671).

**mȧr$^{i}$-dyādum$^{u}$ मंरि-द्यादुमु । प्रशस्ताचरणः, वृद्धः** adj. (f. **-dyādüm$^{\ddot{u}}$ -द्यादंमू**), one who has reached old age, old, aged, an ancient; one who is virtuous, worthy (i.e. distinguished by quietness of character, self-restraint, truth, religious feeling, etc.). **-dyādȧm$^{i}$ mahanyuw$^{u}$ -द्यादंमि महंनिवु । वृद्धमनुष्यः** m. an old man who is the oldest in a company, the senior present. **mȧr$^{i}$-sāday मंरि-सादय् । शरीरसाधनम्** f. caring for the body, attending to and curing an invalid; the custom of performing the funeral rites over an imitation of the body of a Brāhmaṇ who has died, and whose body for any reason cannot be found. The imitation body is made of leaves, etc.

**maris bĕhun मरिस् ब्यहुन् । सुप्रतिष्ठितीभवनम्** m.inf. to be in comfortable circumstances (i.e. without care or sorrow, and well supplied with creature comforts).

**mor$^{u}$ 2 मंरु । विटङ्कः** m. a dovecot (cf. **kōtar-mor$^{u}$**, p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 57); a fowl-house (cf. **kŏkar-mor$^{u}$**, p. 432*a*, l. 38) (El. *mur*) (Gr.Gr. 9); a hut (Gr.Gr. 9). Cf. **mar 1.**

**moru** (? **môr$^{u}$ 1,** q.v.), a certain caterpillar which causes considerable loss to trees, especially to the Wych Hazel (L. 157, 459).

**môr$^{u}$ 1 मोरु** m. a killer, one who kills; used —° as in **hata-môr$^{u}$**, p. 357*b*, l. 28.

**môr$^{u}$ 2 मोरु । मृतकल्पः, निःसारः** adj. (f. **mör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 मांरू**), killed; as one dead, swooned, or the like; struck, hit (cf. **nījĕ-m°,** s.v. **nīj$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1**); (of grain, etc.) infertile, infecund, barren, husk without grain; (of a plant) dead, withered. Cf. **mārun.**

**môr$^{u}$ 3 मोरु** in **mör$^{i}$-mond$^{u}$ मांरि-मंन्दु । सुन्दरः** adj. (f. **-münz$^{\ddot{u}}$ -मंज़ू**), beautiful, pretty, lovely, well-formed (El. *mărmund*) (YZ. 316).

**mörī मांरी । मार्युपसर्गः** f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **mȧric$^{\ddot{u}}$**).

**mör$^{\ddot{u}}$ 3 मांरू** (for **1,** see **mār 4**; for **2,** see **môr$^{u}$ 2**) । **एडकी** f. a female sheep, a ewe (one which has not yet had young).

**mur 1 मुर्** m., i.q. **murasŏr,** q.v.

**mur 2 मुर् । शाखा** f. a small branch, a spray, a twig; cf. **mūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2.** **mura mura मुर मुर । संकटस्थितिः** f. a condition of being crowded together.

**muṛ मुड़्** (?) m. myrrh (W. 6).

**mūr मूर्** f. squeezing, shampooing, twisting, husking (grain), etc., used —° as in **atha-mūr,** p. 60*a*, l. 29; **hĕl$^{i}$-mūr,** p. 364*b*, l. 8 (Gr.Gr. 127, K. 890); ? sharpness, expertness (in K.Pr. 222).

**mūr$^{i}$ मूरि । मलवाहिनालिका** f. (sg. dat. **mōrĕ मोर्य**), a drain, gutter, sewer.

**mur$^{u}$ 1 मुरु । संवीतवस्त्राग्रभागः** m. the front part of a man's or woman's long coat (the lower part of which hangs down, and can be lifted up like an apron to receive anything); a sleeve (El. *múr*), the width of sleeve or trousers at wrist or ankle (Gr.Gr. 19); see **mur$^{\ddot{u}}$.** **—dārun —दारुन् । याचना** m.inf. to hold up the front skirt of a coat (to receive, e.g. grain); met. to beg for alms, to ask for something (Rām. 1486). **—wahārun —वहारुन् । कस्यचित्पारलौकिकनिर्वाहार्थयाच्ञा** m.inf. to spread out the skirt; esp. to hold out the skirts (as ab.) for alms, but without asking for anything. This, in former times, was a custom in Kashmīr when some respected old man died in poverty. His children used then to collect contributions in this way to provide funds for the necessary funeral rites, etc. Cf. **mur$^{\ddot{u}}$ barüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$,** s.v. **mur$^{\ddot{u}}$,** bel.

**mur$^{i}$-düj$^{\ddot{u}}$ मुरि-दंजू । वस्त्राग्रभागे योजितखण्डम्** f. a patch sewn on to the front of such a coat. **-mā̃gay -माँगय् । दैन्येन प्रार्थनम्** f. very humble petitioning (indicated by holding the front skirt as ab.) (K.Pr. 174). **-palav -पलव् । वस्त्राग्रभागः** m. the front of a coat, as ab. **-tsoṭ$^{u}$ -च़ंटु । विभेदिताग्रभागकम्(वस्त्रम्)** adj. (f. **-tsüṭ$^{u}$ -च़ंटू**), (a coat) of which the front has been torn.

**mur$^{u}$ 2 मुरु** m. a jingling repetition of **shur$^{u}$,** a child, as in **shur$^{i}$-mur$^{i}$,** children, etc., i.e. a man's family, his household (Gr.M., K. 786).

**mūr$^{u}$ मूरु** adj. (f. **mūr$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 मूरू**), husked (of grain), used —°, as in **aḍ-mūr$^{u}$**, p. 11*b*, l. 22.

**muru** (?) m. a rice crop followed by pulses or buckwheat (L. 336); cf. **beth-muru**, p. 139*b*, l. 42.

**mur$^{ü}$** मुरू f., i.q. **mur$^{u}$** 1, q.v., used in the following:—

**mur$^{ü}$ barüñ$^{ü}$** मुरू वरंञू । दानविशेषः f.inf. to put alms into the front skirt of a garment (cf. **mur$^{u}$ wahārun,** s.v. **mur$^{u}$** 1). When any respected old man died in poverty it was formerly the custom for one of his children (esp. his youngest daughter-in-law) to hold out her skirt in this way, into which the relations of the deceased put contributions towards the funeral expenses, etc. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$** —गछंञू । वसनाग्रभागजीर्णतोद्भवः f.inf. the front of a garment to go, i.e. to be worn out or torn. **—yiñ$^{ü}$** —यिञू । हानिसंभवः f.inf. loss to occur (as the result of some work involving great labour, and from which profit was expected, but which has received an unexpected check).

**muri bĕhun** मुरि ब्यहुन् । आसत्त्या समीपोपवेशनम् m.inf. to sit on (another's) front skirt, to sit close to a person (to see that he does his work properly). **—bihith dör$^{ü}$ khūnzüñ$^{ü}$** —विहिथ् दांरू खूंज़ंञू । संमुखे कोमलवाचा श्रोक्रोशनम् f.inf. to sit close to a person and pluck his beard, i.e. under pretence of displaying affection to abuse a person by using gentle language.

**mūr$^{ü}$ 2** मूरू । शाखा f. (pl. nom. **mūrĕ** मूर्य, not **mōrĕ** मोर्य, Gr.Gr. 62), a small branch, a spray, a withe, a twig (i.q. **mur,** q.v.) (cf. **atha-mūr$^{ü}$**, p. 60*a*, l. 31; **dön$^{ü}$-mūr$^{ü}$**, p. 223*b*, l. 9; **dŏ̃tan-mūr$^{ü}$**, p. 258*b*, l. 35) (Gr.Gr. 20, 62; Rām. 1190, 1250; K. 91). **mūrĕn māz tulun** मूर्यन् माज़् तुलुन् । तोदनदण्डविधानम् m.inf. to raise the flesh with twigs, to flog a man with twigs on the bare flesh.

**mūr$^{ü}$ 3** मूरू । अधिक्षेपः(असूया) f. a charge of an offence brought by the guilty person against an innocent person. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञू । दोषे प्रत्याक्षेपः f.inf. to bring such a charge.

**mür$^{ü}$** मंरू । आन्तरसूक्ष्मसारः f. the fine core, nucleus, or pith of a fruit, grain, or wood.

**mirāb** (= ميرآب) m. the officer in charge of irrigation, in special charge of each main channel, whose duty used to be to see to repairs and to call out labour (L. 323).

**mŏrba** म्वर्ब or **mŏrabbā** म्वरब्बा (= مربي) । सिताक्तपाकविशेषः m. preserved fruit, preserve, jam, conserve, confection (cf. **dön$^{ü}$-m°**, p. 223*b*, l. 10) (Gr.M. *mŏrabba*).

**murabbī** مربي m. a patron, protector, the guardian of an infant (Gr.M.).

**máric$^{ü}$** मंरिचू । मारी f. a violent epidemic, cholera, etc. (cf. **mörī**).

**már$^{i}$ca-buḍ$^{ü}$** मंरिच-बुडू । महामारी f. a particularly deadly epidemic killing quickly, cholera. **már$^{i}$ca-dĕv** मंरिच-द्यव् । मारीरोगात्मराक्षसः m. the demon of an epidemic such as cholera. **már$^{i}$ca-dĕviñ** मंरिच-द्यविञ् । मार्यात्मराक्षसी f. the female demon of the same. **már$^{i}$ca-kôn$^{u}$** मंरिच-कोनु । मारीहेतुकमृत्युः m. a death from cholera or similar violent epidemic. ? Cf. **kān 1.**

**mŏrchala** म्वर्छल, **mŏrachala** म्वरछल, or **mōrachal** मोरछल् । बर्हगुम्फः m. a whisk, or fan, of peacock's feathers (for driving away flies, etc.). It is used in state ceremonies (e.g. carried and used over a king, an idol, or the like). **-bardār** -वर्दार् । बर्हगुम्फवाही m. the carrier, or wielder, of such a whisk (Śiv. 1148). **—karun** —करुन् । अत्यादरविधानम् m.inf. to use such a whisk (YZ. 171; Rām. 1079, 1132); met. to show great honour, or hospitality, to a guest.

**mrad** म्रद् । कोमलप्रकृतिः adj. c.g. soft, tender; esp. (of a human being) mild, gentle, affable, kind.

**mard** मर्द् مرد । पुरुषः m. a man, vir, male human being (W. 149; K.Pr. 103, 250, 260; Śiv. 974).

**marda-mahanyuw$^{u}$** मर्द-मह्निवु । पौरुषगुणविशिष्टः m. a male man, i.e. a thoroughly masculine man, an able-bodied man endowed with all his wits, a real man. **-nāl** -नाल् । पौरुषवस्त्रगलभागः m. the neck-piece of a man's garment. **-nor$^{u}$** -नंरु । पुरुषवस्त्रबाहुः m. the sleeve of a man's garment. **-phĕran** -फ्यरन् । पुरुषवसनम् m. a man's *phĕran*, i.e. the garment worn by Kāshmīrīs of both sexes, somewhat like a night-gown with wide sleeves. **-pöth$^{a}$r** -पांथर् । पुरुषव्यापारः m. the work of a man, or work suitable for, or intended for, a man, man's work (as distinct from woman's work). **-pôtsh$^{u}$** -पोछु । पौरुषकार्पासवसनम् m. a man's undergarment (made of cotton, and worn next the skin). **-zan** -जन्, man or woman (H. vii, 23).

**mardi** मर्दि, see **marēd.**

**mardī** मर्दी । पौरुषम् f. manhood, virility, manliness, valour (Rām. 487).

**marēd** मरेद् । शिलाविशेषचूर्णम् f. (sg. dat. **marēdi** मरेदि or **mardi** मर्दि), a certain pinkish-white powder formed from a certain stone. It is used for marking swastikas, circles, or other mystic religious signs. **—wahārüñ$^{ü}$** —वहारंञू । परप्रवेशनिरोधः f.inf. to spread out this powder, i.e. by means of a charm or similar mark, to prevent the access of outsiders to any act or person.

**mardi-phol$^{u}$** मर्दि-फंलु or **marēdi-phol$^{u}$** मरेदि-फंलु । अश्मविशेषचूर्णसमूहः m. a quantity of this powder. **-phĕkh** -फ्यख् or **marēdi-phĕkh** मरेदि-

फ्यख् । शिलाचूर्णसमूहः f. (sg. dat. **-phĕki -फ्यकि**), id. **-r$^{a}$kh -र्ख्** or **marēdi-r$^{a}$kh मरेदि-र्ख्। शिलाचूर्णरेखा** f. (sg. dat. **-r$^{a}$khi -र्खि**), a line marked with this powder (e.g. at a sacrificial rite, the mark of a swastika or mystic circle, or a boundary line circumscribing the operations). **-r$^{a}$kh trāvüñ$^{ü}$ -र्ख् त्रावंञू। अश्मविशेषचूर्णेन सीमाविधानम्** f.inf. (at a sacrifice, etc.) with this powder to mark the boundary line enclosing the holy ground within which the operations take place, and within which access is prohibited to unauthorized persons or things.

**mirdā मिर्दा** ( = میرده, a decurion) m. in the following:—
**mirdā lagun मिर्दा लागुन् । नायकंमन्यता** m.inf. to interfere, unsolicited, in another's work by assuming the leadership and setting to work at it.

**mŏrda म्वर्द** مرده **। मृतः** adj. c.g. dead, defunct (K.Pr. 9, 145, 165); as subst., m. a dead body, a corpse (Gr.M. *murda*) (Rām. 130, 1500).

**murād** مراد m. will, intention, purpose (Gr.M. K.Pr. 100). Cf. **nā-m°.**

**murīd मुरीद्** مرید **। उपासकः** m. a candidate for admission into a Musalmān religious order, during his state of probation; a disciple, a proselyte, a scholar, a follower, a pupil (L. 288, 460; K.Pr. 212, 222); a devotee, a hermit.

**muröd$^{i}$ मुरांदि । पामरस्त्री** f. a low vile woman (in conduct, appearance, or occupation); the wife of such a man.

**mardumāzöri मर्दुमाज़ांरी** ( = مردم آزاری) f. oppression, tyranny; (in Kāshmīrī) met. the conduct of a lovely woman, amorous sport (H. x, 12).

**mardan मर्दन्** m. rubbing, shampooing; anointing (with unguents) (K. 973).

**mardāna मर्दान** مردانه **। पुरुषसंबन्धी** adj. c.g. manlike, virile; manly, brave; of, or pertaining to, or suitable for, a man.

**mŏrdār म्वर्दार्** مردار **। व्यभिचारिणी** m. a dead body, a corpse; carrion; as adj. c.g. dead; impure, polluted, obscene; dirty (El.); (in Kāshmīrī, as subst., f.) an unchaste woman, a strumpet, trull.

**mardāwun मर्दावुन् । विमर्दनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mardôw$^{u}$ मर्दोवु**), to rub away, to wear out (a garment, dish, or the like) by use; to rub down with ointment a boil or the like.

**mardāwana āmot$^{u}$ मर्दावन आमंतु । प्राप्तमर्दनः** perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüts$^{ü}$ —आमंचू**), rubbed away, worn away by use (e.g. a garment, dish, or the like); (of a boil or the like) reduced by rubbing down, as ab. **mardāwana yun$^{u}$ मर्दावन यिनु । मर्दनावाप्तिः** m.inf. pass. to become worn away by use, as ab.; (of a boil, etc.) to be reduced, as ab.

**mardôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मर्दोवु-मंतु । मृदितः** perf. part. (f. **mardöv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मर्दांवू-मंचू**), rubbed, as ab. (in both senses).

**mrag म्रग् । मृगः** m. (f. **mragiñ म्रगिञ्**, q.v.), a deer, an antelope (L.V. 47); (m.) a buck, stag; (f.) a doe. **mraga-shĕr म्रग-श्र्** or **-shēr -शेर्** or **-shōr -शोर् । नक्षत्रविशेषः** f. N. of the fifth lunar asterism (in Skt., *Mṛga-śirah*).

**mragī म्रगी । रोगविशेषः** f. epilepsy, falling-fits (attributed to possession by an evil spirit).

**marg 1 मर्ग्** مرگ **। मरणदुःखम्** m. death (YZ. 559, 562); (in Kāshmīrī) grief caused by a death (esp. of one on whom many depend) (cf. **jāna-marg**, p. 374*b*, l. 28). **—pharun —फरुन् । मृत्युना विनाशः** m.inf. ruin caused by the death of someone on whom the ruined person was dependent to occur.

**marga-būñ$^{ü}$ मर्ग-बूञू । दृष्टबहुकुटुम्बमृत्युवृद्धा** f. (sg. dat. **-bōñĕ -बोञ**), a woman who has grown old and seen many of her descendants and relations die before her. **-hot$^{u}$ -हंतु । प्रियमृत्युदुःखबाधितः** adj. (f. **-hüts$^{ü}$ -हंचू**), afflicted and sorrowing owing to the death of someone very dear. **-vyot$^{u}$ -व्यंतु । प्रियमृत्युदुःखाक्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-vĕts$^{ü}$ -व्यंचू**), full of sorrow for the same reason.

**marg 2 मर्ग् । अधित्यका** f. a valley or plateau high up among the mountains (full of wild flowers, with level ground and a cool pleasant climate). Frequent —°, as in **gul-marg**, p. 283*b*, l. 23.

**mārg मार्ग्** m. a road, a way, a path (lit. and fig.) (Gr.M.; L.V. 63, 82; Śiv. 1655, 1801); (in pl.) ways (i.e. customary actions) (Gr.M.)

**margōla मर्गोल** مرغوله **। अर्धचन्द्राकृतिः, डोरकविशेषः** f. twists and turns; crisp, curly, or waving hair; quavering, trilling, or shaking of the voice; a crenated arch; a tassel for tying up and closing the end of a pillow.

**margalad मर्गलद् । प्रियमृत्युखिन्नः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **margaladiñ मर्गलदिञ्**), one who is sorrowing for the death of a dear one (esp. of one on whom the person sorrowing was dependent).

**mragiñ म्रगिञ् । हरिणी** f. (f. of **mrag**, q.v.), a female deer, a doe.

**mragāzĕn म्रगाज़्यन् । मृगचर्म** f. (sg. dat. **mragāzĕñ$^{ü}$ म्रगज़्यंञू**), the skin of a deer (esp. of the black antelope) (used by Hindū ascetics as a seat, garment, etc.).

**marhabā मर्हबा** مرحبا interj. welcome! hail! God bless you! bravo! (Śiv. 657; H. ii, 10).

**marham मर्हम** مرهم m. dressing (for wounds), ointment, salve (K.Pr. 146).

**marjal** or **yīmarjal** m. the iris (*Iris pseudacorus*) (El.).

**māraka** معرکه m. a field of battle, tumult (El.); quarrelling, strife (K.Pr. 137); an assembly, meeting, congregation (Śiv. 89; H. vii, 23).

**mārūk**, see **māryuk**$^{u}$.

**murkh** मुर्ख् । मूर्खः m. (sg. dat. **murkhas** मुर्खस्), a fool, an ignorant fool, a blockhead (Śiv. 1215).

**murkha-bŏd** मुर्ख-वुद् । मूढवुद्धिः f. (sg. dat. **-bŏz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वुंज़ू), fool's-wit, stupidity, silliness, simplicity (Śiv. 352, 881, 1791). **-bŏz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **gatshun** -वुंज़ू गछुन् । परमूर्खवुद्ध्याचरणम् m.inf. to follow a fool's advice. **-cŏbur** -च्वुर् । युवा मूर्खः m. a young fool (esp. one born of intelligent parents). **-mọ̆nḍ**$^{u}$ -म्वंडु । अतिमूढः m. 'a block of a fool', a blockhead, an utter fool.

**mūrkh** मूर्ख्, i.q. **murkh**, q.v. (Śiv. 744–5, 762, 1873, 1900; K. 641).

**markhbān** मर्ख्वान् m. a carrier who conveys goods on mules or ponies, a muleteer (L. 364, 383, 459).

**murkhagī** मुर्खगी । मूर्खवृत्तिः f. the conduct or actions of a fool; conduct like that of a fool, incompetence, ineptitude.

**mārkhōr** मार्खोर् (= مارخوار) m. the wild goat of Ladak, the Markhor (Gr.M.).

**mīrakhōr** (= میرآخور) m. a master of the horse; a groom (El.). I.q. **mīr-akhur**, p. 587*b*, l. 32.

**murkhas** or **murakhkhas** مرخص adj. c.g. permitted (to leave), allowed (to depart). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to dismiss (an assembly) (H. viii, 11).

**murkhot**$^{u}$ मुर्खतु । मूर्खत्वम् m. stupidity, folly, silliness, (Gr.M.).

**mŏrálī** म्वर्ली or **muralī** मुरली । वाद्यविशेषः f. a flute, fife, pipe (Gr.M.; Śiv. 989, 998, 1323, 1439, 1453; K. 260–2, 270, 275, 280, 282, 412). **-dar** -दर् m. he who carries a flute, N. of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna) (K. 260). **-manōhar** -मनोहर् m. he who charms with a flute, another N. of Kṛṣṇa (Śiv. 853).

**marm 1** मर्म् । हृदयनाडी f. a certain tube believed to exist in the heart, the vitals, a vital part of the body.

**marm 2** मर्म् । गूढो ऽभिप्रायः f. the hidden or secret meaning of anything, the pith, or essential, meaning; the secret or hidden intention of a person.

**marma** मर्म । अस्थिसंधयः f. pl. the joints of any limb.

**marmar 1** मर्मर् । ध्वनिविशेषः m. a rustling sound, rustling, murmuring, murmur; crackling, crackle; sound of crunching, etc.

**marmar 2** मर्मर् مرمر m. marble, usually in the phrase **sang-ĕ-marmar**, employed with the same meaning.

**marmor**$^{u}$ मर्मरु । श्यानहिमव्याप्तमार्गः m. a road covered with hard frozen snow (and, hence, made passable owing to freedom from mud and inequalities).

**murmur**$^{i}$ मुर्मुरि । भक्ष्यविशेषः f., i.q. **murĕ-murĕ**, q.v.

**murĕ-murĕ** मुर्य-मुर्य । भक्ष्यविशेषः f. pl. (also **murmur**$^{i}$ मुर्मुरि, f. sg.), a certain dish made of rice first slightly boiled and then parched.

**maramath** (= مرمت) m. (sg. dat. **maramatas** मरमतस्), repairing, repair (El., Gr.M.); **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to repair (El.).

**marīna** मरीन । पटविशेषः m. a kind of woollen cloth woven in varied colours (? = merino).

**marīnuk**$^{u}$ मरीनुकु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **marīnüc**$^{\ddot{u}}$ मरीनंचू), made of this cloth.

**marīna-sond**$^{u}$ मरीन-संन्दु । पटविशेषमयः adj. (f. **-sünz**$^{\ddot{u}}$ -संज़ू), id.

**marun 1** मरुन् । संद्रापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mor**$^{u}$ मंरु, Gr.Gr. 223; also optionally conjugated like **marun 2**, Gr.Gr. 204. The causal of this verb is **maranāwun**, Gr.Gr. 175) to paste on (e.g. paper on a wall), fasten on, fasten together (cf. **khām marun**, p. 400*a*, l. 34). **mor**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ मंरु-मंतु । संद्रापितः perf. part. (f. **mür**$^{\ddot{u}}$**-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ मंरू-मंचू), pasted on.

**marun 2** मरुन् । मरणम् conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mūd**$^{u}$ मूदु, K. 625, 689; f. **mŏyĕ** म्वय, YZ. 76; 2 p.p. **mŏyōv** म्वयोव्, Gr.Gr. 211, 223, 228. The causal of this verb is **mārun**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 175), to die, to expire (Gr.Gr. 5, 204; Gr.M.; L.V. 12, 35, 68, etc.; K.Pr. 28 (*mod* for **mūd**$^{u}$), 63; YZ. 42, 110, 401, 408; Śiv. 156, 243, 622, 1279, 1585, 1760, 1900; Rām. 161, 176, 463, 518, etc.; K. 105, 369, 562, 625, 660, 689, 804; H. ii, 3, 6; v, 9; viii, 1, 2, 7, 11; x, 7; xii, 19); to fade, wither; to be lost (as a stake or bad debt); to be dead (as in a game); (of an object aimed at or a target) to be hit (Śiv. 1752) (cf. **nishāna m**$^{o}$).

**mūd**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ मूदु-मंतु or **mūmot**$^{u}$ मूमंतु । मृतः perf. part. (f. **mūmüts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ मूमंचू, Gr.Gr. 111, K. 560), dead (Śiv. 707; Rām. 960; K. 678; H. ii, 3, 4, 10; viii, 1; x, 8; xii, 20); a long time dead (as a corpse); a dying person (as good as dead) (K.Pr. 146).

**már**$^{i}$ **már**$^{i}$ **yun**$^{u}$ मंरि मंरि यिनु । मृत्यनुवृत्तिकजीवनम् m.inf. dying over and over again to come (back), to survive some deadly task, to come safely through a forlorn hope.

**marun 3** मरुन् or **marun**$^{u}$ मरुनु m. death, the act of dying (K.Pr. 136, 138, 203; YZ. 183, 556; Śiv. 342, 622, 706, 1197, 1340, 1424; Rām. 99, 177, 874, 1486, 1762; K. 187, 355, 439, 847); esp. Death personified (sg. gen. **maranun**$^{u}$ मरनुनु, L.V. 73–76); **yitha maranas**, as if for death, as if dead (K. 55, 65); when —°, this word may mean 'wretched', 'despicable' (= Skt., *hatakaḥ*), as in **pŏtra-mȧrun,** (his) despicable son (K. 22). **—maṣh$^{ĕ}$run** —**मंश्रुन्** or **—maṣh$^{ĕ}$rāwun** —**मंश्रावुन्** m.inf. to forget death, to be heedless as to death, to act as if one would never die (Rām. 177). **—māshĕvith** —**माशविथ्** । **मरणभयविस्मरणोत्तरम्** adv. having forgotten death, i.e. (doing something) after banishing all fear of death, acting as if one would never die. According to I.K. IX, i, 10 ( = Gr.Gr. 104, 198), this phrase is used in a causal sense,—'having caused (so-and-so) to forget death', but the above is the meaning given by other authorities. **—zānun** —**ज़ानुन्** m.inf. to know death, to heed death, to conduct oneself with the knowledge that death is inevitable, opp. to **—maṣh$^{ĕ}$run,** ab. (Rām. 177).

**maran-dāra** **मरन्-दार** । **मरणभीतिः** f. fear of death; cf. the **maranün̆$^{ü}$ shŏ̃kh** of L.V. 73–6. **-gür$^{ü}$** **-गंरू** । **मरणक्षणः** f. the moment of death, a person's destined hour of death. **-kāl** **-काल्** । **मृत्युसमयः** m., id. **-nĕng** **-न्यंग्** । **मरणावस्थासमयः** m. the time of dying, (in speaking of someone dead or dying) the time of the condition of a dying man, the period or time during which a person is dying. **-viz$^{ü}$** **-विज़ू** or **marana-viz$^{ü}$** **मरन-विज़ू** । **मरणवेला** f. the hour of death, the time of death (e.g. spoken of when warning a person as to his behaviour) (Śiv. 287, 1331, 1901; Rām. 376).

**marana-sar** **मरन-सर्** । **उपस्थितमृत्युः** adj. e.g. one who is at the point of death.

**mȧrin-** (or **mȧrin$^{i}$-**)**bāgĕ** (or **bög$^{i}$**) **मंरिन्-(मंरिनि-)वाग्य (वांगि)** । **मरणचिह्नोपलक्षणम्** m.pl. the visibility of death, the signs of approaching death becoming visible (e.g. by failing health). **-bög$^{i}$ yin$^{i}$** **-वांगि यिनि** । **मरणनिमित्तोद्भवः** m. pl. inf. the signs of approaching death to become visible (e.g. by a dream, omen, or failing health). **-nĕng** **-न्यंग्** । **मरणावस्थाक्षणः** f. (of a dying person) the time of the condition of dying, the moment of death. **-nĕngan** **-न्यंगन्** । **मरणक्षणे** adv. at the time of death, on a person's death-bed (e.g. of a person's last words, a death-bed gift, or the like). **-vidān** **-विदान्** । **मरणकालिकसंस्कारः** m. the last rites performed to a dead person. **-vidön$^{i}$** **-विदांनि** । **मरणकालिकसंस्कारोपयोगिधनम्** m. the money expended on the last rites of a dead person. **-wān** **-वान्** । **मरणकिंवदन्ती** f. (sg. dat. **-wön̄$^{ü}$** **-वांञू**), a rumour (true or false) of a person's death (with **pĕ̃n$^{ü}$** **प्यंञू**, such a rumour to become current). **-wôn̄$^{u}$** **-वोञु** । **मृत्युपानम्** m. death-water, a drink which makes a person afraid of death; a poisoned drink.

**maranan atsun** **मरनन् अचुन्** । **मरणोन्मुखीभवनम्** m.inf. to be at the point of death or to be inflicted by some incurable and fatal disease; to feel oneself as good as dead, to give up the hope of life (from some terrifying predicament or the like).

**maranȧn$^{i}$-dyön$^{i}$** **मरनंनि-द्यांनि** । **मरणावस्थापातचिन्ता** m.pl. anxiety as to the coming of death, a continual apprehension of death. **-tshrath** **-छ्रठ्** । **मरणदुःखखेदाविष्कारः** m.pl. (pl. dat. **-tshraṭan** **-छ्रटन्**), terror (due to the knowledge of the immediate certainty) of death.

**marith** **मरिथ्** conj. part. having died (Rām. 303, 812, 877); **marith ös$^{i}$,** they were having died, they had died (Śiv. 706); often used as an adv., meaning 'after death', as in K.Pr. 13, 145, 262; Rām. 1530; H. iv, 7. **—gatshun** —**गछुन्** m.inf. to die (= Hindī *mar jānā*) (Rām. 264, 753, 1381, 1425, 1577; H. vi, 16). **—martaba** —**मर्तब** । **मरणोत्तरसंस्तवः** m. praise of a person after he is dead (though he may not have been praised when he was alive) (cf. *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*); similar praise of something lost or destroyed.

**mārun** **मारुन्** । **आघातः, ताडनम्, लक्ष्यभेदनम्, द्रवता(भस्म)सात्करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môr$^{u}$** **मोरु**. Causal of **marun 2,** q.v.), to kill, slay (Gr.Gr. 175, 206, 207; Gr.M.; L.V. 30, 43, 71, 77; K.Pr. 80, 262; YZ. 48, 101, 147; Śiv. 112, 120, 709–10, 1252, 1369, etc.; Rām. 38, 65, 105, 108, 227, 334, 350, 365–7, etc.; K. 33–5, 39–41, 52, 64, 81, 86, etc.; H. ii, 7, 11; v, 7; vi, 11; viii, 4, 12, 13; x, 5, 12, 15, etc.); [**pān mārun,** to kill oneself, commit suicide (Śiv. 1439; Rām. 165, 387, 646, 877, 1370, 1605), cf. bel.]; to destroy, ruin (Śiv. 13, 1753); to strike, beat, thump, smite (Gr.Gr. 104, 124, 197; L.V. 83; K.Pr. 138; YZ. 16, 50, 93; Rām. 371, 440, 584; K. 433; H. v, 6); [**pān mārun,** to beat oneself (Rām. 404, 1162, 1536), cf. ab.]; to attack (K. 663); to overcome, conquer, vanquish, defeat (cf. **gōṭh mārün̆$^{ü}$,** to win at chess, p. 311*b*, l. 30) (Śiv. 106, 214, 280, 1797; K. 570, 627); to seize, take, capture, catch; to master, subdue, tame, mortify (affections, appetites, lusts, etc.), reduce to quietude or subjection (L.V. 49); to quench, allay, suppress, smother (Śiv. 1078); to apply, fix, fasten; to strike, hit (the mark) (Rām. 1042) (cf. **nishāna, m°**); to shoot, discharge, fire (a gun, etc.), hurl (a missile), lay on (a sword, etc.);

to strike up (a run, dance, etc.), raise or set up (a cry), make or do (esp. with vehemence, eagerness, or smartness) (e.g. **grāyĕ mārañĕ,** to strike flutterings, to flutter, p. 306*a*, l. 27; YZ. 64; Rām. 1118; **gata mārȧn$^{i}$**, to faint often, p. 310*a*, l. 15; **kör$^{ü}$ mārüñ$^{ü}$**, to bend the neck, to shake the head, p. 467*a*, l. 19, K.Pr. 77; **thāh mārüñ$^{ü}$**, to dive, Rām. 546; **tāla mārañĕ**, to clap the hands, Śiv. 276, 374, 1453; **ʦhāla mārañĕ**, to strike leaps, to bound along, Śiv. 528, 764, 820, 972, 1380, 1615; Rām. 820, 1097, 1328);

. to melt, make liquid (metals, etc.); to reduce to ashes.

. **mör$^{i}$ mör$^{i}$ मांरि मांरि** freq. part. beating repeatedly, giving a severe flogging (to so-and-so).

**môr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मोरु-मंतु । हतः** perf. part. (f. **mör$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मांरू-मंचू**), killed; struck; melted, etc., as ab.

**māran-wôl$^{u}$ मारन्-वोलु । अभ्याघाती** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), a killer, a striker, a beater, etc., as ab.; as adj. deadly (El.).

**mörith trāwun मांरिथ् त्रावुन्** m.inf. to kill, slay (H. x, 8). **—ʦhunun —छुनुन** m.inf. (an intensive compound = Hindī *mār ḍālnā*), to kill outright, to slay (W. 85; Rām. 232, 1163, 1376, 1414).

**mōrun मोरुन्** conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrun,** s.v. **nakh 2,** q.v. Cf. **mūrun,** of which it is apparently a by-form. To be distinguished from **mōrüñ$^{ü}$,** q.v.

**muran मुरन् । मर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **murüñ$^{ü}$ मुरंञू**), the act of husking (grain, etc.) by rubbing between the hands or under the heel. Cf. **mūran.**

**mūran मूरन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षः** f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ$^{ü}$ मूरंञू**), the act of shelling (paddy, peas, etc.) between the hands, etc. (cf. **hĕl$^{i}$-mūran**) (p. 364*b*, l. 8) (Gr.Gr. 121); friction of, or rubbing, the skin gently with the tips of the fingers (e.g. to allay itchiness); twisting between the fingers, squeezing, etc. (cf. **atha-mūran,** p. 66*a*, l. 38, and **mŏchĕ-mūran,** s.v. **mŏṭh$^{ü}$**) (K.Pr. 146). **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । अङ्गुल्यग्रादिना मर्दनम्** f.inf. to tickle with the tips of the fingers; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it).

**mūrun मूरुन् or mūḍun मूडुन् । त्वङ्निष्कर्षणम्, भक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūr$^{u}$ मूरु**), to shell or husk (grain, pulse, etc.) by rubbing between the hands, etc. (Gr.Gr. 19, 121, 127); to rub the skin (e.g. of the palm of the hand) gently with the tips of the fingers (to allay itchiness, etc.); to crush with the teeth, or eat, parched pease, etc.; to twist thread between the tips of the fingers (so as to stiffen it); to twist the hand, as in **atha mūrith nyun$^{u}$,** to twist the hand and take, to wrench out of the hand (Gr.M.); **atha mūrun,** to wring the hands (in sorrow, etc.) (Rām. 724); **kŏchĕ mūrun,** (of a suckling child) to rub the bosom, to snuggle in the bosom, to be at rest in the bosom (L.V. 70). **mūr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मूरु-मंतु । निष्कृष्टत्वक्कः** perf. part. (f. **mūr$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मूरू-मंचू**), husked, rubbed, eaten, etc., as ab.

**mörinj मांरिंज्** m. N. of a certain demon (in Skt., *Mārīca*), son of Sunda and Tāḍaka. He was severely wounded by Rāma in the latter's boyhood (Rām. 109). During the period of Rāma's banishment Rāvaṇa persuaded Mārīca much against his will to take the form of a golden deer, and so to entice Rāma from his hermitage. Sītā was thus left an easy prey to Rāvaṇa. On this occasion he was killed by Rāma (Rām. 344, 366, 375, 433).

**maranānt मरंनान्त्** m. the end of death, death (K. 540).

**maranāwun मरनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maranôw$^{u}$ मरनोवु**), to cause to be pasted or joined together (causal of **marun 1,** q.v.) (Gr.Gr. 175).

**māranāwun मारनावुन् । अभ्याघातनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māranôw$^{u}$ मारनोवु**), to cause to kill, to incite to kill, to have (so-and-so, or such-and-such an animal) killed, to cause to be slain (Rām. 1473, 1476); to cause to be slain, and hence, to capture a piece (in chess) (Rām. 1314); to ruin, mar, spoil (Rām. 1160).

**mōranāvüñ$^{ü}$ मोरनावंञू । शमनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōranöv$^{ü}$ मोरनांवू.** This verb is used impersonally in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle; cf. **mōravün$^{ü}$**), to appease, cool (one's own, or another's, anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.).

**mōrüñ$^{ü}$ मोरंञू । शान्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p., f. **mōryēyĕ मोर्येय.** This verb is conjugated in the feminine), calm (of anger, pain, abuse, sorrow, etc.) to be produced (to a person), to be calmed, to become quieted (Rām. 490); (of a flower or the like) to droop, become flaccid. **mōryō-mot$^{u}$ मोर्यो-मंतु । शमसुपगतः, अवनतः** perf. part. (f. **mōryē-müʦ$^{ü}$ मोर्ये-मंचू**), calmed, as ab.; (of a flower) drooping, become flaccid.

**marāra मरार** m. *Desmodium tiliæfolium* (El.). Cf. **camkāth.**

**murr** in **murr sapadun,** to exist (El.).

**murra मुर्र** f. in **ḍūn$^{i}$-murra,** p. 224*a*, l. 18, q.v.

**murörī मुरांरी** m. the enemy of the demon Mura, who was slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna); a N. of Krishna (Śiv. 720, Rām. 3).

**marsī मर्सी** (= مرثیہ) **। शोकोत्सवभेदः** f. a lamentation for the dead, a dirge (esp. the one sung during the Moḥarram in commemoration of Ḥasan and Ḥusain).

**mirās मिरास्** (= میراث) m. inheritance, heritage, hereditary estate, patrimony (cf. **möl$^{i}$-mirās,** p. 566*b*, l. 19) (Gr.M., L. 428).

**mirös$^{i}$ मिरासि** (= ميراثي) । गायकविशेषः m. a singer (of a caste which follows that profession from generation to generation). **-bāy** -बाय् । गायकविशेषस्त्री f. his wife; a female of the above caste, who sings with her husband. **-koṭ$^{u}$** -कंटु । गायकभेदपुत्रः m. (f. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** -कंटू), the son (f. daughter) of such a singer; a boy who follows the occupation of such a singer.

**mirāsdār** (= ميراثدار) m. an owner of hereditary property (L. 428).

**mŏrsakār** (= مرصّعكار) m. a kind of shawl-work embroidered with silk and gold thread (L. 377).

**murāsŏr** मुरास्वर् m. N. of a demon slain by Kṛṣṇa (Krishna). His proper name was Mura, and he was an Asura by tribe. Hence, his name in Sanskrit was *Murásura* (K. 758 ff.).

**martaba** मर्तब مرتبه m. station, post of honour, rank, dignity (L.V. 87, K.Pr. 145); time, turn. Cf. **marith martaba**, p. 592*b*, l. 18.

**martab-bāna** मर्तब्-बान (= مرتبان) । कुम्भविशेषः m. a glazed earthenware jar (used for keeping preserves and pickles, etc., in); a vessel of the finest porcelain which poison cannot penetrate.

**mrath** म्रथ् । मृत्युः m. (sg. dat. **mratas** म्रतस्), death, decease (Rām. 63, 108, 406, 1299, 1397). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । मरणापातः m.inf. death to come.

**murth** मुर्थ् । मनुष्यः m. (sg. dat. **murtas** मुर्तस्), a man, a person, *homo* (used in counting, as in **z$^{a}$h murth** ज़ह् मुर्थ्, two men; **ʦōr murth** च़ोर् मुर्थ, four men; and so on).

**murath 1** मुरथ् । मुहूर्तकालविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **muratas** मुरतस्), a moment, an instant, any short period of time; a moment (auspicious or otherwise) for any solemn or important occasion. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । यथोचितकाले कार्यारम्भविधानम् m. to seize the moment, to begin a work at the fixed auspicious moment, or at the time fixed by holy books.

**murath 2** मुरथ् । मूर्तिः f. (sg. dat. **murüʦ$^{ü}$** मुरंच़ू or **murʦ$^{ü}$** मुर्च़ू), an image, an idol (El. *murits*); a statue, a picture, a portrait, an image (Gr.M.; K. 803, 878); figure, form. **murʦ$^{ü}$-gar** मुर्च़ू-गर् । चित्रकारः m. a picture-maker, a portrait-painter, an artist (of pictures), a sculptor (El. *muritsgar*). **-garī** -गरी । चित्रकरणवृत्तिः f. the profession of a portrait-painter, picture-making.

**martĕlūkh** मर्त्यलूख् m. (sg. dat. **martĕlūkas** मर्त्यलूकस्), the world of mortals, the world (Rām. 551).

**murtimōt$^{u}$** मुर्तिमोँतु । साचात् संपूर्णमूर्तिमान् adj. (f. **murtimōʦ$^{ü}$** मुर्तिमाँच़ू), having a material or bodily form, endowed with a corporeal frame; corporeal, incarnate; personified.

**mārtanḍ** मार्तंड्, see **maṭan.**

**mrutyunzay** मृत्युज़्य् m. a name of Śiva, as he who conquers death, in Skt. *Mṛtyumjaya* (Śiv. 376, 916, 1086, 1256, 1698).

**marʦ** मर्च़् । मरिचम् m. pepper, black pepper (El. also *marits*; K.Pr. 62 (misprinted *marats*), 138, 233; K. 373). **—mathun** —मथुन् । स्वात्मतोदना m.inf. to pound pepper; met. goading oneself, i.e. (in fury, despair, etc.) beating oneself, tearing one's own face with one's nails or the like. **—ʦāpun** —च़ापुन् । क्रोधेन भाषणम् m.inf. to chew pepper; met. shouting out to people generally when in a rage.

**marʦa-gŏsôñ$^{u}$** मर्च़-ग्वसोञु । अत्याग्रहः m. (sarcastically) a peppery saint, u.w. ref. to a child (esp. a boy) who is of a passionate disposition. In Sanskrit literature there are various legends of peppery saints, whose curses caused great mischief. **-pŏnd** -प्वंद् । मदः f. (sg. dat. **pŏndi** प्वंदि), pepper-sneezing; met. pride, haughtiness, vainglory, arrogance. **-pŏnda trāwañĕ** -प्वंद त्रावञ । सकोपरोषगर्वाविष्कारः f. pl. inf. to emit pepper-sneezes; met. arrogantly to display rage (esp. to one's inferiors). **-pīpiñ** -पीँपिञ् । क्रीडनकविशेषः, वाद्यविशेषः f. a teetotum (a kind of top); a kind of musical instrument (played by blowing into it) (cf. **pīpiñ**). **-ṭĕchĕr** -ट्यछ्यर् । मरिचतिक्तता m. pepper-heat; irritability (of character). **-wāgun** -वाँगुन् । मरीचवृन्तकम् m. long pepper, red pepper, a pod of red pepper, a red chilli, *Capsicum sp.* (L. 346; H. v, 6). **-wāgan-āra** -वाँगन्-आर । मरीचवृन्तमालिका m. a chain or string of red chillis, dried and kept for winter use. (They are strung on a thread, like a necklace.)

**murʦ$^{ü}$** मुर्च़ू, **muriʦ**, **murüʦ$^{ü}$** मुरंच़ू, see **murath 2.**

**murʦhā** मुर्छा । मूर्छा f. fainting, swooning (Gr.M.; K. 474, 657).

**mŏrʦhākār** म्वर्छाकार् । चित्रविशेषचित्रितः adj. c.g. an embroiderer, a man (or woman) who embroiders or does similar work.

**marʦüñ$^{ü}$** मर्च़ंञू । अन्तःकोपावेशः conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mürʦ$^{ü}$** मंर्च़ू. This verb is always construed impersonally in the feminine, with the logical subject in the dative, as in **marʦān chĕ-s** मर्च़ान् छ्यस्, there is inward wrath to him, i.e. he is inwardly wrathful; cf. Gr.Gr. 182, 188, 215); inward wrath to attack, indignation to be felt, impatience to be felt (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 248).

**marʦāvüñ$^{ü}$** मर्च़ावंञू । अन्तःकोपोद्भावनम् f. conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **marʦöv$^{ü}$** मर्च़ावू. This verb is construed impersonally in the feminine (cf. **marʦüñ$^{ü}$**)), inward wrath to be caused to a person, indignation to be caused to a person.

**marwāna मर्वान । इच्छा** m. private intention (to do something contrary to instructions), doing something (with a private contrary intention).; cf. **mara 1.** **—phērun —फेरुन् । इष्टेच्छापरिवर्तनम्** m.inf. a secret intention (as ab.) to be changed.

**marawun**$^{u}$ **मरवुनु** n.ag. (f. **maravüñ**$^{ü}$ **मरवंञू**), one who is dying, a person at the point of death.

**mārawun**$^{u}$ **मारवुनु । घातकः** n.ag. (f. **māravüñ**$^{ü}$ **मारवंञू**), one who kills, a slayer (Śiv. 856, 1321); a murderer, a homicide (K. 64); a beater, one who beats, a flogger. **tshāla mārawun**$^{u}$, one who leaps (cf. p. 593*a*, l. 6) (Śiv. 1322).

**mōrawun मोरवुन्** conj. 1, noted only in the phrase **nakh mōrawán**$^{i}$, s.v. **nakh 2,** q.v.; cf. **mūrun.** To be distinguished from **mōravüñ**$^{ü}$, q.v.

**mārawañ मारवञ् । क्रीडाविशेषः, आघातवेतनम्** f. wages paid for beating (a person, cattle or other animals); N. of a certain game, in which small balls are aimed at a mark.

**mōravüñ**$^{ü}$ **मोरवंञू । शान्त्यनुभवनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p., f. **mōrüv**$^{ü}$ **मोरंवू**. This verb is used impersonally, and in the feminine gender in tenses formed from the past participle (Gr.Gr. 117, 119, 192, 214, 220). (anger, sorrow, pain, etc.) to be assuaged, calmed (cf. **mōrüñ**$^{ü}$); to assuage, calm, appease, cool (as ab.) (cf. **mōranāvüñ**$^{ü}$).

**murawath मुरवथ्** مروت f. manhood, virility, fortitude (cf. **bē-murawath,** K.Pr. 30); humanity, generosity, benevolence, kindness; urbanity, affability, politeness. **—karüñ**$^{ü}$ **—करंञू । उपकारेण तोषणम्** f.inf. to practise kindness or civility (towards), show kindness (to), deal kindly (with).

**māray मारय्** f. killing, beating, i.q. **māra,** used —° as in **hūn**$^{i}$**-māray,** p. 336*b*, l. 48; **māra-māray,** p. 587*b*, l. 7. **—karüñ**$^{ü}$ **—करंञू** f.inf. to slay, kill, murder (Śiv. 578). **—sō̃püñ**$^{ü}$ **—सॉँपंञू** f.inf. to become killed, to be killed.

**mūray मूरय्** f., i.q. **mūr,** q.v. Cf. **hĕl**$^{i}$**-mūray,** p. 364*b*, l. 8.

**māryuk**$^{u}$ **मारिकु । वधपाशः** m. (El. *márúk* and *maryuk*$^{u}$), a noose, a lasso (El.); a hangman's noose; a scaling ladder used by thieves (El.); a horse's halter (El.). Cf. **möl**$^{i}$**-mā°,** p. 566*b*, l. 22.

**mar**$^{a}$**z मर्ज़्** مرض m. disease, sickness, illness, malady, distemper (K.Pr. 138). **marza-dĕv मर्ज़-द्यव् । दुष्टरोगः** m. a severe sickness, a deadly or incurable disease (ascribed to possession by a demon).

**marāz मराज़् । प्रदेशविशेषः (मडवाराज्यम्)** m. one of the two great divisions of the Kashmīr valley, embracing the whole south-east end. The ancient name was Maḍavarājya. The other division is called Kamrāz (Kramarājya), q.v. for further particulars; cf. RT.Tr. II, 436 (K.Pr. 138; H. xi, 5). **marāzuk**$^{u}$ **मराज़ुकु । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **marāzüc**$^{ü}$ **मराज़ंचू**), of, or belonging to, Marāz.

**maröz**$^{i}$ **मरांज़ि । मडवाराज्यसंबन्धी** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, or produced in, Marāz, q.v.

**marzalad मर्ज़लद् । दुष्टरोगाक्रान्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **marzaladiñ मर्ज़लदिञ्**), suffering from an incurable disease.

**marzan-jōsh** m. *Origanum vulgare* (El.).

**mas 1 मस् । मद्यम्** m. wine. It is made out of the juice of the grape, which grows luxuriantly in Kashmīr (El.; L.V. 104; K.Pr. 5, 102, 138, 139; YZ. 193, 209, 343, 366; Śiv. 1203, 1220, 1260, 1326, 1823, 1844, 1874; H. vii, 31). **-khôs**$^{u}$ **-खोसु । मधुपानपात्रम्** m. a wine-glass, a wine-cup (YZ. 275). **—mŏnjĕ bĕhun —म्वंज्य ब्यह़ुन् । परसंचितद्रव्यभोगाप्तिः** m.inf. the wine to lose its office (cf. **mŏnjĕ bĕhun,** p. 575*a*, l. 15); hence, to use (secretly, and without opposition) property or wealth accumulated by another. **-wū̃ṭ**$^{ü}$ **-वूँटू** f. a jar of wine. **-wū̃cĕ-pĕṭh nĕnd**$^{a}$**r -वूँच्य-प्यठ् न्यंन्द्र् । निश्चिन्ततयोपवेशनम्** f. sleep on a wine-jar, i.e. to sit apart and without care.

**mas 2 मस् । केशः** m. the hair of the head (Rām. 283); cf. **masth 1.** **-kala 1 -कल । केशपूर्णकपालः** m. (for **2,** see s.v.), a head covered with hair. **—kāsun —कासुन् । केशवापः** m.inf. to cut the hair, to do haircutting, to shave (Gr.M., Śiv. 1351). **-lang -लंग् । केशपाशः** m. a woman's head of hair (esp. unbound). **—pārun —पारुन् । केशवेष्टनकर्म** m.inf. to plait or bind (a woman's) hair, to comb the hair (Gr.M.). **-pāray -पारय् । केशवेष्टनकर्म** f. the act of plaiting or binding (a woman's) hair. **-wō̃kh -वाँख् । पश्चाद्बद्धकेशपाशः** f. (sg. dat. **wō̃ki वाँकि**), a woman's long plaited hair hanging down behind. **-wāl -वाल् । एकतरबालः** m. a single hair of the head.

**mas 3 मस्** ink, in the following:—**mas-phyor**$^{u}$ **मस्-फ्यंरु** or **-phyūr**$^{u}$ **-फ्यूरु । अनुस्वारः** m. a spot of ink; the dot which indicates the sign anusvāra in the Śāradā or Nāgarī alphabet. **-phīr**$^{i}$ **am -फीरि अम् । अंकारः** m. the syllable *am*, written **अं**.

**mas 4** (? spelling) f. a boot, stockings reaching to the calves of the legs (El. spells this word *mas* and *mass*).

**mas 5 मस्,** i.q. **masth 2,** q.v. intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 90, 189); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad; intoxicated with pride, arrogant (Śiv. 81, Rām. 614); (as subst.) intoxication, etc. (Rām. 636).

**mās 1 मास् । मासः** m. a month (El. *máns*) (Śiv. 1351, 1443; Rām. 1258); cf. **mal-mās,** p. 564*a*, l. 7.

**māsa-nēth$^{a}$r मास-नेथ्र् । मासिकोत्सवः** m. the festival on the last day of the first month of the life of a newly-born child (L. 260). **-wār -वार् । मासिकश्राद्धम्** f. (amongst Hindūs) the monthly *śrāddha*, or commemorative offerings of *piṇḍas*, or rice-balls, on the day of the month on which a person died. This goes on each month for a year after his death, on the same date of each month.

**māsan-andar मासन्-अन्दर् । मासवयस्कः** adj. c.g. 'among the months', i.e. a child or animal whose age can only be counted by months and not by years. **-hond$^{u}$ -हंन्दु । मासकालिकः** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), of (so many) months.

**mās 2 मास्** m. flesh (Śiv. 762, 763). Cf. **māmas** and **māz.**

**mās 3 मास् । मातृष्वसा** f. a mother's sister, a maternal aunt (L. 458, L.V. 97, K.Pr. 47, Śiv. 1445, Rām. 734); cf. **māsatur$^{u}$. -pör$^{i}$ -पांरि । कृतकमातृष्वसा** f. an adoptive maternal aunt, a woman who adopts or treats a child as if it were her real nephew or niece on her sister's side.

**māsa-hihur$^{u}$ मास-हिह्रु । दम्पत्योर्मातृष्वसृभर्ता** m. the husband of the maternal aunt of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt's husband; cf. **muṭh$^{i}$-mās,** s.v. **muṭh$^{u}$. -hash -हश् । भर्तुः पत्न्या वा मातृष्वसा** f. the mother's sister of a husband or wife, a husband's or wife's maternal aunt. **-nāñ -नाञ् । मातृमातृष्वसा** f. the mother's sister of a mother, a mother's maternal aunt, a maternal grand-aunt.

**māsi-hond$^{u}$ मासि-हंन्दु । मातृष्वसृसंबन्धी, मातृष्वसृगृहम्** adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$ -हंज़ू**), of, or belonging to, a maternal aunt; (as subst., m.) the home of a maternal aunt.

**ma-sö म-सां,** see **ma 1.**

**mĕs म्यस् । अपक्वशृङ्गाटफलम्** f. the soft unripe fruit of the *singhārā*, or water-chestnut (cf. **gôr$^{u}$ 1**). It is easily split with a knife or by the nails, and is considered a great delicacy (Gr.Gr. 25, *myas*).

**mọ̆s$^{u}$ म्वसु** or **mus$^{u}$ 1 मुसु । लघुमूलकम्** m. a kind of small globular turnip (Gr.Gr. 17). **mŏs$^{i}$-gŏg$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ म्वसि-ग्वग्जू । लघुमूलकविशेषः** f., id. Cf. **gŏg$^{a}$ji-mus$^{u}$,** p. 279*a*, l. 19.

**mō̃s$^{u}$ मॉँसु** adj. (f. **mō̃s$^{ü}$ मॉँसू**), of (so many) months old (El. *móns*); (YZ. 367, Rām. 628, K. 43) (cf. **nawa-m°,** s.v. **nav 1**).

**musā मुसा** or **mūsā** موسیٰ m. Moses (K.Pr. 85 (sg. dat. *musi*); H. iv, 5); **sang-ĕ-mūsā,** N. of a close-grained black stone used for ornaments (L. 65).

**mus$^{u}$ 2 मुसु** (for **1,** see **mọ̆s$^{u}$**; for **3,** see **musun**) **। श्रमः** m. weariness, fatigue, exhaustion (from overwork, etc., or sorrow, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 17). **—atsun —अचुन् । श्रमप्राप्तिः** m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to enter (i.e. to be felt or experienced). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । श्रमत्यागः** m.inf. to put away the feeling of such fatigue or exhaustion (e.g. by resting, or by the receipt of happy news, etc.). **—nērun —नेरुन् । श्रमापगमः** m.inf. such fatigue or exhaustion to depart (as ab.).

**musībath मुसीबथ्** مصیبت m. (sg. dat. **musībatas मुसीबतस्**), adversity, misfortune, disaster (W. 137; K.Pr. 77, 87).

**musāda** مساعده m. aid, assistance (L. 409, 432, 450). **tukhm musāda,** an advance of seed-grain made by Government to cultivators (L. 407, 409, 432, 450).

**musāfar, musöfir** (= مسافر) m. a traveller (El., K.Pr. 134, YZ. 45).

**mis-gor$^{u}$ मिस्-गंरु** m. a coppersmith (El.).

**māsh माश् । अपह्नवे मौनम्** m. (of a trustee or the like) committing breach of trust (with regard to what has been entrusted to him) and saying nothing about it, secret breach of trust or peculation. Cf. **māshĕl.**

**mashĕ मश्** in the following:—**mashĕ karun मश् करुन् । प्रेमालिङ्गनम्** m.inf. (a child) to embrace or caress affectionately (its parents).

**māshĕ माश् । माषः (परिमाणविशेषः)** m. a jeweller's or goldsmith's weight, equal to eight *ratti* or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius.*

**maĩsh मैँश्,** i.q. **mū̃sh$^{i}$,** q.v.

**mish 1 मिश् । अपाङ्गः** f. the outer corner of the eye, the edge of the eyelid (El.).

**mish 2 मिश् । सूक्ष्मकण्टकाग्रम्, चर्म** f. the point of a fine thorn; a splinter of wood (El., Gr.Gr. 13); a small loose piece of skin, a rag-nail (El., Gr.Gr. 147); cf. **mishyul$^{u}$. mishĕ-ḍog$^{u}$ मिश-ड्ंगु । अङ्गुल्यग्रविस्फोटविशेषः** m. a kind of sharp-pointed whitlow.

**mish 3 मिश्** f. *Caruncula lachrymalis* (El.).

**mish 4 मिश्** interj. a drawl used for urging cattle along, etc.; hence, a word indicating repulsion (K.Pr. 237).

**mīsh मीश्** or **mēsh मेश् । मेषराशिः** f. the Ram, the zodiacal sign Aries (Śiv. 476, Rām. 1279).

**mösh$^{ü}$ मांशू,** see **māh.**

**mush मुश्** ? f. stealing, robbery, theft, only noted in the following:—**mush dith khyon$^{u}$ मुश् दिथ् ख्यंनु । सर्वथा वञ्चनम्** m.inf. swindling, cheating in every way (in business). **—dith mŏkul$^{u}$ —दिथ् म्वकुलु । केवलतरः** adj. (f. **—dith mŏküj$^{ü}$ —दिथ् म्वकंजू**), utterly solitary, entirely alone, with no second, unique.

**mush$^{ü}$ मुशू,** see **muhun.**

**mū̃sh$^{i}$ मूँ्शि** or **mū̃sh मूँश्** or **mū̃sh मूँश्** or **maĩsh मैँश् । महिषी** f. (f. of **mū̃sh$^{u}$ मूँशु,** q.v.; sg. dat.

**maĩshi** **मॅँशि** or **mõshi** **मॉँशि**, Gr.Gr. 67), a buffalo-cow, a milch buffalo (El. *mãnsh*; Gr.Gr. 132; L. 360, *mesh*).

**maĩshĕ-** (or **mõshĕ-**) **dŏd** **मॅँश-** (**मॉँश-**) **द्वद्** । **महिषीक्षीरम्** m. buffalo-milk. **-dāla** **-दाल** । **महिषचर्म** m. buffalo-hide. **-guh$^{u}$** **-गुहु** m. buffalo-dung (K.Pr. 251). **-gur$^{u}$** **-गुरु** । **अतिपुष्टदीर्घाङ्गः** m. 'a buffalo-horse', a fierce-looking, brawny, long-limbed fellow (esp. a fool). **-krör$^{ü}$** **-क्रांरू** । **महिषदुग्धमयभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a kind of cake made of dried buffalo-milk. **-koṭ$^{u}$** **-कटु** । **महिषः** m. a young buffalo (usually fierce) (El. *mánsha-kauṭ*) (Gr.Gr. 132). **-mandul** **-मंदुल्** । **स्थूलोऽलसः** m. a 'buffalo-rump'; met. a brawny, lazy fellow. **-rôch$^{u}$** **-रोछु** । **महिषपालः** m. a buffalo-herdsman.

**mūsh$^{u}$** **मूँशु** । **महिषः** m. (f. **mū̃sh$^{i}$** **मूँशि** or **mūsh** **मूँश्**, etc., q.v.), a bull buffalo (Rām. 472).

**mashēd al** **मशेद् अल्** । **अलावूविशेषः** f. a large kind of gourd with red flesh. It is not eaten by Brāhmaṇs.

**mash$^{i}$di** **मशिदि** (= مسجدي) adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a mosque. **mash$^{i}$di mala** **मशिदि मल** (= مسجدي ملا) । **यवनोपदेष्टृविशेषः** m. the Musalmān teacher in charge of a mosque.

**mashīd** **मशीद्** (= مسجد) । **यवनोपासनगृहम्** f. a mosque (K.Pr. 24, 36, 67, 84, 134, 135).

**mashgūl** **मश्गूल्** مشغول adj. c.g. busied, occupied, busy, engaged (in) (El. *mushghúl*, Gr.M.).

**mashhūr$^{u}$** **मश्हूरु** مشهور adj. c.g. well-known, famous (K.Pr. 235; YZ. 160; Śiv. 673; Rām. 92, 1133; H. xi, 3).

**mash$^{e}$k$^{i}$ 1** **मश्कि** । **चर्ममयजलपात्रवाहकः** m. a mussuck-carrier, a water-bearer, a 'bhīstī'. Cf. **mash$^{e}$kh 1.**

**mash$^{e}$k$^{i}$ 2** **मश्कि** مشقي adj. c.g. acquired by practice; relating to a copy or exercise; practised on; cf. **mash$^{e}$kh 2.** **—püṭ$^{ü}$** **—पंटू** مشقي پٹ । **लिप्यभ्यासपट्टिका** f. a small blackboard used as a slate on which writing is practised, a writing tablet.

**mash$^{e}$kh 1** **मश्ख्** (= مشک) m. a leather bag for carrying water, a mussuck. **mashka-wôñ$^{u}$** **मश्क-वोञु** । **चर्मस्यूतजलम्** m. water conveyed in, or which has been conveyed in, a mussuck.

**mash$^{e}$kh 2** **मश्ख्** مشق f. writing, drawing (the letters); practice, usage, use (K.Pr. 139); practice for acquirement (by some unskilled learner), bungling practice of a beginner, as in the following:— **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$** **—गछ़ञू** । **अनवस्थितचिकित्सा (प्रतिक्रिया)** f.inf. bungling practice to occur, i.e. a remedy to be applied irregularly, intermittently, or ignorantly, so that only harm results. **—karüñ$^{ü}$** **—करंञू** । **अनभ्यस्तहस्तक्षेपः** f.inf. to apply a remedy irregularly, experimentally, or ignorantly, to act as a quack, to experiment (upon); to practise (a game or the like) (Rām. 1594).

**māshōkh** (= معشوق) m. a beloved man; (in Kāshmīrī) a lover (K.Pr. 4).

**mŏsh$^{e}$kh** **म्वश्ख्** or **mush$^{e}$kh** **मुश्ख्**, also written **mushikh** **मुशिख्** (= مشک) । **गन्धः, आघ्राणम्** m. (but f. in the compound **d$^{a}$ha-mŏsh$^{e}$kh,** p. 198*a*, l. 32) (sg. dat. **mŏshkas** **म्वश्कस्**, etc.), musk (YZ. 9); a scent, a sweet smell, odour (Gr.M.; Śiv. 47, 1660; Rām. 1096, 1626, 1772) (cf. **nāsti-m°,** s.v. **nāst**); a stink, a foul smell; the act of smelling, sniffing at something that has an odour; a pinch of snuff (K.Pr. 36, *mushak*). **—hyon$^{u}$** **—ह्यंनु** । **आघ्राणम्** m.inf. to take a smell, to smell (something) (Gr.M., W. 88, Rām. 617). **—raṭun** **—रटुन्** । **गन्धसंक्रमः** m.inf. a smell to take hold, the smell of something to cling to something else. **—wŏthun** **—व्वथुन्** । **दुर्गन्धोद्भवः** m.inf. a smell to arise, to become corrupt and stinking. **—yun$^{u}$** **—यिनु** । **गन्धानुभवः** m.inf. a smell to come, the smell of something at a distance to be experienced.

**mushka-budij** **मुश्क-बुदिज्** । **धान्यभेदः** f. a kind of paddy with a small, white, highly scented grain (L. 463); the rice grain of this paddy; cf. **kŏla-budij,** p. 437*a*, l. 43. **-barith** **-बरिथ्** adj. c.g. filled with scent, fragrant (El. *mushkaberrit*). **-vīr$^{ü}$** **-वीरू** or **-vīr** **-वीर्** f. the musk willow (cf. **bŏṭa-vīr,** p. 138*b*, l. 43).

**mushkan$^{i}$-dār** **मुश्कनि-दार्** । **अतिसौरभ्यम्** m.pl. great fragrance, a very sweet odour (Gr.M.; K. 777, 924).

**mŏshĕkhdār** **म्वश्ख्दार्** مشکدار adj. c.g. possessing scent, fragrant (Śiv. 501).

**mushkil** **मुश्किल्** مشکل adj. c.g. difficult, hard (Gr.M.; W. 149; K.Pr. 114; Śiv. 1191; Rām. 324, 383, 827, 885), i.q. **mushkyul$^{u}$,** q.v.

**mishkīn** (= مشکین) adj. c.g. of musk, musky (YZ. 5); black, jetty, raven (of locks) (El., YZ. 17).

**mushikas** **मुशिकस** (= مشخص) adj. c.g. ascertained, defined, certain, fixed (El. *mushakhas*). **—karun** **—करुन्** । **निश्चयविधानम्, नियोगः** m.inf. to come to a decision after much discussion, to confirm, establish, ratify, determine; to select and appoint a person out of many candidates. **—pöṭh$^{i}$** **—पांठि** or **—pöṭhin** **—पांठिन्** । **निश्चयेन** adv. certainly, necessarily.

**mushkyul$^{u}$** **मुश्किलु** adj. (f. **mushkij$^{ü}$** **मुश्किजू**), difficult, hard (Gr.M.; Rām. 98, 464, 824); painful; dubious, doubtful, obscure; (as subst.) **mushkilĕn-manz,** in difficulties (Gr.M.). Cf. **mushkil.**

**maṣhāl** مشعل, see **mashöl$^{i}$ 2.**

**māshĕl** माशल् । **गूढचेष्टितः, कामुकी** adj. c.g. one who interferes secretly in another's work; (f.) a libidinous woman. Cf. **māsh.**

**mashil,** see **mashöl$^{i}$ 2.**

**mashöl$^{i}$ 1** मशा॑लि । **प्रदीपवाही** m. a torch-bearer.

**mashöl$^{i}$ 2** मशा॑लि or **mashāl** مشعل । **प्रदीपविशेषः** f. a torch, flambeau, cresset, a lantern (El. *mashil*; K.Pr. 88, *mashal*).

**mishĕl** मिशल् । **क्षुद्रकण्टकयुतः** adj. c.g. (of cloth, leather, a bush, a flower, etc.) covered with small thorns or spines.

**mashöl$^{i}$chī** मशा॑लिची ( = مشعلچي) । **प्रदीपवाही** m. a torch-bearer, a linkman.

**mashim** मशिम् । **मेदोमलम्** f. the scum or dirt of melted fat or butter.

**mush$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** मुशू-म॑चू, see **muhun.**

**mashīn** मशीन् m. *Polygonum bistorta* (El.).

**mashun** मशुन् । **विस्मृतिः** conj. 2 [1 p.p. **moṭh$^{u}$** म॑ठु (Gr.Gr. 209, 212); f. **müṭh$^{ü}$** म॑ठू, pl. nom. **machĕ** मछ्य (K. 480); 2 p.p. **machyōv** मछ्योव् (Gr.Gr. 231). The causal of this verb is **mashĕnāwun** मशनावुन् or **maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun** म॑शरावुन् (Gr.Gr. 174)], to be forgotten (by, dat.) (Śiv. 1220; Rām. 1535, 1630); (with subject in the dative) to forget (Gr.Gr. 205; Gr.M.; L.V. 67; K.Pr. 13, 36, 101; YZ. 430; Śiv. 330, 753, 1688; Rām. 63, 289, 524, 719, 806, 1232, 1234, 1395; K. 91, 159, 409, 470, 480, 1101, 1139; H. v, 7; ix, 8; x, 6).

**mȧsh$^{i}$ mȧsh$^{i}$** म॑शि म॑शि । **कदाचित् कदाचित्** freq. part. being forgotten over and over again; as adv. sometimes, now and then.

**mashith gaʦhun** मशिथ् गछुन् । **विस्मृतिसंभवः** m.inf. to forget (with subject in dat.) (Rām. 871); to become forgetful, to become subject to delusion (L.V. 59, Śiv. 1464).

**moṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** म॑ठु-म॑तु । **विस्मृतः** perf. part. (f. nom. **müṭh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** म॑ठू-म॑चू, dat. **machĕ-maʦĕ** मछ्य-मच्य), forgotten.

**mushun** मुशुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mush$^{u}$** मुशु; 2 p.p. **mushyōv** मुश्योव् or **mushōv** मुशोव्, Gr.Gr. lx), to steal.

**mashĕnāwun** मशनावुन् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mashĕnôw$^{u}$** मशनोवु), to cause to be forgotten, to forget, i.q. **maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$run** and **maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174).

**maĩshĕr 1** मैँशर् । **जनाक्रन्दः** m. universal or general lamentations (on the occasion of some great public calamity). **—tulun** —तुलुन् । **कोलाहलोद्भावनम्** m.inf. (of a population, or crowd of people) to raise such lamentations. **—wŏthun** —वुथुन् । **कोलाहलोद्भवः** m.inf. such lamentations to rise.

**maĩshĕr 2** मैँशर् m. Mahēśvara, one of the names of the god Śiva. Used in the following:—**maĩshĕr-wör$^{ü}$** मैँशर्-वा॑रू । **उत्सवसमाजस्थानम्** (**महेश्वरवाटिका**) f. Mahēśvara's garden, a garden or similar place where women assemble and dance with songs on the occasion of the Śiva-rātri and other festivals.

**maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rab** म॑शरब् । **विस्मृतिः** m. forgetting, forgetfulness (Gr.Gr. 121); a mistake (El., Gr.M.). **—karun** —करुन् । **विस्मरणम्** m.inf. to cause or induce forgetfulness (Rām. 1277); to do forgetting, to forget (Rām. 46). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । **विस्मरणम्** m.inf. to put out of one's memory, to think no more of, discharge from the memory, consign to oblivion.

**mashrakh** मशरख् (= مشرك) adj. c.g. shared, common (to many) (El.).

**mashrikh** मशरिख् ( = مشرق) m. the east (El.).

**maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$ran** म॑शरन् । **विस्मरणम्** f. (sg. dat. **maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rüñ$^{ü}$** मशरं॑ञू ), forgetfulness, the act of forgetting.

**maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$run** म॑शरुन् । **विस्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣh$^{o}$r$^{u}$** म॑श॑रु), to cause to be forgotten, to forget (Gr.Gr. 174, Śiv. 1030). **maṣh$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** म॑शरु-म॑तु । **विस्मारितः** perf. part. (f. **maṣh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** म॑शरू-म॑चू), forgotten (by someone), passed into oblivion.

**mush$^{\breve{e}}$rān** मुशरान् । **राक्षसाकारः** m. (f. **mush$^{\breve{e}}$röñ$^{ü}$** मुशरा॑ञू), a demon, a devil; met. an ugly, terrible-looking, wicked man. **-dĕv** -द्यव् । **राक्षसभूतः** m. (f. **-dĕviñ** -द्यविञ्), a fierce-looking devil, i.q. **mush$^{\breve{e}}$rān.** **-koṭ$^{u}$** -क॑टु । **राक्षसाकारबालकः** m. (f. **-küṭ$^{ü}$** -क॑टू, dat. **-kacĕ** -कच्य), a son (or daughter) of a devil, a fierce, wicked boy (or girl). **-mŏṇḍ$^{u}$** -म्वं॑डु । **स्थाणुरिव निविष्टरक्षोभूतः** m. a huge evil spirit, or devil, who immovably, like a tree-trunk or pillar, infests some particular place. **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्य॑नु । **राक्षसभूतसमापातः** m.inf. a demon to fall (upon a person), to become possessed by a devil (involving madness, epilepsy, etc.).

**maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rāwun** म॑शरावुन् । **विस्मरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rôw$^{u}$** म॑शरोवु), to forget, i.q. **maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$run,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 104, 174; L. 460; YZ. 499, 554; Śiv. 87, 342, 438, 1718; Rām. 177, 1231–2, 1674; K. 470, 861); to cause to be forgotten (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 87; Śiv. 1633, 1648, 1880; K. 247).

**maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** म॑शरोवु-म॑तु । **विस्मारितः** perf. part. (f. **maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$röv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** म॑शरा॑वू-म॑चू), forgotten, not remembered.

**maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rövith** म॑शरा॑विथ् conj. part. having forgotten. Sometimes this word takes the form **māshĕvith** माशविथ् (Gr.Gr. 104, 198); see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) (K.Pr. 106); **ʦhunun maṣh$^{\breve{e}}$rövith,** to overlook (an offence) (Gr.M.).

**mushᵉ̆th** or **mushth** मुश्थ् ( = •مشت) । बद्धमुष्टिः f. (sg. dat. **mushti** मुश्ति), a fist (Gr.M.) ; a blow with the clenched fist (K. 254, 432, 440, 441) ; a handful, a fistful. **—hāvüñᵘ̈** —हावंञू f.inf. to show the fist (with the thumb extended) (an action signifying desire for sexual intercourse, and hence used vulgarly to indicate defiance, derision, or ‘ don’t you wish you may get it ? ’) (K.Pr. 14). **—lāyüñᵘ̈** —लायंञू । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf. to smite (with) the clenched fist (Gr.M., Rām. 920). **—ʦhunüñᵘ̈** —छ़ुनंञू । मुष्टिप्रहारः f.inf., id. ; met. to swindle in buying or selling, etc.

**mushta-har** मुश्त-हर् । मुष्ट्यायोधनम् f. a fight, or riot, in which the weapons are clenched fists. **-mushᵉ̆th** -मुश्थ् । मुष्टीमुष्टि f. a mutual fight with clenched fists, a boxing match.

**mushtākh** मुश्ताख् •مشتاق adj. c.g. longing, yearning, enamoured (of), entranced (with, dat.) (H. iii, 1, 7–9).

**mushṭikh** मुश्टिख् m. (sg. dat. **mushṭikas** मुश्टिकस्), N. of a demon in the employ of Kaṁsa, the enemy of Kṛṣṇa (in Skt., *Muṣṭika*) (K. 368, 440).

**mashwar** मश्वर् or **mashwara** मश्वर ( = •مشوره) m. counsel, advice, opinion (El.). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to consult, to reconcile (El.).

**māshĕvith** माश्यविथ् for **maṣhᵉ̆rövith** मंश्रांविथ् in **marun māshĕvith,** see **marun 2** (p. 592*a*, l. 5) and **maṣhᵉrāwun** (Gr.Gr. 104, 198 ; K.Pr. 106).

**mishyulᵘ** मिश्यिलु । नखमांसश्लेशः m. a tiny spicule of loose skin at the root of, or by the side of, a finger-nail, a ‘ dolly-idler ’, ragnail (Gr.Gr. 147) ; a splinter or thorn under the nail (Gr.Gr. 147). Cf. **mish 2.**

**mashīyĕth** मशीयथ् •مشیت f. will, pleasure, wish, desire (H. vii, 7).

**mushyōv** मुश्योव्, see **muhun.**

**masjid** मसजिद् •مسجد f. a mosque ( = **mashīd,** q.v.).

**maskhara** मस्खर •مسخره । नटः m. a buffoon, fool, jester, droll, wag, facetious fellow (K. 989). **-pötʰᵃr** -पांथर् । नटवत्प्रवर्तनम् m. (of one who is not a professional actor) action like that of a buffoon, comical procedure.

**maskhürᵘ̈** मस्खंरू । उपहासनशीला f. a woman (not a professional actress) who acts comically.

**maskharagī** मस्खरगी । नटवृत्तिः f. (of a professional actor, or one who is not) the action, conduct, or profession of a buffoon.

**maskala** मस्कल ( = •مصقل) (for **1,** see **mas 2**) । स्वर्णकारोपकरणभेदः m. a jeweller’s polishing instrument (usually a special kind of stone fixed in a wooden handle).

**miskīn** •مسکین adj. c.g. poor, needy, indigent (El. ; Gr.M. ; K.Pr. 27, 143) ; (as subst.) a beggar, one who is poverty-stricken (H. ix, 11).

**miskīnī** •مسکینی f. poverty, beggary (H. x, 4).

**masal** •مثل f. a fable, parable, apologue ; a proverb, adage, proverbial saying (Gr.M.) ; a comparison, simile, allegory, metaphor ; with indef. art. **masallā,** by confusion with **musallā** •مصلی, q.v. (K.Pr. 170).

**masāla** मसाल ( = •مصالح) । वेसवारः m. spicery, spices, condiments, seasoning (Gr.M.) ; cf. **manḍālⁱ-masāl,** p. 576*b*, l. 19. **—khārun** —खारुन् । तदभावे गुणप्रशंसा m.inf. to raise spices ; met. to praise merit in one who has none. **-gorᵘ** -गरु । राजमाषसूदविशेषविक्रेता m. a maker of a kind of bean porridge (eaten by Musalmāns). **-würᵘ̈** -वंरू । वेषवारमयपिष्टकविशेषः f. a kind of spiced cake.

**misl** मिस्ल् •مثل adj. c.g. like, similar, in the phrase **bē-mislu-mānand** बे-मिस्लु-मानन्द् بے •مثل و •مانند, without likeness and comparison, incomparable (Śiv. 775).

**môsūl** मोसूल् ( = •محصول) adj. c.g. acquired, collected ; tax, duty, toll, excise, custom, postage (Gr.M.) ; the result of labour, the crop (of a field, etc.) (Rām. 97).

**musla** मुस्ल ( = •مصلی) m. (amongst Musalmāns) a mat or carpet on which to say prayers, a small skin used for this purpose (El.) ; a skin (of any animal), a skin mat, a hide (K.Pr. 213 ; Śiv. 529, 816, 894 ; H. xii, 18, 21, 22).

**musal** मुसल् m. a pestle ; a club, mace (Śiv. 13, 1160). **musala-dar** मुसल-दर् m. one who carries a pestle (as a club) (Śiv. 1160).

**masāladār** ( = •مصالحدار) adj. c.g. seasoned with spices. **—würᵘ̈** —वंरू f. a spiced cake ; esp. a cake made of turmeric, salt, carraway-seed, assafœtida, and pulse, eaten at certain household festivals (L. 260, *masáladár wári*).

**maṣlahath** मंसलहथ् •مصلحت f. advice, counsel. **—karüñᵘ̈** —करंञू f.inf. to hold a consultation, to counsel, advise (K.Pr. 87 ; H. viii, 3 ; xi, 19), to reconcile (El.).

**musallā** •مصلی m. a place of prayer, an oratory, a mosque ; (amongst Musalmāns) a carpet or mat on which to say prayers. Cf. **masal** and **musla.**

**mŏsalmān** म्वसल्मान् •مسلمان or **mŏsarmān** म्वसर्मान् । यवनधर्मानुसारी m. (f. **mŏsalmānañ** म्वसल्मानञ् (Gr.Gr. 38) or **mŏsarmānañ** म्वसर्मानञ्), a believer in the religion of Islām, a Musalmān, a Mohammedan, a Moslem (W. 17, *musalmān*, f. *musalmönᵉ*; K.Pr. 116, 147).

**ma‘sūm** •معسوم, see **mösm.**

**mausim मौसिम** موسم m. a time, a season (of the year) (Gr.M.).

**môsum मोसुम्** c.g., i.q. **mösm,** q.v. (sg. ag. **mōsaman मोसमन्**, Rām. 602, 1417; pl. dat. **mōsaman मोसमन्**, Rām. 267, 283), a boy child, a boy (Rām., 267, 280, 356, 380, 447, 806, 1347, 1384, 1533); a girl child, a little girl (Rām. 1621).

**mösm मांस्म्** or **mös$^{a}$m मांसम** (= معصوم) । **बाल्यावस्थः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mösüm$^{ü}$ मांसम़ू**), an infant or child (esp. one ten years old or younger) (YZ. 26, *ma'sūm*; Śiv. 471 (f.)); cf. **môsum. -bata -बत । बालकेभ्यो देयवलिविशेषः** m. offerings of food given to children (given by his sons, etc., on the death of an old man).

**mösm$^{a}$gī मांस्मगी । बाल्याचारः** f. the actions of a child, childishness.

**musun मुसुन् । असम्यग्भक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mus$^{u}$** 3 **मुसु**; for **1,** see **mọ̆s$^{u}$**; for **2,** see s.v.); 2 p.p. **musyōv मुस्योव्** or **musōv मुसोव्**; cf. Gr.Gr. 208, 225), to eat clumsily (instead of putting gobbets neatly into the mouth with the hand, 'chucking' it carelessly into the mouth from a distance), to eat greedily and indecently.

**masnad** مسند or **masananda मसनंद । आस्तरणपटविशेषः** a couch, a throne (Rām. 1218); a large cushion, covered with embroidered rugs and the like. **—pairān$^{i}$ —पैरंनि । आस्तरणपटविशेषविस्तारणा** m. pl. inf. to spread the rugs, etc., over such a cushioned throne, etc.

**māsānth मासांथ् । मासान्त्याहः** m. (sg. dat. **māsāntas मासांतस्**), (amongst Hindūs) the last day of a solar month.

**masnavī सस्नवी** مثنوي f. a rhymed poem (H. vii, 33).

**mŏsur म्वसुर्** or **musur मुसुर् । मसूरः** m. (sg. dat. **mọ̆s$^{a}$ras म्वंसरस्**), a certain pulse or lentil, *Ervum lens* (El. *masur*). **—karun —करुन । चूर्णशो विधानम्** m.inf. to make mŏsur; met. to pound or crush (some hard substance) to powder.

**mọ̆s$^{a}$ra-dāl म्वंसर-दाल् । मसूरमयतरलसूदः** f. split mŏsur, split pease; porridge made of this lentil. **-hĕm -ह्यम** or **musạra-hĕm मुसंर-ह्यम् । मसूरशिम्बा, दृढजीविकाश्रयः** f. the pod of mŏsur; met. a secure subsistence for a family during future generations (such as a grant of land rent-free or the like).

**mŏsor$^{u}$ म्वसंरु** or **musur$^{u}$ मुसुरु । शीतलाकिणाङ्कतमुखः** adj. (f. **mŏsür$^{ü}$ म्वसंरू** or **mus$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मुसंरू**), marked with the scars of smallpox, pock-marked.

**mŏsarmān, mŏsarmānañ,** see **mŏsalmān.**

**mŏsarmönī म्वसर्मांनी । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः** f. the Mohammedan religion, Islām, Mohammedanism.

**mŏsarmönil म्वसर्मांनिल् । यवनधर्मसंप्रदायः** f., id.

**musaran मुसरन् । उद्घाटनम्** f. (sg. dat. **musarüñ$^{ü}$ मुसरंञ़ू**), (of a knot) the act of undoing (i.e. either becoming untied of itself, or being deliberately untied by someone). Cf. **mutsaran.**

**musarun मुसरुन् । उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musor$^{u}$ मुसंरु**), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to open (a shut box). Cf. **mutsarun.**

**musarana yun$^{u}$ मुसरन यिनु । उन्मुक्तीभवनम्** m.inf. pass. to become unloosed (of a knot, bonds, a bolt, or the like); to become opened (of a closed box); to become revealed (of secret thoughts); to become published (of something of which the publication was prevented or prohibited).

**musor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मुसंरु-मंतु । उन्मोचितः** perf. part. (f. **musür$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मुसंरू-मंच़ू**), unloosened, opened, etc., as ab.

**musarāwun मुसरावुन् । उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **musarôw$^{u}$ मुसरोवु**), i.q. **musarun,** q.v. **musarôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मुसरोवु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **musaröv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मुसरांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **musor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** q.v., s.v. **musarun.**

**mast मस्त्**, see **masth 1** and **2.**

**masta मस्त** (K. 276), see **masth 2.**

**mástī मंस्ती** or **más$^{i}$tī मंसिती** مستي f. intoxication, drunkenness (Śiv. 1260); wantonness, lust; pride, haughtiness. **—anüñ$^{ü}$ —अनंञ़ू । प्रमादोत्पत्तिः** f.inf. haughtiness, puffed-upness, arrogance, (of one once poor, weak, etc., suddenly become rich, powerful, etc.) to come into existence. **—ladüñ$^{ü}$ —लदंञ़ू । प्रमत्तीभवनम्** f.inf. to become haughty, to presume, swagger, give oneself airs. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञ़ू । प्रमादोद्भवः** f.inf. insolence to arise.

**mōsta मोस्त । मुस्ता** f. a species of sweet-smelling grass, *Cyperus pertenuis* (the *nāgar mōthā* of India proper) (L. 76, *most*, used as a stomachic medicine). Cf. **bēra-mōsta,** p. 117*b*, l. 30.

**mōsti-mūl मोस्ति-मूल् । मुस्तामूलम्** m. its root (which is long and thin). **-mŏnḍ$^{ü}$ -म्वंडू । मुस्तामूलम** f. the root and lower part of the stalk of this plant.

**musuṭ$^{u}$ मुसुटु । वन्धनहीनः** adj. (f. **mus$^{ü}$ṭ$^{ü}$ मुसंटू**), loose, not tied up (of straw, firewood, etc., usually tied up in bundles).

**masth 1 मस्थ्**, **mast मस्त्**, or (q.v.) **mas 2 मस् । केशसहःमू** m. (sg. dat. **mastas मस्तस्**), the hair of the head, the wig (Gr.Gr. 32, 52; L. 460; L.V. 24; Śiv. 197); a curl of hair, ringlet (El.). **—kāsun —कासुन्** m.inf. to cut the hair, to do hair-cutting, to shave (a person, dat.) (K.Pr. 138; H. xii, 4, 5, 10, 13, 19), i.q. **mas kāsun.**

**masta-phash मस्त-फश् । केशवेशप्रसाधनम्** m. hair-dressing, arrangement of the hair. **-wāl -वाल्**, a single hair of the head (L.V. 24).

**masth 2 मस्थ्, mas$^{a}$th मसथ्, mast मस्त्** مست, or (q.v.) **mas 5 मस् । प्रमत्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **mastas मस्तस्**, f. pl. **masta मस्त**, K. 276), intoxicated, drunk (Śiv. 383, 1220); lustful, lascivious, wanton; rampant, furious, mad, insane; proud, arrogant (cf. **dana-masth,** purse-proud, p. 221*b*, l. 46); plump, well-favoured, vigorous (H. vi, 15); elated, transported, overjoyed, delighted (Śiv. 491); —° drunk with; hence, replete with; cf. **māl-mast,** very wealthy (p. 565*a*, l. 17; K.Pr. 133). So **nanga-masta,** entirely naked, mother-naked (K. 276).

**mustājir** مستاجر m. a tenant, a farmer or farm-holder, a contractor (L. 405, 408, 450).

**mustakh मुस्तख्** m. (sg. dat. **mustakas मुस्तकस्**), a species of *Chenopodium*. (In Hindī this word signifies *Cyperus rotundus*, a species of fragrant grass; cf. **mōsta**.)

**mastāna मस्तान** مستانه **। यतिः** m. (as subst., f. **mastöñ$^{ü}$ मस्तांञ्रू**), drunken, drunk, etc. = **mast** (YZ. 209); as subst., an ascetic who acts like a mad man (or mad woman) (Śiv. 819, 891, 1450) (cf. **nanga-m°**).

**mastönil मस्तांनिल् । उन्मत्तवद्वृत्तिकयतिव्यापारः** f. the action or conduct of a mad ascetic.

**mȧs$^{i}$tiñ मंसितिञ् । रेतः** f. semen virile.

**mastārū मस्तारू** m. *Artemisia indica* (El.).

**māsatur$^{u}$ मासतुरु** adj. (f. **māsat$^{a}$r मासतर्** or **māsat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मासतंरू**), of or relating to a maternal aunt; cf. **mās 3.** **—bēma —बेम । मातृष्वस्रीयीभर्ता** m. the husband of the daughter of a maternal aunt, the husband of a maternal cousin. **—bôy$^{u}$ —बोयु । मातृष्वस्रीयः** m. a mother's sister's son, a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 132). **—dryuy$^{u}$ —द्रियु । भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयः** m. the mother's sister's son of a woman's husband, the son of a husband's maternal aunt, a husband's maternal cousin. **—hahar —हहर् । पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयः** m. the mother's sister's son of a wife, a wife's maternal cousin.

**māsat$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** (or **māsat$^{a}$r**) **bĕñĕ मासतंरू(मासतर्)ब्यञ । मातृष्वस्रेयी** f. the daughter of a maternal aunt, a female maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). **—bȧy$^{i}$-kākañ —बंयि-काकञ् । मातृष्वस्रीयपत्नी** f. the wife of a mother's sister's son, the wife of a maternal cousin (Gr.Gr. 133). **—sāl —साल् । पत्नीमातृष्वस्रीयी** f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a wife, a wife's maternal female cousin. **—zām —ज़ाम् । भर्तृमातृष्वस्रीयी** f. the daughter of the maternal aunt of a husband.

**mistar मिस्तर्** مسطر m. a ruler (for ruling lines) (Gr.M.). (It is a series of strings, strained and glued to a paper or pasteboard. The paper to be ruled is pressed upon it, and by slight pressure the ruled lines appear as ridges.)

**māsuw$^{u}$ मासुवु । मातृष्वसृपतिः** m. the husband of a maternal aunt, a maternal uncle by marriage. Cf. **mās 3.**

**mus$^{a}$wada मुसवद्, musawwada** مسوده, a rough draft, a first sketch (with blottings and corrections), the original draft (of a letter or the like) (Gr.M.).

**maswal मस्वल्** f. N. of a certain flower (El. m.; Rām. 650, 1031, 1094, 1273).

**mösyun$^{u}$ मांसिनु । मासकालिकः** adj. (f. **mösiñ$^{ü}$ मांसिञ्रू**), of, or belonging to, a month, (lasting) for a month, (existing) for a month, a month old. Cf. **mās 1** and **nawa-m°**, s.v. **nav 1.**

**ma-ta म-त, ma-tā म-ता**, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 30).

**matā मता । सारभूतः** adj. c.g. essential, that which is the essence of anything.

**māṭa माट** f. flesh (El.).

**mātā माता** f. a mother (Śiv. 494, 624, 869; Rām. 301, 732, 1015, 1187, 1721; K. 535, 1128); used —°, as in **gangā-mātā,** Mother Ganges, p. 292*a*, l. 25 (Śiv. 205, 426, 431, 1137, 1461); **Yĕshōdā mātā,** Mother Yaśōdā (K. 115), and so on.

**matī मती** f. horse-tail (*Equisetum debile*) (El.).

**maut** موت, see **mōth.**

**mĕṭ$^{ü}$ म्यंटू । मुष्टिनिष्पीडनेन संहतः** f. (sg. dat. **mĕcĕ म्यच्य**), the ball of any kind of food rolled in the hand before putting it into the mouth, a gobbit of food (cf. **ana-m°**, p. 29*b*, l. 42; **bata-m°**, p. 137*a*, l. 28; **hūn$^{i}$-m°**, p. 336*b*, l. 50; **mimiz$^{i}$-m°**, p. 571*b*, l. 21; K.Pr. 247, pl. dat. *michan*, 133 (nom. sg. *miṭ*), 245 (with indef. art. *mĕṭah*); a small lump or ball of the size of such a gobbit (cf. **burza-m°**, p. 130*b*, l. 38, and **bata-m°**, as ab.). **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$ —गछ्ञू । संहननान्नष्टीभवनम्** f.inf. to become a gobbit, i.e. met. of something soft, to be crushed up into a lump and spoiled. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञ्रू । निष्पीडनेन व्याघातः** f.inf. to make a gobbit, i.e. met. to crush something up in the hand and so spoil it.

**mĕcĕ-khāv म्यच्य-खाव् । परान्नः** m. (f. **-khöviñ -खांविञ्**), a fellow who eats gobbits, i.e. who goes to people on whom he has no claim and eats gobbits of their food (as a beggar might do). **-tār -तार् । अल्पेन निर्वाहणम्** m. accomplishing by gobbits, i.e. met. (in some great work which requires great expense and exertions to carry out) to work at it with very small means.

**miṭ**, see **mĕṭ$^{ü}$**.

**miṭ$^{ü}$ मिटू** f. clay (El. *miṭ*) = **mĕts$^{ü}$**, q.v.

**mot** (? **mŏṭ$^{ü}$ म्वंटू**) in (?) **mot-nĕnd** f. the third weeding of a rice-crop (L. 463, *motnind*).

**mọ̆t$^{u}$ म्वंतु**, see **mŏtsun.**

**mọ̆ṭ$^{u}$ म्वंटु । स्थूलः** adj. (f. **mŏṭ$^{ü}$ म्वंटू**, sg. dat. **mŏcĕ म्वच्यं**), fat, plump, stout, corpulent (Gr.Gr. 29, 34, 140; Gr.M.; Śiv. 336) (cf. **nala-m°**, s.v. **nal**); great, large; gross; dense, thick (Gr.M., W. 20); coarse. **—drọ̆ṭ$^{u}$ —द्रंटु । अतिस्थूलः** adj. (f. **mŏṭ$^{ü}$ drŏṭ$^{ü}$ म्वंटू द्रंटू**), very stout and strong, thick and hard. **—gatshun —गछुन् । निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. to become stout; met. (after long expectation) to give up hope, become hopeless. **—kôḍ$^{u}$ —कोडु** m. the cerebrum (El.); cf. **kôḍ$^{u}$ 1.** **—karun —करुन् । निराशीकरणम्** m.inf. to render a person hopeless (after long expectation).

**mot$^{u}$ 1 मंतु । उन्मत्तः** adj. (f. **müts$^{ü}$ 1 मंचू**, Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70; for **2**, see s.v.), mad, maddened, furious, a madman (Gr.Gr. 9, 37, 140, 143; Gr.M.; L.V. 105; K.Pr. 70, 80, 139, 147, 169; YZ. 259, 310, 474; Śiv. 1661, 1666; K. 195; H. v, 9); silly (W. 20); intoxicated (by liquor, pride, love, passion, etc.), a drunkard (Gr.M.; K. 281, 283–4); overpowered (by sleep, or the like); enraptured, charmed, intoxicated, delighted (K. 108, 936); intoxicated (by), devoted (to), a slave (to), rapturously busy (in something, dat.) (K. 386–7); deep, profound (of sleep) (Śiv. 1311). Often used —° in various figurative senses, as in **kŏlayĕ-mot$^{u}$**, 'wife-mad,' uxorious (p. 442*a*, l. 19); **kh$^{a}$ñĕ-mot$^{u}$**, habitually and profusely snivelling (p. 405*a*, l. 40); **mahārāza-mot$^{u}$**, a lunatic who thinks himself a king; **māla-mot$^{u}$**, a Crœsus; **mēla-mot$^{u}$**, the festival at a fair; **māra-mot$^{u}$**, an ardent lover; **maza-mot$^{u}$**, ravishing. **pōshĕ-mot$^{u}$**, 'flower-mad,' a flower-fancier (K.Pr. 173). **—bata —वत । अन्नाद्यतिसौलभ्यसौख्यम्** m. comfort owing to great cheapness of food, clothing, etc.

**mát$^{i}$-ala मंति-अल । उन्मादावेशः** m. a madman's trembling (cf. **ala 4**), a sudden attack of madness or fury. **-hasun -हसुन् । उन्मत्तवद्विहारी** m. a madman's laughter; hence, a person (esp. a child) who habitually romps and plays like a lunatic. **-mēla -मेल । उन्मत्तसमवायः** m. a collection of madmen, an assembly of persons maddened by drink, Indian hemp, or the like. **-phash -फश् । कादाचित्कोन्मादावेशः** m. an occasional attack of madness (not occurring at regular intervals, but intermittently). **-pöth$^{a}$r -पांथ्र् । उन्मत्ताचरणम्** m. the conduct of a madman, conduct like that of a madman. **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु । सर्वत उन्मत्ताचरणम्** m. maddening water (e.g. of some river, the water of which, when drunk, drives one mad); met. a condition of anarchy or tyranny and wickedness in which the Government officials and the inhabitants of a country all act like madmen. **-wôñ$^{u}$ wasun -वोञु वसुन् । प्रमादवृत्तिप्रचारः** m.inf. such a condition of anarchy and wickedness to descend, i.e. to become prevalent.

**müts$^{ü}$ nẹ̆nd$^{a}$r मंचू न्यंन्द्र् । गाढनिद्रा** f. deep, heavy sleep, coma.

**matsa-kŏnḍul मच़-क्वंडुल् । उन्मत्तवद्वृत्तिः** m. one who acts like a lunatic, though sane. **-phyār -फ्यार् । उन्मत्तोन्मादोक्तिः, उन्मत्तात्मजः** m. the raving of a mad woman, the nonsense spoken and done by her; the wildly conducted son of a mad woman. **-pöth$^{a}$r -पांथ्र् । उन्मत्तावृत्तिः** f. the conduct of a mad woman; conduct like that of a mad woman; a group or assembly of mad women. **-wardan -वर्दन् । विषमाच्छादनम्** m. clothes that do not fit (i.e. too long, too short, too loose, or too tight for the wearer), badly cut clothes.

**mot$^{u}$ 2 मंतु** m. embracing, hugging (cf. **nāla-mot$^{u}$**, s.v. **nāl 1**) (K. 292, 399). **mát$^{i}$-mūr मंति-मूर् । मुद्रायविशेषः** f. a fistful of silver coins given by her mother and other female relations to a bride on her starting after marriage for her husband's house. These are intended to be given by her as presents to her father-in-law's people. Cf. **mēṭhöy$^{i}$.**

**moṭ$^{u}$ मंटु । स्कन्धद्वयमध्यभागः** m. the part of the back between a man's shoulders (on which burdens are carried) (for short, translated 'shoulders' in the ff.) (YZ. 551; H. xi, 10); cf. **macyul$^{u}$.** **—daruṇ —दरुन् । चित्तदार्ढ्यापत्तिः** m.inf. lit. the shoulders to become firm (for bearing a burden); met. to make up one's mind or resolve after consideration, to undertake (some difficult task). **—dārun —दारुन् । साह्यविधानम्** m.inf. lit. to offer one's shoulders (i.e. to help a man to carry a heavy burden) (K. 253); met. to offer help (with money, etc.) to anyone endeavouring to carry out a task beyond his strength. **—dāran-wôl$^{u}$ —दारन्-वोलु । साहाय्यकृत्** n.ag. (f. **—dāran-wājĕñ —दारन्-वाज्यञ्**), one who is by nature ready to give help, as ab. **—dārawun$^{u}$ —दारवुनु । परकार्यभारोद्वाही** n.ag. (f. **—dārawüñ$^{ü}$ —दारवंञू**), one who is ready and willing to help, as ab., one who bears another's burdens.

**máṭ$^{i}$-bôr$^{u}$ मंटि-वोरु । स्कन्धभारः** m. the burden on (or intended to be placed on) a man's shoulders, a person's load. **-düj$^{ü}$ -दंजू । पृष्ठ्यवसनखण्डम्** f. the cloth placed between a woman's shoulders (to prevent the dirt, etc., of her hair spoiling her clothes). **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । स्कन्धवाह्यधान्यम् f. 'shoulders-paddy'. In former times land-tax was paid in kind, the Rājā of Kashmīr taking half the crop, which he sold in the city of Śrīnagar. The royal share was brought to the city in one of three ways—by boat, on horses, or on the shoulders of the cultivators. That brought in the last-named way was called 'shoulders-paddy'. **-palav** -पलव् । भाराधाराय स्कन्धवसनम् m. the shoulders-cloth, a cloth put on the back between the shoulders beneath a load. **-sörᵘ̈** -सांरू । स्कन्धद्वारकसंग्रहः f. shoulders-collection, moving a pile of articles from one place to another in coolie-loads. **-wôrᵘ** -वोरु । स्कन्धवाह्यकुम्भः m. a water-jar made for carrying on the shoulders. **-wōrath** -वोरथ् । पृष्ठाच्छादनम् f. (sg. dat. **wōrüʦᵘ̈** वोरंचू), shoulders-cover, a garment just large enough to cover the back down from the shoulders (typical of great poverty).

**maṭi** मटि adv. on (a person's) shoulders; hence, made over to so-and-so's responsibility (Śiv. 360, 1560; Rām. 211, 217, 362, 512, 850, 1122; K. 426, 489, 519, 565, 749, 1036, 1064, 1068). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to go on to the shoulder, responsibility to be thrust upon one (K.Pr. 81). **—khārun** —खारुन् । आरोपणम् m.inf. to lift on to the shoulder; met. to throw the blame of something on to someone else. **—khasun** —खसुन् । आरूढीभवनम् m.inf. blame to be thrown on someone by someone else, as ab.; cf. **khār maṭi khasüñᵘ̈**, p. 408*a*, l. 41, and **mār m° kh°**, p. 586*b*, l. 48. **—karun** —करुन् । समर्पणम् m.inf. to make on the shoulder, to make over, or entrust, some thing or work to another (K. 1034). **—mara gaʦhun** —मर गछुन् । समर्पितीभवनम् m.inf. to become permanently made over or entrusted; cf. the next. **—marana āmotᵘ** —मरन आमंतु । नित्यानुलग्नः perf. part. pass. (f. **—marana āmüʦᵘ̈**—मरन आमंचू), saddled (for support, safe keeping, etc.) on another till his death; cf. the next. **—marana yunᵘ** —मरन यिनु । नित्यानुवृत्तियोगः m.inf. to come on the shoulder till death, (of some person or thing) to be permanently saddled upon another (so that he is responsible for his support or for its safe keeping). **—maṭi** —मटि । आश्वास्योत्साहनम् 'on the shoulder, on the shoulder!'—an expression implying praise and encouragement (Śiv. 1560). **—maṭi dinⁱ** —मटि दिनि । समाश्वासोत्साहनम् m. pl. inf. to utter cries of praise and encouragement, as ab.

**müṭᵘ̈** मंटू । मणिकम् f. (sg. dat. **macĕ** मच्य), a large earthenware vessel, about three feet in height, for containing such articles as grain, charcoal, or beverages (El. *maṭi*) (El.; K.Pr. 42, 219, 220; Śiv. 1874).

**macĕ-katurᵘ** मच्य-कतुरु । मणिककपालम् m. a broken piece, or sherd, of such a granary. **-wörᵘ̈** -वांरू । लघुकुम्भविशेषः f. a small jar, two or three inches high, shaped like this granary.

**mata-bā** मत-बा, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 41).

**mutöbik** مطابق prep. conformable to (W. 99).

**matbal** मत्बल् (= مطلب) m. malice (El.).

**mutabir** (= معتبر) m. a respectable person, a trustworthy person; (in Kashmīr) one of the hangers-on at a Government office, to whom the head delegates his duties (L. 420).

**math** मथ् । आचारधर्मः, संमतिः, इच्छा, बुद्धिः m. (sg. dat. **matas** मतस्), thought, idea; the teaching of a religion or sect, doctrine, belief, creed, religious opinion (Gr.M.); sect, persuasion, party (in religion or philosophy); agreement with, or adherence to, any doctrine or belief; disposition of mind, design, wish, aim, intention, purpose, eagerness to set to work; advice, counsel; intelligence, understanding, power of comprehension. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । प्रविवर्तिषा m.inf. eagerness to set to work to become manifest.

**mata-wôlᵘ** मत-वोलु । तत्तन्मतानुवृत्तिः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

**matukᵘ** मतुकु । (तत्-)मतानुवर्ती adj. (f. **matüᴄᵘ̈** मतंचू), gen. sg. of **math**, esp. a follower of (such-and-such) a creed, etc.

**maṭh 1** मठ् । अलिञ्जरः m. (sg. dat. **maṭas** मटस्), a large earthen vessel or jar (used for storing rice, liquids, etc.) (K.Pr. 139, 145).

**maṭa-hönzᵘ̈** मट-हांज़ू । नाविकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hönzᵘ̈s** -हांज़ूस् or **-hānzas** -हाञ़्ज़स् (Gr.Gr. 54); the f. **-hanzĕñ** -हान्ज़्यञ् indicates a woman of the caste or profession), a boatman who works a very large boat for carrying logs and other heavy timber from the forests. **-hönzᵘ̈-bāy** -हांज़ू-बाय् । नाविकविशेषस्त्री f. the wife of the preceding.

**maṭh 2** मठ् । मठः m. (sg. dat. **maṭhas** मठस्), a small cell or room; a kind of temple dedicated to some particular god (generally built of stone or brick and circular in form), a cella; a travellers' rest-house, as provided in wild parts of the country, where no other accommodation is available; a seminary, college, place of learning.

**maṭha 1** मठ । सान्त्वनम् (समाश्वासनम्) m. calming, consoling, reassuring (e.g. a frightened or hurt child)

(K. 234, 451). **—madāra —मदार । आश्वासनम्** m., id.

**maṭha 2 मठ । मथितम्** m. butter-milk, tyre churned without water; the act of churning, churning. **—karun —करुन् । मथनम्** m.inf. to churn.

**māth माथ्** (= مات) or **m̃āth माँथ् । पराजयः** f. (sg. dat. **māti माति**), conquest, defeat, checkmate (in a contest, or in games such as chess) (Rām. 1316). **—diñ**$^{ü}$ **—दिञ्ञू** f.inf. to checkmate, to beat, defeat, nonplus. **—gatshüñ**$^{ü}$ **—गछ्ञू । पराजयाप्तिः** f.inf. to be conquered, defeated, to lose (a game). **—karüñ**$^{ü}$ **—करंञू** f.inf. to checkmate, beat, defeat (El., K.Pr. 64). **—sapadüñ**$^{ü}$ **—सपदंञू** f.inf. defeat to occur, to be checkmated, beaten, defeated.

**m̃āṭh माँठ् । पणस्थानम्** m. (sg. dat. **m̃āṭas माँटस्**), a target, or similar place to aim at in various games of chance (El. *mánṭ*).

**m̃āṭa-jāy माँट-जाय् । क्रीडाद्याश्रयस्थानम्** m. a place where there is such a target, a place for gambling, a gambling-hell. **-shāy -शाय् । क्रीडापणाद्याश्रयस्थानम्** f., id.

**maith मैथ्** or **möth मांथ्** (= ميت) **। शवः** m. (sg. dat. **maitas मैतस्** or **mötas मांतस्**), a dead body, a corpse (El. *māt*, dead; K.Pr. 139, sg. dat. *mātas*).

**möta-palav मांत-पलव् । मृतवस्त्रसमूहः** m. a dead man's clothes, the clothes formerly, in his lifetime, worn by one who is now dead.

**mēṭhi मेठि**, see **myūṭh**$^{u}$ **2.**

**mīth**$^{i}$ **मीथि । शाकभेदः** f. a certain potherb, *Trigonellum fœnum-græcum*, the *mēthī* of India proper (L. 70, 359, *methi*).

**mīṭh**$^{ü}$ **मीठू**, see **myūṭh**$^{u}$ **2.**

**mŏṭh म्वठ्** or (q.v.) **mŏṭh**$^{ü}$ **म्वंठू । मुष्टिः** f. (sg. dat. **mŏṭhi म्वठि**), a fist, the closed hand; a fistful, as much as can be held in the closed hand (cf. **ana-m°**, p. 29*b*, l. 46; **öṭ**$^{i}$**-m°**, p. 53*a*, l. 31; **dyāra-m°**, p. 270*b*, l. 44; **hāra-m°**, p. 344*b*, l. 43, etc.); shampooing with the closed fist (done to the feet, etc.). **—diñ**$^{ü}$ **—दिञ्ञू । विमर्दनसेवा** f.inf. to shampoo, as ab. **—ganḍüñ**$^{ü}$ **—गंडंञू । आक्षेपयोजना** f.inf. to clench the fist (at a person); met. to bring a charge (against someone), to charge a person (with some fault). **—trāvüñ**$^{ü}$ **—त्रावंञू । द्यूतप्रवर्तना** f.inf. to let loose the fist; to gamble (holding a fistful of cowries in the hand, the number of which is guessed by the opponent).

**mŏṭha-gŏg**$^{ü}$**j**$^{ü}$ **म्वठ-ग्वगंजू । हस्तमर्दनविबाधना** f. 'fist-turnip', i.e. hurting a person when shampooing him with the fist.

**mŏṭhi-phash म्वठि-फश् । अङ्गविमर्दात्मसेवा** m. fist-stroking, i.e. shampooing, as ab.

**mōth मोथ्** or **maut** موت m. death (El. *mĕṭ*, *mót*, *móth*; K.Pr. 10, 56, 105, *maut*; H. ix, 4) (cf. **nĕṇd**$^{a}$**ri-m°**, s.v. **nĕṇd**$^{a}$**r**).

**mōta-waröyi मोत-वरांयि** adv. without death, immortal (El. *motaverái*).

**mōtán**$^{i}$ **tshraṭh मोतंनि छ्रठ् । मरणावस्थाकष्टानुभवः** m.pl. (dat. **—tshraṭan —छ्रठन्**), the throes of death, the pangs of a dying man; similar pangs experienced at some calamity.

**mōṭh मोठ्** m., i.q. **muṭh**$^{u}$, q.v.

**mọṭh**$^{u}$ **म्वंठु** or **moṭh**$^{u}$ **1 मंठु । दैवव्यावृत्तिः, दैवानार्जवम्** m. a change of fortune or luck (from good to bad or the reverse, but esp. the former).

**moṭh**$^{u}$ **2 मंठु । आदरहीनः** adj. (f.nom. **müṭh**$^{ü}$ **मंठू**, dat. **machĕ मछ्य**), (of a thing) worthless, of no value; (of a person originally sharp) become dull, stupid. **—gatshun —गछुन् । अनिष्पत्तिः** m.inf. to become worthless, not to have the expected, or hoped for, result. **—karun —करुन् । तिरस्कारः** m.inf. to make (out to be) worthless, to show scorn for the results of another's great endeavours.

**moṭh**$^{u}$ **3 मंठु । विस्मृतिशीलः** adj. (f.nom. **müṭh**$^{ü}$ **मंठू**, dat. **machĕ मछ्य**), forgetful; also 1 p.p. of **mashun**, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 209, 212).

**mŏṭh**$^{ü}$ **म्वंठू** f. (sg. dat. **mŏchĕ म्वछ्य**, often written **mŏcha म्वछ**), i.q. **mŏṭh**, q.v. the fist, the closed hand (L.V. 24; K.Pr. 227; Śiv. 377, 703); a fistful, a handful (K. 178, 1118, 1144–6) (cf. **chañĕ mŏchĕ**, empty-fistedly, i.e. in a condition of poverty, p. 162*a*, l. 49); stroking with the hand, patting (K. 1148).

**mŏchĕ-(mŏcha-)m̃āgay म्वछ्य-(म्वछ-)माँगय् । मुष्टिवृत्त्या संग्रहः** f. fistful-begging, i.e. begging from house to house, and getting a handful of grain here and a handful there. **-mūran -मूरन् । हस्ततलमर्दनम्** f. (sg. dat. **mūrüñ**$^{ü}$ **मूरंञू**), the act of husking grain between the hands. **-phol**$^{u}$ **-फंलु । मुष्टिवृत्त्या समवेतान्नम्** m. (a beggar's store of) grain which has been collected by handfuls, as ab.

**möth मांथ्** (= ميت) **। शवः** m., i.q. **maith**, q.v.

**m̃ōth मॉँथ् । शिशुः** m. (sg. dat. **m̃ōtas मॉँतस्**), a suckling child.

**m̃ōṭh मॉँठ् । मौनम्, आलस्यम्** f. (sg. dat. **m̃ōṭhi मॉँठि**), silence, refusal to speak, inertness, great laziness (even in the most necessary actions). Cf. **m̃ūṭh**$^{u}$.

**muṭh**$^{u}$ **मुठु । मयुष्टकः(वनमुद्गः)** m. a kind of vetch or pulse, *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, the *mōṭh* of India proper (Gr.Gr. *mōṭh*, 23; L. 330, 363, *mothi*; K.Pr. 119, 189; Rām. 1504).

**muṭh$^{i}$-buzay** मुठि-बुज़य् । चणेनातिदाहोत्पातः f. a conflagration reducing to ashes in a moment; cf. **buzun.** **-dāl** -दाल् । मयुष्टकसूदः m. a pottage of this pulse. **-kosh$^{u}$** -कंशु । मयुष्टकत्वक् m. the shell of this pulse. **-mās** -मास् । व्याजप्रेमदर्शिनी f. a woman who shows pretended affection (*quasi*, saying, 'I am your aunt'; cf. **mās 3.** Such is here looked upon as worth merely a single grain of this pulse). **-mũth$^{a}$r** -मूँथ्र् । वलिविशेषः f. an old custom in Kashmīr schools, in which, when a boy begins to learn to write, this and other pulses, parched, are distributed amongst all the pupils of the school; cf. **kara-mũth$^{a}$r** (p. 466*a*, l. 2). **-phol$^{u}$** -फंलु m. a single grain of this pulse (looked upon as representing no value). **-phȧl$^{i}$-yār$^{a}$z** -फंलि-यार्ज़् । व्याजमैत्री f. friendship (worth only) a single grain of this pulse; temporary and hypocritical friendship.

**mũṭh$^{u}$** मूँठु । अपटुः adj. (f. **mũṭh$^{ü}$** मूँठू), dull, stupid, muddle-headed, lazy (Gr.Gr. 140); cf. **mõṭh.**

**mũṭh$^{i}$-trọ̆p$^{u}$** मूँठि-त्रुंपु । सीवनविशेषः m. a kind of sewing, in which two edges of cloth are joined together.

**moṭh$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** मंठु-मंतु, see **mashun.**

**mathun** मथुन् । आमर्दनम्, विलेपनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **moth$^{u}$** मंथु; 2 p.p. **maʦhōv** मछ़ोव्), to rub, anoint, polish by rubbing, rub (something) into (Gr.M.; L.V. 103; K.Pr. 137, 253; YZ. 155, 461; Rām. 159, 413, 874, 1612; H. v, 9; ix, 4); to drag along in the dust; to pound, beat, churn (cf. **marʦ m°**, p. 594*b*, l. 7) (Gr.M.). **moth$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** मंथु-मंतु । मर्दितः, विलिप्तः perf. part. (f. **müʦh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** मंछ़ू-मंच़ू), polished, anointed; dragged along in the dust; pounded, churned.

**maṭhun** मठुन् conj. 1, to defile (El.).

**mĕthan** म्यथन्, **mĕthun** म्यथुन्, or **mithun** मिथुन् । मिथुनराशिः f. (sg. dat. **mĕthani** म्यथनि or **mĕ(mi)thuni** म्य(मि)थुनि), the third sign of the Zodiac, Gemini (Śiv. 482, K. 130).

**mēṭhun** मेठुन् । मधुरीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mēṭhyōv** मेठ्योव्), to become sweet (in taste) (Gr.Gr. 21, K.Pr. 62); (of a sour person) to become sweet-tempered; to attain to a pleasant condition; to become intently interested in any matter. **mēṭhyō-mot$^{u}$** मेठ्यो-मंतु । मधुरीभूतः perf. part. (**mēṭhyē-müʦ$^{ü}$** मेठ्ये-मंच़ू), sweetened, etc., as ab.

**mõṭhon$^{u}$** माँठंनु or **mõṭhun$^{u}$** मोँठुनु । छिन्नशाखः adj. (f. **mõṭhün̄$^{ü}$** माँठंञू), (of a tree) having its branches lopped off, a bare stump; (of a person) one who has his arms or legs broken or amputated; one who has lost all his relations, one whose family is extinct (i.e. who has lost all his descendants).

**mõthun$^{u}$** मोँथुनु, see **nadȧr$^{i}$-mõ°**, a short, drum-shaped piece of lotus-stalk, s.v. **nador$^{u}$.**

**m$^{a}$th$^{a}$r** म्थ्र् । प्रस्रावः m. (sg. dat. **m$^{a}$tras** म्त्रस्), urine, piss (El. *muthar*) (K.Pr. 128, 144, 186, 235; K. 586). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to make water (El.).

**m$^{a}$tra-bĕmör$^{i}$** म्त्र-ब्यमांरि । मूत्रातीसाररोगः f. a disease marked by copious discharge of urine, diabetes or the like. **-gọ̆ʦ$^{ü}$** -ग्वंच़ू f. the bladder (El. *mútaragúts*). **-mȧch$^{i}$** -मंछि f. a urine-fly, a kind of fly that haunts places where urine collects (when it settles on the human body it is very difficult to drive away); hence, **-mȧch$^{i}$-hyuh$^{u}$** -मंछि-हिहु । अन्वासक्तः adj. (f. **-mȧch$^{i}$-hish$^{ü}$** -मंछि-हिशू), one who is like a urine-fly, one who persistently attaches him- or herself to another and cannot be got rid of, an 'Old Man of the Sea'. **-mot$^{u}$** -मंतु । असकृत्प्रस्रवन् adj. (f. **-müʦ$^{ü}$** -मंच़ू), a urine-maniac, one who (either by nature or owing to diseases) passes great quantities of urine. **-nôr$^{u}$** -नोरु । मूत्रवाहिमार्गः m. the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-phyor$^{u}$** -फ्यंरु or **-phyūr$^{u}$** -फ्यूरु । प्रस्रावविन्दुः m. a drop of urine; a very small quantity of urine passed at one urination. **-ʦ$^{a}$ran** -च़्रन् । प्रस्राववाहिनाडी f. (sg. dat. **-ʦ$^{a}$rün̄$^{ü}$** -च़्रंञू), the urethra; meton. the penis or vulva. **-ʦọ̆ṭ$^{ü}$ din̄$^{ü}$** -च़्वंटू दिञू । अत्यायत्तीकरणम् f.inf. to give a urine-cake (such a cake, when prepared according to certain magical rites, is said to make the person who eats it subservient to the person of whose urine the cake is made); met. to make a person completely subservient to oneself. **-ʦọ̆ṭ$^{ü}$ lagün̄$^{ü}$** -च़्वंटू लगंञू । अत्यायत्तीभवनम् f.inf. to become completely subservient, as ab.

**māth$^{a}$r** माथ्र् adj. c.g. and adv. (as subst., sg. dat. **mātras** मात्रस् or **māt$^{a}$ras** मात्रस्), measuring as much as, reaching as far as, as in **kshĕna-māth$^{a}$r,** the period of an instant (Śiv. 854, 913, 930, 979, 1066, 1163, 1182, 1303).

**mathōra** मथोर । स्थूलकल्पः m. (f. **math$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** मथ्रू), extraordinarily fat, one who is fatter or stouter than his (or her) fellows.

**mathurā** मथुरा f. N. of a celebrated town in India, the birthplace of Kṛṣṇa (Krishna), and the scene of many of his exploits. Now commonly spelt 'Muttra' (Śiv. 865, 1330, 1468; K. 22, 376, 416, 468, 554, 567, 592-4).

**math$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** मथ्रू, see **mathōra.**

**mĕṭh$^{a}$r** म्यंथ्र् । मित्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕtras** म्यत्रस्), a friend (Gr.Gr. 144; Gr.M.; K.Pr. 9, 22, 47, 78, 126, 141, 142; Rām. 154, 179, 450, 837, 1162, 1318, 1756, 1781; K. 44, 102, 365, 477, 871, 888). **—sapadun —सपदुन्** m.inf. to become a friend, to befriend; to connive at, to share, to be a party to (El.).

**mĕtra-bāy स्यत्र-बाय्** । **मित्रस्त्री** f. a female friend; the wife of a friend. **-gara -गर** । **मित्रगृहम्** m. the home or house of a friend. **-hāl -हाल्** । **मित्राश्रयगृहम्** f. (sg. dat. **-hȫj$^{ü}$ -हांजू**), the abode of a friend, the place or country where a friend lives. **-kār -कार्** । **मित्रकृत्यम्** m. the deeds which should be done by a friend, a friend's duties.

**mĕṭh$^{a}$rī स्यंथ्री** f. friendship (El.), = **mĕtruth,** q.v.

**mō̃th$^{a}$r 1 माँथ्र्** or **mū̃th$^{a}$r 1 मूँथ्र्** । **मन्त्रः** m. (sg. dat. **mō̃tras मांँत्रस्**), an initiatory secret formula (confided to a disciple by his spiritual teacher); any sacred mystical formula; a magical formula, charm, spell (El. *mãnth$^{a}$r*). Cf. **manth$^{a}$r.**

**mō̃th$^{a}$r 2 माँथ्र्** or **mū̃th$^{a}$r 2 मूँथ्र्** । **फलोत्पत्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **mō̃thri माँथ्रि** or **mū̃thri मूँथ्रि**), outturn (of a crop; e.g. the outturn of rice from a quantity of paddy, or of oil from a quantity of oilseeds) (cf. **kara-m°**, p. 466*a*, l. 2; **muṭh$^{i}$-m°**, p. 605*a*, l. 9); the result of husking (L. 461, *mántr*). **—kaḍün̄$^{ü}$ —कडंञू** । **फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम्** f.inf. to calculate or estimate the outturn (of a crop, or of the oil produce of oilseeds, by testing a sample of known amount). **—nērün̄$^{ü}$ —नेरंञू** । **विशिष्टफलोद्भवः** f.inf. a certain amount of outturn for a whole crop to be established by such estimation. **—wuchün̄$^{ü}$ —वुछंञू** । **फलोत्पत्तिपरीक्षणम्** f.inf. to inspect the outturn, i.q. **—kaḍün̄$^{ü}$**, ab.

**mū̃thri-rost$^{u}$ मूँथ्रि-रंस्तु** । **हीनफलोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$ -रंछू**), (of a crop) giving no, or very little, outturn (as ab.); as adv. (with verbs of giving, etc.), (of gifts of paddy or the like) without previous estimation of the outturn (of grain, etc.). **-sôw$^{u}$ -सोवु** । **बहुलफलोद्भवः** adj. (f. **-söv$^{ü}$ -सांवू**), (of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) giving a rich outturn (as ab.). **-sāvĕr -साव्यर्** । **बहुलफलोद्भूतिः** m. (with reference to a cultivated field, or to a crop of paddy, oilseeds, or the like) richness of outturn (as ab.).

**mō̃ṭhur$^{u}$ मोँठुरु** । **स्थाणुः** m. the bare trunk of a tree; a log of wood.

**mō̃ṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ मोँठ्रू** । **काष्ठखण्डिका** f. a bit of a trunk (see the preceding), a hard block of wood (esp. a hard piece full of knots).

**mō̃ṭhur$^{u}$ माँठुरु** । **मन्दप्रवृत्तिः** adj. (f. **mō̃ṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ माँठ्रू**), an inert, lazy, person. Cf. **mō̃ṭh.**

**mū̃th$^{a}$r 3 मूँथ्र्** (for 1 and 2, see **mō̃th$^{a}$r 1 and 2**) or **mūnth$^{a}$r मून्थ्र्** । **इकारस्वरचिह्नम** f. the name for the non-initial letter *i*. Cf. **ār-mūnth$^{a}$r** (p. 43*b*, l. 45).

**mū̃ṭhür$^{ü}$ मूँठंरू** । **कुण्ठता, वलिविशेषः** f. inertness, laziness; a long wrinkle or crease in cloth, paper, etc.

**mō̃thridār माँथ्रिदार्** or **mū̃thridār मूँथ्रिदार्** । **उत्कृष्टफलोत्पत्तिः** adj. c.g. giving an excellent outturn (e.g. a crop, oilseeds, etc.).

**mū̃ṭh$^{a}$ridār मूँठ्रिदार्** । **वलियुतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-dārĕn̄ -दार्यञ्**), (of cloth, paper, etc.) creased, wrinkled.

**maṭh$^{a}$run मंठ्रन्** । **अनुकूलीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **maṭh$^{o}$r$^{u}$ मंठ्रु**), by gentle repeated hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal; met. to mollify, console, persuade, talk over, gain over (an angry or distressed person); cf. **maṭhārun.** **maṭh$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मंठ्रु-मंतु** । **स्वानुवृत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **maṭh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मंठ्रू-मंचू**), rendered straight or undinted, as ab.; talked over, gained over, as ab.

**maṭhārun मठारुन्** । **समाहननसमीकरणम्** m.inf. (1 p.p. **maṭhôr$^{u}$ मठोरु**), by gentle hammering to straighten out a bent or dinted piece of metal; met. to calm or console (one who is subjected to annoyance); cf. **maṭh$^{a}$run.** **maṭhôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मठोरु-मंतु** । **आहत्या समीकृतः, सान्त्वितः** perf. part. (f. **maṭhör$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मठांरू-मंचू**), hammered straight or flat, as ab.; calmed, consoled, as ab.

**mitharain** (El.), see **mĕtrĕn̄.**

**mūthrān** (? **muṭh$^{i}$-rān,** cf. **muṭh$^{u}$**), *Cyperus longus, rotundus* (El.).

**mĕṭh$^{a}$rāwun म्यठ्रावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mĕṭh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ म्यठ्रोवु**), to sweeten (El.).

**mīṭhis मीठिस्**, see **myūṭh$^{u}$ 2.**

**mathith मथिथ्** । **कदाचित्** adv. sometimes, now and then (u.w. vbs. of coming, going, or the like).

**mēṭhöy$^{i}$ मेठांयि** । **सुदायविशेषः** f. the gift given to the bridegroom by the members of the bride's family on her going to her husband's house after the marriage. Cf. **mát$^{i}$-mūr** (p. 602*b*, l. 23).

**miṭhöy$^{i}$ मिठांयि** । **मधुरभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a sweetmeat, sweets.

**mātāli मातालि** । **मातृपित्र्यगेहे** adv. in the house of a mother's father (u.w. vbs. of going, being, etc.). Cf. **mātāmāl.**

**matil मतिल्** । **उन्मत्ताचारः** f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman.

**mōtal मोतल्** (= ملتوي) adj. c.g. adjourned, postponed (Gr.M.).

**matlab** مطلب. m. object, intention, aim, purpose (El. *mutlab*) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 139); the meaning or purport (of anything) (Gr.M.). Cf. **matbal.**

**mát$^{i}$löz$^{ü}$ मंतिलांज़ू । उन्मत्तवृत्तिः** f. madness, lunacy, the conduct of a madman (Gr.Gr. 143); conduct like that of a madman. **mát$^{i}$lāza karañĕ मंतिलाज़ करञ । उन्मत्तवदाचरणम्** f. pl. inf. to do mad actions, to act like a madman.

**mātam मातम्** ماتم. m. grief, mourning (YZ. 515, Śiv. 327). **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । शोकसमापातः** m.inf. mourning to fall, sudden grief or mourning to occur (Śiv. 824). **-saray -सरय्** or **-sarāy -सराय्** (= ماتم سرا.) **। शोकाक्रन्दसमाश्रयः** f. a house of mourning, a collection of persons assembled for lamentations (Śiv. 829).

**mātama-vyot$^{u}$ मातम-व्यंतु । शोकयुक्तः** (f. **-vĕʦ$^{ü}$ -व्यंच़ू**), full of grief, distraught.

**mātamas bĕhun मातमस् व्यहुन् । शोकानुष्ठानम्** m.inf. to sit for mourning, (of a number of persons) to collect together to lament (for the consolation of those bereaved by death).

**mātāmāl मातामाल् । मातृपितृगेहम्** m. the home of a mother's father, a maternal grandfather's house (Rām. 166, 262); cf. **mātāli.** **-dor$^{u}$ -दंरु । मातृपित्र्यपक्ष्याः** m. the people of a mother's father's house, a mother's relations. **-pokh$^{u}$ -पंखु । मातृपित्र्यपक्ष्यः** m. a relation on the side of a mother's people, a relation through the maternal grandfather. **-rag -रग् । मातामहीयसंबन्धः** f. relationship through the maternal grandfather. **-rĕ̃ʦh -रँछ़्** f. some slight relationship with (so-and-so's) maternal grandfather (Gr.Gr. 163).

**mātāmāluk$^{u}$ मातामालुकु । मातृपित्र्यसंबन्धी** adj. (f. **mātāmālüc$^{ü}$ मातामालंचू**), of, or belonging to, a maternal grandfather's house.

**mātamlad मातम्लद् । शोकाहतः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mātamladiñ मातम्लदिञ्**), distraught with grief.

**maṭan मटन्** or **mārtanḍ मार्तंड्** N. of a famous sacred spring near Islāmābād in Kashmīr. Here there are famous ruins of a temple of the sun (Sanskrit *Mārtāṇḍa*, from which the name is derived). It is also called Bawan (see **bawan 2**). Cf. El., s.vv. *mártand* and *maṭan*, and RT.Tr. II, 465 (K.Pr. 139, Śiv. 1163).

**matun मतुन् । उन्मादोद्भवः, भर्त्सनादि** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **matyōv मत्योव्**), madness to arise, to become mad, to become foolish (K.Pr. 139, 215; YZ. 15; K. 263, 284); to rave abusively, violently to give vent to abuse.

**mát$^{i}$ mát$^{i}$ drāmot$^{u}$ मंति मंति द्रामंतु । कोपादिदुराचरणेन ख्यातः** perf. part. (f. **—drāmüʦ$^{ü}$ —द्रामंच़ू**), (esp. of a child) well known as passionate and unruly (cf. the next). **mát$^{i}$ mát$^{i}$ nērun मंति मंति नेरुन् । विरुद्धाचरणेन ख्यातीभवनम्** m.inf. maddened and maddened to go forth; hence, (esp. of a child) to be widely known as passionate and unruly.

**matyō-mot$^{u}$ मत्यो-मंतु । उन्मत्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **matyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ मत्ये-मंच़ू**), gone mad, attacked with lunacy; engaged in raving abuse (against another).

**maitun मैतुन् । मरणावस्था** m. (sg. dat. **maitanas मैतनस्**), the condition of dying, dying. **—phērun —फेरुन् । मृतवदवस्थापत्तिः** m.inf. to become as if at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, or the like). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । मृतवदवस्थोपस्थितिः** m.inf. the condition of becoming, as it were, at the point of death (from fear, sorrow, etc.) to occur.

**miṭun मिटुन् । समाप्य शान्तीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **miṭyōv मिट्योव्**), to be wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel, etc.) to be settled satisfactorily to both parties (Gr.Gr. 23); (of some difficult task, long standing debt, or the like) to be satisfactorily completed, cleared off, etc. **miṭyō-mot$^{u}$ मिट्यो-मंतु । समाप्तिमुपगतः** perf. part. (f. **miṭyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ मिट्ये-मंच़ू**), wiped out, abolished, cancelled; (of a quarrel) settled, as ab.; (of a difficult work, long standing debt, etc.) satisfactorily completed and done with, paid off, etc.

**mŏṭun म्वटुन् । स्थूलीभवनम्, संमतीभवनम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mŏṭyōv म्वट्योव्**), to become fat, stout, thick (Gr.M.); (of liquids) to become thick (by boiling down, etc.); to become extensive (of a work or business); to become vain, puffed up; to agree to a course of action; to become trained, to become docile (Śiv. 1562); to agree (to do any work). **mŏṭyō-mot$^{u}$ म्वट्यो-मंतु । स्थौल्यमापन्नः** perf. part. (**mŏṭyē-müʦ$^{ü}$ म्वट्ये-मंच़ू**), become fat, fattened; become gross, unwieldy (Śiv. 762); become thickened (by boiling down); become extensive, enlarged (of a business); become vain, puffed up; one who has agreed to undertake a work and does so.

**matang मतंग्** m. N. of a certain sage (in Skt., *Mataṅga*) (Rām. 473).

**m$^{a}$tra म्त्र**, see **m$^{a}$th$^{a}$r.**

**mātru मातृ** f. a mother, used °—, as in **-rūp$^{i}$ -रूपि** adj. c.g. having the form or character of a mother; performing the duty of a mother (L.V. 54).

**miṭ$^{a}$ran मिट्रन् । समापना** f. (sg. dat. **miṭ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ मिट्रंञ्ञू**), wiping out, cancelling (e.g. a debt); (of a quarrel) settling satisfactory to both parties; completion, clearing off, satisfactory accomplishment (of some difficult task).

**mŏṭ$^{a}$ran स्वंट्रन्** । **घनतापादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **mŏṭ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ स्वंट्रंञ्ज़ू**), making fat or stout; making (some liquid) thick by boiling down (Gr.Gr. 121); telling a story or writing a book, etc., at great length.

**mŏṭ$^{a}$run स्वंट्रुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ स्वंट्रु**), i.q. **mŏṭ$^{a}$rāwun,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 7).

**mũ̄trun मूँत्रुन्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **mũ̄tryōv मूँत्र्योव्**), to be subjected to a charm or spell (Gr.Gr. 61); according to some authorities, conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mũ̄tr$^{u}$ मूँत्रु**), to subject to a spell (Gr.Gr. 61).

**mũ̄trun$^{u}$ मूँत्रनु** । **निमन्त्रणम्** m. an invitation to a Brāhmaṇ to a religious ceremony or the like.

**mĕtrĕñ म्यत्र्यञ्** f. a female friend (El. *mitharain*). Cf. **mẹth$^{a}$r.**

**mĕtruth म्यत्रुथ्** or **mĕt$^{a}$ruth म्यत्रुथ्** । **मैत्री** m. (sg. dat. **mĕtratas म्यत्रतस्**), friendship (Gr.Gr. 144, K.Pr. 17). Cf. **mẹth$^{a}$r.**

**mŏṭ$^{a}$rāwun स्वंट्रावुन्** । **स्थूली-(घनी-)करणम, संमाननम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mŏṭ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ स्वंट्रोवु**), to make fat, fatten; to boil down and make thick (a liquid); to extend or make long a story or written composition; to induce a person to agree to and undertake a course of action.

**mũ̄trāwun मूँत्रावुन्** । **मन्त्रायत्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mũ̄trôw$^{u}$ मूँत्रोवु**), to subject to a charm, to conjure, exorcise (Gr.Gr. lxi); to consecrate, dedicate, devote. **mũ̄trôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मूँत्रोवु-मंतु** । **मन्त्रायत्तीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **mũ̄tröv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मूँत्रांवू-मंच़ू**), charmed, exorcised, conjured, subjected to a charm; consecrated, dedicated, devoted.

**m$^{a}$tröz$^{ü}$ मत्रांज़ू** f. the condition of being fouled with urine. Cf. **mala-m$^{o}$**, p. 564*b*, l. 17.

**mata-sö मत-सां**, see **ma 1** (p. 546*a*, l. 41).

**mŏtasũ̄t$^{i}$ म्वतसूंति** (for متصدي), m. an accountant, a clerk (H. ix, 7).

**mot$^{u}$wāl मंतुवाल्** adj. c.g. silly (El. *mutwāl*); intoxicated, drunken (Śiv. 1260). Cf. **mot$^{u}$ 1.**

**miṭāwun मिटावुन्** । **समाप्य शान्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **miṭôw$^{u}$ मिटोवु**), to wipe out, abolish, cancel (e.g. a debt); to settle a quarrel satisfactorily to both parties; satisfactorily to clear off or complete (some difficult work). **miṭôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मिटोवु-मंतु** । **समाप्य शमितः, संशोधितः,** perf. part. (f. **miṭöv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मिटांवू-मंच़ू**), wiped out, abolished, cleared off (as ab.); (of a quarrel) settled satisfactorily to both parties; (of some difficult work) cleared off, satisfactorily accomplished.

**maʦa मच़**, see **mot$^{u}$** and **müʦ$^{ü}$ 2.**

**mĕʦ$^{ü}$ म्यंच़ू** । **मृत्तिका** f. earth, soil, land, clay, loam, dust (Gr.Gr. 161, 164; Gr.M.; W. 8, *mets*; L.V. 44; K.Pr. 50, 71, 143, 144, 152, 191, 250; YZ. 394; Śiv. 353, 1290, 1527; Rām. 116, 918, 1199, 1371, 1603, 1672, 1724; K. 160, 396, 432); (cf. **nāwa-m$^{o}$**, s.v. **nāv 2**). **—gaʦhüñ$^{ü}$ —गछंञ्ज़ू** । **मृदवस्थापत्तिः, तिरस्कारादिना दैन्ये निमज्जनम्** f.inf. to become (or turn to) clay; met. to suffer grievous disappointment; to feel oneself utterly disgraced, to feel plunged in humiliation. **—kaḍüñ$^{ü}$ —कडंञ्ज़ू** । **मूलोच्छेदः** f.inf. to pull out the clay, i.e. to pull up by the root; met. to uproot, utterly to destroy; to be employed on useless labour (used as an expression of censure, etc.). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञ्ज़ू** । **निरर्थतापादनम्, अतितिरस्कारेण दैन्योत्पादनम्** f.inf. to make into earth; met. to make worthless (esp. to spoil or defile food so as to make it uneatable); by public abuse or the like to humiliate a respectable person.

**mĕʦi-** (or **mĕʦĕ-**) **bāna म्यच़ि-(म्यच़्य-)वान** m. an earthenware vessel (in pl. earthenware) (Gr.M.). **-bôr$^{u}$ -वोरु** । **मृन्मयलेपः** m. a load of earth or mud carried on the shoulders (cf. **bôr$^{u}$ 1**); mud-plaster (cf. **bôr$^{u}$ 2**). **-dŏg$^{u}$ -द्वंगु** । **वृहन्मृत्पिण्डः** m. a fist of earth; hence, the lump of mud fixed on a potter's wheel (to be shaped into a vessel, etc.). **-hönz$^{ü}$ -हांज़ू** । **मृद्विक्रयाजीवी** m. a mud-boatman, a boatman who brings down earth from the foothills for sale in the city (W. 115). **-hönz$^{ü}$-bāy -हांज़ू-वाय्** । **मृद्विक्रयाजीविनः पत्नी** f. his wife. **-hānzañ -हाज़ञ्** । **मृद्विक्रयाजीविस्त्री** f. a boatwoman who sells earth, as ab. **-khāv -खाव्** । **मृदद्नशीलः, कृमिविशेषः** m. one who habitually eats clay (a form of disease); a kind of worm or maggot (described as resembling a thick thumb). **-lam -लम्** or **-lamb -लंब्** । **मृत्संग्रहस्थानम्** m. a place outside a village or town where earth is dug out and collected to serve for making plaster, etc. **-lŏpon$^{u}$ -ल्वपंनु** । **मृत्तिकाधानी** m. a receptacle shaped like a huge jar, and made of unbaked clay, for holding grain, etc.; a hollow in the ground in which clay is stored. **-liwun -लिवुन्** । **मृल्लेपः** m. mud-plaster. **—mur$^{i}$ trāwȧn$^{i}$ —मुरि त्रावंनि** । **शपथविशेषविधानम्** m. pl. inf. to relieve the skirts of earth; a method of ordeal to discover something believed to be stolen. The owner of the property compels the persons suspected to take earth from a heap and to carry it in the skirts of their garments (cf. **mur$^{u}$**) to some other place and there to fling it down so as to form a new heap. The idea is that the one of the suspected persons who is the actual thief will take the opportunity of flinging down the stolen article hidden in one of his loads of earth, so as to restore the article without his guilt being discovered. When the new pile is completed, the owner privately searches in it, and finds his property. He thus gets it back, and the thief avoids detection. **-mŏyā -म्वया** f. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 165). **—nūn dyun$^{u}$ —नून् , दिनु ।** **सर्वतो नाशनम्** m.inf. to put salt into the ground, to sow with salt, to render the ground barren; met. to ruin a person (esp. in revenge). **-phol$^{u}$ -फ़ंलु** m. a little earth (Gr.Gr. 164). **-phŏṭ$^{u}$ -फ़ुंतु** m. a basket of (i.e. containing) earth (Gr.Gr. 73). **-thabun -थवुन् ।** **मृत्पिण्डः** m. a large lump of moistened earth (made into a lump for some purpose). **-tār -तार् ।** **मृन्निर्मितदीपाधारः** m. an earthen lamp-shelf. **-wôn̄$^{u}$ -वोञु ।** **मृत्कलुषितजलम्** m. muddy water.

**mīʦ मीच़्**, i.q. **mīʦh 1** and **2**, qq.v.

**muʦ$^{u}$ मुचु । लाभः** m. profit (on a contract); as adj. (f. **muʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ मुच़ू**), useful (El.). Cf. **muʦay.**

**müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 मंच़ू**, see **mot$^{u}$** (Gr.Gr. 63, K.Pr. 70).

**müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ 2 मंच़ू । पट्टिकादियुग्मसंधानकाष्टम्** f. a piece of wood for joining together a number of boards or posts, by being nailed to each. **—dīñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू ।** **मध्यकीलयोजनम्** f.inf. to nail a joining piece, as ab. **—hĕñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —ह्यंञू । मध्यतः कीलयोजनम्** f.inf., id.

**mīʦagī मीच़गी । म्लेच्छाचारः** f. the conduct of an outcaste or non-Hindū. See **mīʦh 2.**

**maʦh 1 मछ़् । मत्स्यः** m. (sg. dat. **maʦas मच़स्**), a fish (esp. a large one) (Śiv. 1755, 1817); the fish incarnation of Viṣṇu (Vishnu) (Śiv. 854).

**maʦh 2 मछ़् । भुजः** f. (sg. dat. **maʦhi मछ़ि**), the upper-arm (between the shoulder and the elbow) (properly the region of the biceps and triceps, El.) (YZ. 106, 458, 497; Śiv. 201; Rām. 443; H. x, 5).

**maʦha-band मछ़-बंद् । भुजभूषाविशेषः** m. a kind of ornament or charm tied on the arm below the shoulder. **-gagur -गगुर् । आरण्यमूषकविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-gagaras -गगरस्**), a certain animal inhabiting the mountain forests, described as a large kind of winged rat, ? a flying fox. **—ʦāpañĕ —च़ापञ । अतिखेदप्रकाशनम्** f.inf. to bite one's arms; hence, to feel and exhibit great regret (e.g. by silent weeping or the like). **-zōr -ज़ोर् । भुजबलम्** m. muscular strength of the arms.

**maʦhi-gaṇḍas thawun मछ़ि-गंडस् थवुन् । समाधानेन गोपनम्** m.inf. to keep (for someone) with great care (as if keeping it tied under the arm). **-khash -खश् । अर्थापगमव्यथा** m. a wound on the arm; met. worry owing to having to incur great expense, or to losing a large sum of money. **-māz khyon$^{u}$ -माज़् ख्यंनु । सखेदाभिलाषवृत्तिः** m.inf. to eat the flesh of one's arm; to show anxious desire.

**maʦh 3 मछ़् । क्षुण्णमांसम्** f. (sg. dat. **maʦhi मछ़ि**), pounded meat (it is pounded to a paste in a mortar).

**maʦhi-dāl मछ़ि-दाल् । सूदविशेषः** f. a dish of this pounded meat, with crushed pulse. **-gaṇḍ -गंड् ।** **कुट्टितमांसगुटिका** m. a piece of pounded meat roasted or fried. **-wor$^{u}$ -वंरु । क्षुण्णमांसमयसूदविशेषः** m. a soup containing balls (or cakes) of this pounded meat fried in oil.

**maʦh 4 मछ़् । साम** f. (sg. dat. **maʦhi मछ़ि**), conciliatory treatment, persuasiveness, persuading by gentle means, consolation (Gr.Gr. 147). **—dīñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ —दिञू । सान्त्वनम्** f.inf. to treat in a conciliatory manner or persuasively.

**mīʦh 1 मीँछ़्** or **mīʦ 1 मीच़्** [*sic*] **। मानवस्तु** m. (sg. dat. **mīʦas मीँच़स्**), a measure, a thing for measuring (El. *mints*). **mīʦa-bāna मीँच़-वान । मितिपात्रम्** m. a measuring vessel.

**mīʦh 2 मीँछ़्** or **mīʦ 2 मीच़्** [*sic*] **। म्लेच्छः** m. (sg. dat. **mīʦas मीँच़स्**), a non-Hindū, an outcaste, one who does not discriminate according to Hindū rules as to purity and impurity or edible and non-edible food; a class, nation, or tribe of such persons. **mīʦa-byôl$^{u}$ मीँच़-ब्योलु । यवनसङ्घः** m. the seed of non-Hindūs; met. the members of the Musalmān faith (in which women can have several husbands, one after the other, and, consequently, have many children).

**mōʦh मॉँछ़्** m. a man, a human being (usually in a more or less contemptuous sense; for instance, in folk-tales it is used by demons speaking of human beings). Used esp. in the following:—**mōʦa-bŏy मॉँच़-बुय् । मनुष्यगन्धः** f. the smell of a man, the scent given forth by a solitary human being in some place where there are no others (as when, in English folk-tales, a giant says 'I smell the smell of a man') (H. xii, 15); cf. **man$^{a}$shĕ-bŏy,** p. 581*b*, l. 40. **-krūl -क्रूंल् । अतिकृशतनुः** m. 'a human weevil', (esp. with ref. to a child) a miserable specimen of humanity, a starveling child.

**maʦhij$^{\ddot{u}}$ मछ़िजू**, see **maʦhyul$^{u}$ 2.**

**maʦhil$^{\ddot{u}}$ मछ़िलू**, see **maʦhyul$^{u}$ 1.**

**müʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$-müʦ$^{\ddot{u}}$ मंछ़ू-मंच़ू**, see **mathun.**

**mūʦhur$^{u}$ मूँछ़ुरु । मन्दः** adj. (f. **mūʦh$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$ मूँछ़ंरू**), dilatory, lazy, slow in action.

**mūʦh$^{a}$ran मूँछ़रन् । विलम्बनम् (समीक्षणम्)** f. (sg. dat. **mūʦh$^{a}$rün$^{\ddot{u}}$ मूँछ़ंरंञू**), dilatoriness, laggardness, dawdling.

**mūʦh$^{a}$run मूँछ़रुन् । प्रतीक्षणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūʦh$^{o}$r$^{u}$ मूँछ़ंरु**), to wait, be dilatory, be laggard, to drawl.

**mūʦh$^{a}$rāwun मूँछ़रावुन् । समीक्षणम् (प्रतीक्षणम्)** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mūʦh$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ मूँछ़रोवु**), i.q. **mūʦh$^{a}$run,** q.v.

**maʦhōv मछ़ोव्**, see **mathun.**

**maʦhyul$^{u}$ 1 मछ़िलु । अतिदृढः** adj. (f. **maʦhil$^{ü}$ मछ़िलू** [*sic*]), hard, tough (e.g. grain hard to pound).

**maʦhyul$^{u}$ 2 मछ़िलु । सस्नेहः** adj. (f. **maʦhij$^{ü}$ मछ़िजू**), kindly, affectionate, tender, consolatory (Gr.Gr. 147); arousing affection, interesting, enchanting (i.q. a work, a book, etc.).

**muʦukund मुचुकुन्द** m. N. of an ancient king (in Skt. *Mucukunda*). He assisted the gods in their wars with the demons. As a reward, he was given the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes (Śiv. 1478; K. 598, 601 ff.).

**muʦakarī मुच़करी । विरोधः** f. alienation, estrangement, hostility between friends.

**mĕʦal म्यच़ल् । मृद्योगी** adj. c.g. mixed with earth, connected with, or attached to, earth.

**mōʦan मोच़न्** m. releasing, setting free (Śiv. 1171, 1410 (both —∘)).

**mŏʦun म्वचुन् । अवशिष्टीभवनम्** conj. 2 (1 p.p. **mọ̆t$^{u}$ म्वंतु** or **mọ̆ʦ$^{u}$ म्वंचु**; 2 p.p. **mŏʦōv म्वच़ोव्** or **mŏʦyōv म्वच्योव्**), to remain over and above, to be left remaining (Gr.Gr. 226; L.V. 1, 2, 9, 11, 21; Śiv. 1019, 1658, 1757, 1901). **mọ̆ʦ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ म्वंचु-मंतु । अवशिष्टः** perf. part. (f. **mŏʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ म्वंच़ू-मंच़ू**), remaining over and above, that which has remained over.

**maʦar मच़र् । उन्मादः** m. madness, lunacy (Gr.Gr. 140, Rām. 709, K. 290). **—anun —अनुन् । उन्मादोद्भावनम्, उन्मादोद्भवः** m.inf. to bring madness, to cause madness; madness to arise. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । उन्मादोद्भवः** m.inf. madness to arise.

**miʦar मिच़र्** in **miʦar-kond̤$^{u}$ मिच़र्-कंडु । कण्टकविशेषः** m. a kind of thistle (it is crushed with water, and the resultant juice is used as a medicine for fever and as a diuretic). It is also burnt as a charm against demons (L. 75, *mitsari kund*). **miʦr$^{i}$-kond̤$^{u}$ मिच्रि-कंडु । क्षुद्रकण्टकविशेषः** m., id.

**mạʦ$^{a}$ran मंच़रन् । उन्मादनम्** f. (sg. dat. **mạʦ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ मंच़रंञू**), the act of driving mad; tantalizing, tantalization.

**mạʦ$^{a}$run मंच़रुन् । उन्मादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mạʦ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ मंच़ंरु**), to drive mad (Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to deceive, delude (Rām. 323). Cf. **mạʦ$^{a}$rāwun.**

**mọ̆ʦ$^{a}$ran म्वंच़रन् । अवशेषणम्** f. (sg. dat. **mọ̆ʦ$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ म्वंच़रंञू**), the action of leaving over and above, leaving a residue.

**mọ̆ʦ$^{a}$run म्वंच़रुन् । अवशेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mọ̆ʦ$^{o}$r$^{u}$ म्वंच़ंरु**), to leave over and above, to leave a residue (i.e. after dealing with a number of things to leave a part undealt with). Cf. **mọ̆ʦ$^{a}$rāwun.**

**muʦaran मुच़रन् । उन्मुक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **muʦarüñ$^{ü}$ मुच़रंञू**), loosening, untying, opening (a knot, bonds, a box, door, etc.) (Gr.Gr. 121); explanation of a difficult statement, unravelling a complicated state of affairs; becoming loosened, etc., as ab. Cf. **musaran.**

**muʦarun मुच़रुन् । उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muʦor$^{u}$ मुच़ंरु**), to loosen, untie, undo (a knot, bolt, bonds, and so on), to cause to open or be opened (Gr.Gr. 121; Gr.M.; YZ. 458; Śiv. 396, 520, 949, 1078, 1469, 1763, 1890; Rām. 141, 624, 842, 1344; K. 90, 160) (**rag muʦarüñ$^{ü}$**, to open a vein, bleed (a person)); to unravel or explain a difficult or complicated statement or state of affairs, to disclose.

**ȧch$^{i}$** (or **achĕ**) **muʦarañĕ,** to open the eyes (Śiv. 168; Rām. 125; H. xii, 22); **bar muʦarun,** to open a door (Rām. 1569, 1637, 1639; K. 69, 73; H. viii, 3, 10; xii, 23); **jigar mu$^{o}$,** to open the liver, to open out one's heart and display bitter sorrow, divulge a secret, or the like (Rām. 263, 269; cf. **sīna mu$^{o}$,** Rām. 1235; H. vii, 21); **lōl muʦarana yun$^{u}$,** love to be released, love to burst forth (K. 681, 857). Cf. **musarun** and **muʦarāwun.**

**muʦor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मुच़ंरु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **muʦür$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मुच़ंरू-मंच़ू**), opened, etc., as ab.

**muʦaran-war मुच़रन्-वर् । व्यावृत्य वेष्टनम्, निष्कारणरोषः** m. ravelling a string, untwisting a twisted string; met. causeless anger.

**muʦarana yun$^{u}$ मुच़रन यिनु । आशयप्रकाशनम्** m.inf. pass. to become untied, opened, etc.; to disclose some long-kept secret about oneself.

**mạʦ$^{a}$rāwun मंच़रावुन् । उन्मादनम्** conj. 1 (**mạʦ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ मंच़रोवु**), to drive mad, madden (Gr.Gr. 7, Rām. 1313); to tantalize; to delude, mislead, deceive (Śiv. 1399). Cf. **mạʦ$^{a}$run.**

**mọ̆ʦ$^{a}$rāwun म्वंच़रावुन् । अवशेषणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **mọ̆ʦ$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ म्वंच़रोवु**), i.q. **mọ̆ʦ$^{a}$run,** q.v., to leave over and above, to leave a residue (Śiv. 1344, 1866, 1881).

**muʦarāwun मुच़रावुन् । उद्घाटनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **muʦarôw$^{u}$ मुच़रोवु**), i.q. **muʦarun,** q.v., Gr.M. [L. 462; YZ. 106 (untied), 165 (swept the hair off her face); Śiv. 26, 66, 207, 247, 990, 1399, 1646, 1702, 1725, 1747; Rām. 274 (tore off their garments), 523 (opened their eyes), 1135, 1466, 1618 (open a door), 1772 (opening the heart)]. **muʦarôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मुच़रोवु-मंतु । उद्घाटितः** perf. part. (f. **muʦaröv$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ मुच़रांवू-मंच़ू**), i.q. **muʦor$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$,** q.v., s.v. **muʦarun.**

**mīʦuth मीचुथ् । म्लेच्छवृत्तिः** m. (sg. dat. **mīʦatas मीच़तस्**), the habits or life of an outcaste. See **mīʦh 2.**

**muʦay मुच़य् । लाभः** f. profit (in selling, etc.), utility, gain (*mutsái*, El.). Cf. **muʦ$^{u}$**.

**mĕʦyuw$^{u}$ म्यच़ुवु** adj. (f. **mĕʦiv$^{ü}$ म्यच़िवू**), made of earth, earthen (Gr.Gr. 161, K.Pr. 50, Rām. 1378).

**mav मव्** adv., i.q. **mau,** i.e. a prohibitive particle, the same as **ma,** q.v., but more respectful (Śiv. 1008; Rām. 9, 97, 1030). Cf. **mōv.**

**māv माव् । करभः, वृक्षशाखा** f. the back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers, the metacarpus (El. *máo*); a cutting, a branch cut off from a parent tree to be planted separately (El. *máo*) (Gr.M., Śiv. 1819). **—diñ$^{ü}$ —दिञू । न्यूनोत्तोलनम् (करभयोजना)** f.inf. to apply the palm (to the mouth to conceal it); (in weighing goods) to touch (the scales) with the palm of the hand (so as to make the article weighed appear more than it really is), to give false weight.

**māvi māvi मावि मावि** adv. in handfuls, fistfuls (Śiv. 1212). **—roṭ$^{u}$ tōl —रंटु तोल् । सम्यक्, न्यूनाधिकं वा, उत्तोलनम्** m. weighing fairly (in which the beam of the scales hang from a string fastened to the middle of the beam and held in the palm of the hand); giving false weight by privily pressing the beam of the scales with the palm of the hand.

**māwa माव । गम्भीरचित्तः** adj. c.g. stoical, sober-minded, philosophic.

**mĕwa म्यव** or **mēwa** میوه **। फलम्** m. a fruit (Śiv. 367, **mē°**; H. xii, 21, 22). **-gor$^{u}$ -गंरु** m. a fruiterer (K.Pr. 142). **-hēr -हेर् । फलसोपानपद्धतिः** f. a ladder (for plucking fruit from a high tree). **-kul$^{u}$ -कुलु । वानस्पत्यः** m. a fruit-tree. **-kani -कनि । फलार्थसुदायः** m. (a present) of fruit (given on the occasion of a visit to a bride or bridegroom by the relations of the other). **-phol$^{u}$ -फंलु । फलसमूहः** m. a heap or collection of a few fruit. **-ʦhür$^{ü}$ -छ़्रू । फलकण्डोलविशेषः** f. a fruit-basket, a basket for holding fruit. **-wüñ$^{ü}$ -वंञू । वानस्पत्यलताव्याप्तप्रदेशः** f. a piece of ground containing fruit-trees. **-zār -ज़ार् । फलसमूहः** m. a collection of many kinds of fruit.

**mẽv म्यँव् । विडालविरावः** m. the cry of a cat, mewing, mew; cf. **myauv. -brôr$^{u}$ -ब्रोरु । विडालानुकारी** m. (f. **-brör$^{ü}$ -ब्रांरू**), a mew-cat, a cat accustomed to mewing; a crying child (that mews like a cat).

**mōv 1 मोव्,** i.q. **ma** or **mā,** prohibitive particle (H. v, 11, poet.); cf. **mav. -mö 1 -मां । संशयितः (अनिश्चितः)** a particle denoting uncertainty or hesitation.

**mōv 2 मोव्** in **mōv-mö 2 मोव्-मां । मकारः** m. the name of the letter **ma (म),** used in schools.

**môw$^{u}$ 1 मोवु । तुलामध्यदण्डावलम्बः** m. the string held in the palm of the hand from which the beam of a pair of scales is suspended; cf. **māv. —dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । दृढमुष्या तुलावलम्बाकुञ्चनम्, अवसरप्रदानम्** m.inf. to pull the above string of a balance (so as to show a false weight); to give another person an opportunity (for doing something). **—lagun —लगुन् । अवसराप्तिः** m.inf. an opportunity to occur or become available. **—ʦhāḍun —छ़ाडुन् । अवसरप्रतीक्षा** m.inf. to wait for, or seek for, an opportunity. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । अवसरसंगतिः** m.inf. an opportunity to come (after long waiting for it).

**môw$^{u}$ 2 मोवु । मांसलः** adj. (f. **möv$^{ü}$ मांवू**), fleshy, brawny. **—māz —माज़् । सर्वाङ्गमांससमुदायः** m. the entire flesh or carcass of a butchered sheep, goat, etc.

**mĕwadār म्यवदार्** میوه دار, adj. c.g. possessing fruit, fruitful, fertile (El.).

**muwöfik** موافق, see **muwöphikh.**

**mawal 1 मवल् । सास्ना** f. the dewlap of an ox.

**mawal 2 मवल्** or **mŏwal 1 म्ववल् । पुष्पविशेषः** f. N. of a certain plant, the cockscomb (*Amaranthus cruentus*). Bread-cakes made from the seed are a common food with the peasants (El. *mawur*). According to L. 75 (*mowal*) its seeds are used in medicine as a demulcent.

**māwul$^{u}$ मावुलु । प्रान्तः** m. the edge or fringe of a cloth.

**māwȧl$^{i}$-trọ̆p$^{u}$ मावंलि-त्रुंपु । प्रान्तस्यूतिकर्म** m. a kind of hem joining the edges of two cloths. **-ʦhyon$^{u}$ -छ़्यंनु । छिन्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ʦhĕñ$^{ü}$ -छ़्यंञू**), having the edge or fringe torn. **-ʦoṭ$^{u}$ -च़ंटु । विभिन्नप्रान्तः** adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ$^{ü}$ -च़ंटू**), having its edge or fringe cut off.

**mŏwal 1 म्ववल्,** see **mawal 2.**

**mŏwal 2 म्ववल् । कुक्कुटावतंसः, मत्स्यकर्णमूलम्** f. the comb of a cock (cf. **mawal 2**); the root of a fish's ear (? the gill).

**māwȧl$^{i}$dār मावंलिदार् । प्रान्तविशिष्टः** adj. c.g. (of a cloth) possessing an edge or fringe.

**maiwan,** according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

**muwöphikh मुवांफिख्** or **muwöfik** موافق adj. c.g. conformable, concordant (Gr.M.); favourable, propitious (Gr.M., of wind; Śiv. 726).

**mawar,** according to L. 463, N. of a kind of rice, a good cropper with a red grain.

**māv$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 1 मावंरू** (for 2, see **māwur$^{u}$**) **। नदीविशेषः** f. N. of a certain river (the Māhurī of Sanskrit) in Mách$^{i}$pūr Pargana (RT.Tr. II, 425).

**māwur$^{u}$ मावुरु । गूढाभिप्रायः** adj. (f. **māv$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ 2 मावंरू**), (of a person) reserved, uncommunicative, secretive.

**mawās मवास्** (= معاصي) m. a rebel (K.Pr. 245).

**māwas** मावस् । अमावस्या f. (sg. dat. often written **māwȧsi** मावंसि), the day of the new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month (cf. **khĕtsi-māwas,** p. 424*a*, l. 46) (L.V. 22; Śiv. 209, 526, 740). **—hĕñ$^{ü}$** —ह्यंञ् । अमावस्याव्रतचर्या f.inf. to observe the rites of the night of the new moon. **—thavüñ$^{ü}$** —थवंञ् । अमावस्याव्रतधारणम् f.inf. to keep or observe ritely the night of the new moon.

**māwȧsi-hond$^{u}$** मावंसि-हंन्दु । अमावस्यासंबन्धी adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, the night of the new moon (Śiv. 1042).

**māwaza** मावज़ معاوضہ m. something in exchange, compensation, return, retaliation; a fitting reply, a retort (Rām. 841).

**myā̃** म्याँ in **myā̃-pūt$^{u}$** म्याँ-पूतु । मेषाजपोतकः m. the young of a sheep or goat, a lamb, a kid, a young ram (Gr.Gr. 131).

**myou,** see **myauv.**

**may 1** मय् or **mai** مے f. wine, spirituous liquor (K.Pr. 131; Śiv. 1863; Rām. 513, 1489); nectar, a drink which restores a dead man to life (Rām. 1500). **mai-khāna** مے خانہ m. a wine house, wine shop (El. *mekhāna*, K.Pr. 131).

**may 2** मय् adj. c.g. used —°, consisting of, composed of, as in **shiwa-may** (L.V. 16) consisting only of Śiva; **shŏda-tsĕtta-būda-may,** consisting of pure discrimination (Śiv. 1850).

**may 3** मय्, i.q. **ma** or **mā,** prohibitive particle (H. v, 2, poet.).

**māy** माय् । माया, प्रेम, मौनम् f. magic, illusion; love (for earthly things) (L.V. 67); illusion (in the sense of **māyā,** q.v.) (K. 18, 247, 295, 409); love, affection (K.Pr. 201, *may*; YZ. 474; Śiv. 39, 103, 536, 1136, 1140, 1472, 1619, 1743; Rām. 158, 270, 303, 987, 1363, 1516, etc.; K. 470, 1101–2); sitting apart secretly, on secret watch (cf. **brör$^{i}$-māy,** p. 125*b*, l. 40; **hāpath-māy,** p. 342*b*, l. 42; **mūd$^{i}$-māy,** p. 549*b*, l. 9) (YZ. 383, 490); cf. **māyā.** **—bög$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** —वांग्रंञ् or **—böj$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$** —वांज्रंञ् । अतिप्रेम्णाचरणम् f.inf. to divide out love, to behave lovingly to every one, to show a very kindly general disposition. **—gatshüñ$^{ü}$** —गछंञ् । अतिस्नेहोद्भवः f.inf. affection to come into existence, love (for so-and-so) to be felt (for the first time). **—karüñ$^{ü}$** —करंञ् । मौनधारणम् f.inf. to remain hidden and watchful, to act secretly (Rām. 1465). **—lāgüñ$^{ü}$** —लागंञ् । निश्चेष्टत्वनिरूपणम् f.inf. to put on secrecy, i.e. to pretend to be asleep, or motionless and inattentive, in order to discover some hidden matter, to play the spy in this way.

**māyĕ-hond$^{u}$** माय-हंन्दु । स्नेहाचरणः adj. (f. **-hünz$^{ü}$** -हंज़ू), of, or belonging to, affection; hence, one who exhibits a general affectionate disposition. **-rūp$^{i}$** -रूपि adj. c.g. acting in the character of a deceiver, (f.) a Delilah (L.V. 54). **-ros$^{u}$** -रंसु or **-rost$^{u}$** -रंस्तु । निःस्नेहः adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$** -रंछू), void of affection, heartless, unfeeling, unkind.

**māyā** माया । माया, धनम् f. illusion, trick, artifice, deception; an illusory image, a phantasm; (or **māy,** q.v.; K. 18, 247, 295, 409) an illusory phantom (often personified) sent forth by the Deity to confound sinners (K. 17, 42, 48, 72, 78–9, 214, 293, 301, 409, 592–3, 757, 774, 960); spiritual illusion, an illusive power depending on the Deity, whereby mankind believe in the existence of external objects which are in fact purely ideal, the illusory power which prevents man from recognizing his identity with the Supreme (Śiv. 17, 30–1, 34, 46, 96, 158, etc.; Rām. 179); the external world, Nature personified; worldly (as distinct from spiritual) prosperity, opulence, riches (Śiv. 84, K. 1157); compassion, pity, sympathy; love, affection (cf. **māy**). This word and **māy** and **māyĕ** are commonly used interchangeably. **-gan** -गन् । संचितधनपूर्णः adj. c.g. well supplied with accumulated wealth, rich, wealthy; cf. **māyĕ.** **-kạt$^{a}$ra** -कंत्र । संचितधनसमूहः m. a little store of wealth (cf. **kạt$^{a}$ra**), esp. the secret savings of a miser. **-phol$^{u}$** -फंलु । गूढधनम् m. a hidden hoard of wealth. **-sôw$^{u}$** -सोवु । धनाढ्यः adj. (f. **-söv$^{ü}$** -सांवू), possessing much wealth, wealthy, rich; cf. **māyĕ-sāvĕr,** s.v. **māyĕ.** **-wôl$^{u}$** -वोलु । वङ्कधनसंपदाढ्यः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), possessing wealth, wealthy, rich. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । स्नेहपाशः m. the noose of affection, the bonds of love; the noose of illusion (Śiv. 67, 424); a figure drawn on the ground by the Brāhmaṇs at the burning of a Hindū corpse (El.).

**māyĕ** माय مایہ । संचितधनम्, मण्डविशेषः m. source, root, origin, essence, substance; wealth, money, cash, means (El. *máyih*) (cf. **māyā**); capital, stock, principal; ferment, leaven; a kind of gruel given to an invalid or to one who is convalescent (cf. **ana-māyĕ,** p. 29*b*, l. 49); paste (for fixing paper, etc.), glue (El. *máyi*, Gr.M.); glue, size (Gr.M.); grain (swelling, but not ripe) (L. 460, *máyah*). **-sāvĕr** -साव्यर् । धनाढ्यत्वम्, सारगर्भितत्वम् m. (of a person) plenteousness of wealth; (of a thing or work) richness in essential attributes, greatness of intrinsic value; (of paper, etc.) the condition of being thoroughly covered with paste or size. Cf. **māyā-sôw$^{u}$**, s.v. **māyā.**

**mŏy** म्वय् (cf. موي) । मात्रा f. a little, a little bit, a scrap (K. 1119); often used as a suffix forming diminutives for all words except those indicating kinds of wood and grain (Gr.Gr. 164) (cf. **bāga-mŏy,** p. 90*a*, l. 2; **khōra-mŏy,** p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏy,** p. 416*b*, l. 3; **khēshĕ-mŏy,** p. 418*a*, l. 6); **nĕciv$^{i}$-mŏy** (masc.), a baby boy, s.v. **nĕcyuw$^{u}$**; and **nāra-mŏy,** s.v. **nār.**

**mŏyā** म्वया or **mŏyāh** म्वयाह् । अल्पमात्रा f. the same as **mŏy,** with the indef. art. added, a little (cf. **añĕma-mŏyā,** p. 37*b*, l. 2; **bata-mŏyā,** p. 137*a*, l. 30; **hāka-mŏyā,** p. 326*b*, l. 25; **khōra-mŏyā,** p. 410*a*, l. 49; **khrāvi-mŏyāh,** p. 416*b*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 164, W. 21).

**mŏyĕ mŏyĕ** म्वय म्वय । अल्पाल्पशः adv. little by little. **-wāl** -वाल् । अत्यल्पमात्रः m. 'a hair of a little', a very little.

**mŏyĕ** म्वय, see **marun.**

**mōy** موي m. hair (YZ. 5, 17, 73, 289). Cf. **mō** and **mŏy.**

**myād** म्याद् ميعاد m. the time, or place, of a promise; a fixed time, period (in interest, money-lending, etc.), the course (of a bill of exchange) (Gr.M.).

**myāda** म्याद (cf. معده) । जाठराग्निस्थानम् m. the stomach, belly. **—ḍalun** —डलुन् । जाठराग्निविकारोद्भवः m.inf. the stomach to be distraught, indigestion to occur, a pain to be felt in the stomach. **—dor$^{u}$** —दरु । प्रबलजाठराग्निः adj. (f. **-dür$^{ü}$** -दरू), strong-bellied, one who has a good digestion; stout-hearted, courageous. **—hyon$^{u}$** —ह्यंनु । अभिमतपरीक्षणम् m.inf. to put another's aim or desires to the test; cf. **—wuchun,** bel. **-pachĕr** -पच्यर् । जाठराग्निवलिष्ठता m. stoutness of belly, a very strong power of digestion, a good digestion. **—paṭhun** —पठुन् । जाठराग्निबलापत्तिः m.inf. strength of digestion to be achieved. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । आशयपरीक्षणम् m.inf. 'to watch the belly', to test another's intentions; cf. **—hyon$^{u}$,** ab.

**māyĕdār** मायदार् مايه‌دار । सारयुक्तः adj. c.g. thick, solid, strong, substantial; rich, wealthy; fermented; (of paper) well covered with paste, sized, smooth (Gr.M.). Cf. **māyĕ.**

**myāh-myāh** म्याह्-म्याह् । स्नेहाचरणम् m. the showing of affection under all circumstances (e.g. to a child, whether it is well behaved or naughty, in order to encourage it in the way it should go).

**myul$^{u}$** मिलु । संसर्गः m. union, uniting, intimate relationship, identity with (K.Pr. 101; Śiv. 652, 1009, 1429); reconciliation (El., Gr.Gr. 14); acceptance of the fact of intimate union (L.V. 7); cf. **ȧch$^{i}$-myul$^{u}$,** p. 8*a*, l. 44; **atha-m$^{o}$,** p. 60*a*, l. 49; **man-m$^{o}$,** p. 572*a*, l. 10; **māz-m$^{o}$,** p. 614*b*, l. 44, and **myūl$^{u}$ 2.** **—gatshun** —गछुन् । सम्यक्संयोगसंभवः m.inf. thorough union, or fitting together, to occur (Śiv. 55, K. 437). **—karith dyun$^{u}$** —करिथ् दिनु m.inf. to bring together, join together, cause to meet, unite (Rām. 1589).

**myūl$^{u}$ 1** म्यूलु, **myūl$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** म्यूलु-मंतु, see **mĕlun.**

**myūl$^{u}$ 2** म्यूलु m., i.q. **myul$^{u}$,** q.v., meeting, union (YZ. 346); union, identity (L.V. 36).

**myôn$^{u}$** म्योनु । मदीयः possessive pron. (f. **myöñ$^{ü}$** म्यांञू), my, mine. The word is used as the gen. sg. of the personal pron. **bŏh,** I, q.v. (Gr.Gr. 12, 56, 63, 87; K.Pr. 57; Śiv. 18, 42, 45, 1204, 1437, 1649, etc.; Rām. 217, 247, 301, 334, 338, 656, 684, 721, 1040, 1229, 1586, 1590, etc.; K. 17, 105, 122, 137, 321, 369, etc.; H. i, 10; vii, 27, 28, etc.); used idiomatically to mean 'my house', 'my home'. **myāni bāṇi** म्यानि बानि । मद्भागधेयः m. of, or belonging to, my share (lit. 'in my dish').

**myūn$^{u}$** म्यूनु, **myūn$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** म्यूनु-मंतु, see **mēnun.**

**miyān** ميان m. the middle, centre; the waist, loins (YZ. 73); a scabbard, sheath.

**myond$^{u}$ 1** म्यंदु । कोठरोगः m. (sg. dat. **mĕndis** म्यंदिस्), leprosy (W. 111, *miônd*). **—kāsun** —कासुन् । कोठापनयनम्, दीर्घकालिकविघ्नबाधाद्यपनयनम् m.inf. to remove, cleanse, or cure leprosy; met. to remove some long-standing impediment, defect, or the like. **—thawun** —थवुन् । दोषकलङ्कादियोजनम m.inf. to impose leprosy; hence, met. to do some irretrievable (or removable only with great difficulty) harm to a person (e.g. to impute a fault, to blast his character, put some terrible impediment in his way, etc.). **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु । कोठावेशः m.inf. leprosy to fall, i.e. to attack a person. **—wasun** —वसुन् । कोठरोगोत्पत्तिः m.inf., id.

**mĕnd$^{i}$-thras** म्यंन्दि-थ्रस् । कोठव्याप्तिः f. 'a mat of leprosy', the disease of leprosy covering the whole body (an expression used in imprecations, wishing evil to another, or the like).

**myond$^{u}$ 2** म्यंदु adj. (f. **mĕnz$^{ü}$** म्यंज़ू), leprous, afflicted with leprosy; met. wasted away by prolonged ill-health or disease, infirm, withered.

**myoṇḍ$^{u}$** म्यंडु । ग्रासमात्रम् m. (sg. dat. **mĕṇḍis** म्यंडिस्, K.Pr. 78), the amount of food taken into the mouth at one time, a gobbet (taken up between the fingers and thrust into the mouth with the thumb) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 33, 73, 78, 82; K. 205–7, 213, 1101). **-ṭyonḍ$^{u}$** -ट्यंडु । अल्पग्राससमूहः m. a collection of moderate sized gobbets (a jingling compound) (Gr.Gr. 95).

**myeng** (El.), see **mĕng.**

**myāñĕr** म्याञर् । प्रेमख्यापनम् (ममता) m. the condition of being mine; hence, the condition of one who says 'thou art mine', an expression exhibiting extreme affection.

**māyir** मायिर् । गोरसमयपरमान्नम् f. a certain dish composed of rice, *ghī*, and spices cooked in buttermilk, and used in oblations.

**myūṭh$^{u}$ 1** म्यूठु । चुम्बनम् m. a kiss, kissing (cf. **guli-myūṭh$^{u}$**, p. 284*a*, l. 27) (K.Pr. 81, YZ. 108). **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । शिरश्चुम्बनम् m.inf. to give a kiss, to kiss (esp. on the forehead) (Rām. 287, 1430). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to kiss (El., Rām. 1093).
**mīṭh$^{i}$ din$^{i}$** मीठि दिनि । ललाटादौ चुम्बनम् m.pl.inf. to give kisses, to kiss (Śiv. 730, 976, 1150, 1398, 1528, 1911; Rām. 588, 1553, 1644). **—karán$^{i}$** —कर्ंनि m.pl.inf., id. (K. 174, 285, 398, 461, 475, 857).

**myūṭh$^{u}$ 2** म्यूठु । विशिष्टास्वादः adj. (sg. dat. **mīṭhis** मीठिस्, abl. **mēṭhi** मेठि; f. **mīṭh$^{ü}$** मीठू, sg. dat. **mēchĕ** मेछ्य), sweet (lit. and fig.) (Gr.Gr. 19; Gr.M.; W. 20, *miot*; K.Pr. 5, 106, 143, 148, 159, 208; Rām. 1489); pleasant, agreeable, delicious (Gr.M.; Rām. 1751; K. 309, 401, 932, 1131; H. vi, 11); elegant, charming. **mīṭh$^{ü}$ bēra** मीठू वेर । आमोदाश्रयः f. a sweet hedge, a sweet tract; hence, met. an object of great affection.

**māyātīth** मायातीथ् adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **māyātītas** मायातीतस्), one who has passed beyond illusion (see **māyā**), one who is not subject to illusion (Śiv. 1458).

**myauv** म्यौव् m. the mew of a cat (Gr.Gr. 25; K.Pr. 168, *myou*). Cf. **mēv.**

**mayövī** मयांवी adj. c.g. deceitful, fraudulent; N. of a demon (Rām. 457).

**mŏyōv** म्वयोव्, see **marun.**.

**maza** मज़ مزہ । आस्वादः m. taste, savour, relish, smack (K.Pr. 16, 255) (cf. **nūna-m°,** s.v. **nūn**); a titbit; delight, pleasure, enjoyment (Gr.M.; K. 25, 223, 648, 650, 716); jest, joke, fun, sport, amusement. **—gatshán$^{i}$** —गछ़्ंनि । अरुच्याभासनम् m.pl.inf. flavours to go, i.e. to exhibit apparent disgust (for something really longed for). **—hyon$^{u}$** —ह्यंनु । आस्वादोपभोगः m.inf. to take flavour, to taste, to enjoy (lit. and fig.); to take pleasure, to enjoy oneself, to revel. **—karán$^{i}$** —कर्ंनि । लीलाविलासप्रदर्शनवृत्तिः m.pl.inf. to enjoy oneself; to enjoy or amuse oneself (at the expense of), to make sport or fun (of), to laugh (at). **—lagun** —लगुन् । आनन्दयोगः m.inf. pleasure, enjoyment, to be experienced (K. 148, 220, 277). **-mot$^{u}$** -मंतु । आनन्दपूर्णः adj. (f. **-mütsh$^{ü}$** -मंच़ू), enjoyment-mad, full of enjoyment (K. 255); giving enjoyment, ravishing, rapturous. **-rost$^{u}$** -रंस्तु adj. (f. **-rütsh$^{ü}$** -रंछ़ू), tasteless (El.). **—tsānun** —च़ानुन् । आस्वादानुभावनम् m.inf. to cause taste to enter, to give (one) a taste (of); to show (one) some sport or fun, to afford (one) enjoyment. **—wuchun** —वुछुन् । आस्वादपरीक्षणम्, उपेक्षणम् m.inf. to test the taste (of), to see how (a thing) tastes; to show indifference (to something unpleasant). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । आस्वादानन्दोद्भवः m.inf. enjoyment, flavour, or pleasure to be felt.

**māz** माज़् । मांसम् m. flesh, the flesh of the body (cf. **athuk$^{u}$ māz,** p. 66*a*, l. 33; **matshi-m°,** p. 609*a*, l. 48; and **nam ta m°,** s.v. **nam 1**) (K.Pr. 121, 152, 156, 232; Rām. 984, 1445, 1577, 1657; H. vii, 14, 24); flesh, meat, butcher's meat (cf. **gabi-māz,** p. 275*a*, l. 14; **gur$^{i}$-m°,** p. 298*b*, l. 48; **hūn$^{i}$-m°,** p. 337*a*, l. 4; **kŏkar-m°,** p. 432*a*, l. 39; **kala-m°,** p. 435*a*, l. 22; **môw$^{u}$-m°,** p. 611*b*, l. 14) (W. 114; L. 461; K.Pr. 36, 84, 199, 237); the fleshy part of fruit (El.); cf. **māmas** and **mās 2.** **-bēr** -वेर् । दन्तमूलमांसौन्नत्यविकृतिः (दन्तेषूपमांसाविर्भावः) f. 'a hedge of flesh', swelling of the gums. **-khĕl** -ख्यल् । छत्राकम् m. a mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) (El. *mánskhel*; L. 73, *mazkhel*). It is found on the walnut, pine, and mulberry. **-khāv** -खाव् । मांसभोजी, कीटविशेषः, रोगविशेषः m. a flesh-eater, one who is fond of eating flesh, one who is carnivorous; a kind of water insect that bites the body; a certain disease in which the fleshy parts of the body waste away in sores. **-kūṭ$^{ü}$** -कूटू । मांसदीर्घखण्डः f. a long strip of meat. **—ladun** —लदुन् । अतिस्थौल्यापत्तिः m.inf. to build flesh, to become stout (from eating good food, leading a jolly life, and so on). **-lal** -लल् । चलन्मांसभागः f. a flesh-blister, a throbbing in the soft flesh. **-lŏpon$^{u}$** -ल्वपंनु । मांसलः adj. (f. **-lŏpüñ$^{ü}$** -ल्वपंञू), 'a flesh jar,' a short very fleshy man, a fat little fool. **-mēchĕr** -मेछ्यर् । अतिप्रेमप्रवर्तनम् m. 'sweetness of flesh', mutual affection. **-myul$^{u}$** -मिलु । मांससंवन्धः (सापिण्ड्यम्) m. union of flesh, near relationship (marked by mutual affection). **-nāṭh** -नाठ् f. flesh for food, esp. mutton (El. *mads-nāṭa*, m.); cf. **nāṭh.** **-phol$^{u}$** -फंलु । मांसखण्डः m. a lump or piece of meat. **-palav** -पलव् । पत्राकारमांसखण्डम् m. a flat piece of meat cut off with the skin attached. **-rān** -रान् ।

**ऊर्वमांसम्** f. (sg. dat. **-röñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -रांञू**), the meat of the thigh (as in a leg of mutton). **-tikh -तिख् । क्षुद्रमांसखण्डः** m. (sg. dat. **tikas तिकस्**), a small piece of meat. **—tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to raise the flesh, to raise weals by flogging; cf. **mūrĕn m° t°**, p. 589*a*, l. 31. **-vĕtharan -व्यथरन् । अतिस्थूलदेहा** f. a stout, fleshy, woman (esp. an old one).

**māza-bŏy माज़-बुय् । सापिण्ड्यस्नेहः** f. 'the smell of flesh', the natural affection which springs up between near relations. **mada-māza wālun मद्-माज़ वालुन्** m.inf. to cause to descend from pride and from flesh; hence, to destroy a person's pride and bravery, utterly to humiliate and destroy (Śiv. 857).

**maĩz मैँज़्** or **mõz मॉँज़् । मञ्जिष्ठा** f. the Indian henna, *Lawsonia inermis* (El. *mánz*; K.Pr. 137, *mãz*). (From the powdered leaves of this plant is made a paste used by women to dye their hands and feet a reddish orange.) Cf. **mazēṭh.**

**maĩzi-atha मैँज़ि-अथ । मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितहस्तः** m. a hand dyed with henna. **-khŏr -खुर् । मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितपादौ** m.pl. feet dyed with henna. **-kŏṇḍ$^{u}$ -क्वंडु । मञ्जिष्ठापूर्णपात्रविशेषः** m. a bowl for holding henna-dye. **-nam -नम् । मञ्जिष्ठारञ्जितनखसमूहः** m.pl. the nails (of the hands or feet) dyed with henna. **-pōsh -पोश् । पुष्पविशेषः** m. the flower of the henna-plant; N. of a certain plant, the flower of which is of a reddish orange colour. **-rāth -राथ् । सौमङ्गल्यावसरः** f. (sg. dat. **rötsh$^{\ddot{u}}$ रांछू**), a night on which henna is applied, i.e. a festive occasion [e.g. a marriage, on which occasion a bride's hands and feet are stained with henna, or an investment of a boy with the Brahminical thread (El. *mánzirāt*; L. 258 ff., *mehnzrāt*)].

**mēz मेज़्** ميز m. (W. 18) a table (Gr.M.; W. 11, 18).

**mōza मोज़** موزه m. stockings reaching above the knees (El.).

**muza मुज़** in **muza-wara मुज़-वर । मुद्गतण्डुलसाधितभोजनविशेषः** m. a dish of the water in which rice and **mŏng** (q.v.) have boiled, mixed with condiments. It is given to invalids (El. says that it is made of rice and poppy water). Cf. **mŏnga-muza-war,** p. 378*b*, l. 8.

**mūzūba मूज़ूब** (= بموجب) postpos. governing abl., on account of, according to; **wanana mūzūba,** according to instructions (Gr.M.).

**mazbūth मज़्बूथ्** مضبوط adj. c.g. firm, fixed, fast, tight (Gr.M.); strong, stout.

**mūzūd मूज़ूद्** (= موجود) adj. c.g. existing, extant, ready, at hand, available; present, manifest, undeniable (Rām. 129).

**mazadār मज़दार्** مزه‌دار **। अत्यास्वादयुक्तः** adj. c.g. tasty, savoury, tasteful, palatable, delicious (lit. and fig.).

**mazahabī मज़हबी** (= مذهبي) adj. c.g. of, or relating to, a religion, or sect, etc. (Gr.M.).

**mazhar मज़्हर्** مظهر **। मार्युपद्रवः** m. a place of manifestation, scene of a deed, a theatre, stage (El., K.Pr. 86); the object or manifestation (of divine vengeance, etc.); the breaking out of a deadly epidemic. **—wŏthun —वुथुन् । महामारीरोगप्रादुर्भावः** m.inf. an epidemic to break out. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । मार्युपद्रवोत्पत्तिः** m.inf., id.

**mazharlad मज़्हर्लद् । महामारीरोगग्रस्तः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **mazharladiñ मज़्हर्लदिञ्**), one who is afflicted by an epidemic disease.

**mizāj मिज़ाज्** مزاج or **mizāz मिज़ाज़्** m. temper, disposition (El.; Gr.M. *mizāz*; Rām. 1249, *mizāz*); constitution, health, condition of body (Gr.M.).

**muzūj$^{\ddot{u}}$ मुज़ूजू । शवमुखवस्त्रम्** f. the cloth put over the face of the corpse of a Brāhmaṇ.

**mazök$^{i}$ मज़ांकि । असत्सान्त्वनः** adj. c.g. one who consoles with promises which he does not fulfil, conciliating with false promises.

**mazākh मज़ाख्** مذاق **। असत्सान्त्वनम्** m. (sg. dat. **mazākas मज़ाकस्**), taste, relish; wit, humour; (in Kāshmīrī) false comforting, consoling a person with promises which are not fulfilled; a practical joke (K.Pr. 125). **—gatshun —गछुन् । निराशीभवनम्** m.inf. disappointment to occur. **—karun —करुन् । असत्प्रतिश्रवेण सान्त्वनम्** m.inf. to console or conciliate with false promises.

**mazāka-wôl$^{u}$ मज़ाक-वोलु । असत्सान्त्वनशीलः** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who is accustomed to console or conciliate with false promises.

**müz$^{\ddot{u}}$lām मंज़ूलाम्** (written مزلام in the Persian character) in Rām. 649, where the comm. translates it 'sins' (*pāpāni*).

**mazmūn मज़्मून्** مضمون m. the contents of a writing or letter, import, sense, tenour, purport (Rām. 842).

**mĕzmān म्यज़्मान्** (= ميزمان) m. an entertainer, a host; (in Kāshmīrī) a guest (K.Pr. 135; H. vii, 4).

**māzan माज़न् । संमार्जनीविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **māzüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$ माज़ंञू**), a kind of twig broom (Gr.Gr. 121).

**māzun माज़ुन् । रुचिविधानम्, निःसारणेन शोधनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **môz$^{u}$ मोज़ु**; 2 p.p. **māzōv माज़ोव**), to acquire a taste (for), to become addicted (to) (esp. with reference to something not previously desired) (Gr.Gr. 121); to clean out the inside of a vessel, to wipe out dregs. Cf. **māzanun.**

**môz$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ मोज़ु-मंतु । अपेक्षितः, शोधितः** perf. part. (f. **möz$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ मांज़ू-मंचू**), desired, wanted; (of a vessel) having the dregs inside wiped or cleaned out. **māzan-wôl$^{u}$ माज़न्-वोलु । रुचिकर्ता** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), one who acquires a taste (for anything), one who desires something not previously wished for.

**mēzan,** the commencement of autumn (L. 325).

**māzanun माज़नुन् । स्वेच्छया रुचिविषयीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzon$^{u}$ माज़ंनु**), (of something previously not wished for, or disliked) to make (it) an object of desire, to acquire a taste for. **māzon$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ माज़ंनु-मंतु । रुचिविषयीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **māzüñ$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ माज़ंञ्जू-मंचू**), become an object of desire. Cf. **māzun.**

**māzanāwun माज़नावुन् । रुचियुक्तीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **māzanôw$^{u}$ माज़नोवु**), to cause (a person) to like (something previously disliked), to cause (a person) to acquire a taste (for).

**mazār मज़ार् مزار । यवनादिश्मशानम्** m. a place of visitation; a Musalmān shrine; (amongst Musalmāns) a sepulchre, tomb, grave, a graveyard (L. 271). **—gatshun —गछुन् । मरणावस्थापातः** m.inf. to go to the tomb; hence, to become dead (used in imprecations, etc.). **-bal -बल् । श्मशानप्रदेशः** m. a Musalmān graveyard.

**mazör$^{i}$ मज़ांरि । यवनश्मशानाधिष्ठाता** m. the man in charge of a Musalmān graveyard.

**mŏzūr म्वज़ूर्** or **mazūr मज़ूर्** (= مزدور), m. (f. **mŏz$^{a}$rĕñ म्वज़्र्यञ्**), a hired labourer, a paid workman (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūr,** p. 194*b*, l. 26; Gr.M. *mazūr*; W. 17, 18, *mazur*; f. *muzrĕñ*).

**môzūr मोज़ूर्** (? = معذور) **। न्युब्जः** adj. (f. **môzūr$^{ü}$ मोज़ूरू**), excused; helpless, powerless; unserviceable; (in Kāshmīrī) crook-backed, one bent double by disease and only able to walk on one's hands and knees, a cripple (Gr.Gr. 23). **—gatshun —गछुन् । न्युब्जताविकाराप्तिः** m.inf. to become crook-backed, as ab. **—karun —करुन् । ऊरुकटिभञ्जनम्** m.inf. to make (a person) crook-backed, to injure his waist, thighs, or the like, as ab. **—kŏthul$^{u}$ —क्वथुलु । न्युब्जकल्पः** adj. (f. **kŏth$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ क्वथ्ंजू**), a crook-back bundle, i.e. a man who (through laziness or weakness) goes about like a crook-back on his hands and knees.

**mŏzūr$^{i}$ म्वज़ूरि** (= مزدوری) f. bodily labour, work; wages paid to a hired labourer, price of labour, hire (cf. **dŏga-mŏzūr$^{i}$,** p. 194*b*, l. 28, and **nāwa-m°,** s.v. **nāv 2**) (Gr.M.; K.Pr. 142, *mazūri*).

**môzūrī मोज़ूरी** (? = معذوري) **। न्युब्जवृत्तिः** f. the condition of being crook-backed, the being compelled to walk on one's hands and knees.

**mŏz$^{a}$rĕñ म्वज़्र्यञ्,** see **mŏzūr.**

**mazrath मज़्रथ्** (= مضرت) f. harm, injury, hurt, detriment. **—tulüñ$^{ü}$ —तुलंञ्जू । अतिखेदानुभवः** f.inf. (of a person) to become utterly exhausted or fatigued and incapable of doing more. **—lagüñ$^{ü}$ —लगंञ्जू । अत्यायासानुभवः** f.inf. great exhaustion or fatigue to be experienced.

**māzarath माज़रथ्** (= معذرت) **। आतिथ्योक्तिः** f. (sg. dat. **māzarüts$^{ü}$ माज़रंचू**), an apology; (in Kāshmīrī) words of welcome (to a guest on arrival), hospitality (K.Pr. 203); hospitable pressing to eat (at a feast, etc.) (Śiv. 1072).

**mazēṭh मज़ेठ् । मञ्जिष्ठा** f. (sg. dat. **mazēṭhi मज़ेठि**), madder, the plant and its dye (L. 344, *majjit*; 68, *mazait* = *Rubia cordifolia* or its substitute *Geranium nepalense*). Cf. **maīz**; El. *majith* or *manjit*, both m.

**māzawun$^{u}$ माज़वुनु । रुचियुक्तः** n.ag. (f. **māzavüñ$^{ü}$ माज़वंञ्जू**), one who has acquired a taste (for something not previously liked); one who cleans out dregs from the inside of a vessel.

**muzawara मुज़वर,** see **muza.**

**muzāyĕka** مضايقه m. moment, importance, consequence (Gr.M.). **kēh muzāyĕka chuna,** it is of no consequence (Gr.M.).

**mizāz मिज़ाज़्,** see **mizāj.**

# N न् ں

**n** न् ں. The twelfth (or, if we count the aspirates **ch** and **kh** as separate letters, the fourteenth) consonant of the Kāshmīrī alphabet in the Roman character. It is the twentieth (or, if we count **ʦ**, **ʦh**, and **z**, the twenty-third) consonant in the Śāradā or in the Nāgarī alphabet, and the thirty-second consonant in the Perso-Arabic alphabet as adapted to Kāshmīrī. In schools it is called **nastuv-nö** नस्तुव्-नां. It also, in the case of words directly borrowed from Sanskrit, represents the Sanskrit cerebral nasal **ṇ** ण्, the sound of which does not occur in Kāshmīrī, although Paṇḍits often write the character when it occurs in the original. Thus, the Sanskrit word *guṇa* गुण becomes **gŏn** ग्वन् in Kāshmīrī, but Paṇḍits commonly write it ग्वण् or गुण. It is pronounced nearly as in English, the sound varying slightly according to the letter which follows it. When, however, it precedes certain palatal letters, it tends to become palatalized. Before *ü-mātrā* and *ĕ* (i.e. *ya*) it becomes **ñ** ञ्, as in **yīran** यीरन्, an anvil, pl.nom. **yīrüñ$^{ü}$** यीरंञ्ू ; from **ton$^{u}$** तंनु, thin, we have **tañĕr** तञर्, thinness; and from the verb **ranun** रनुन् (first conjugation), to cook, we have a first past participle **ron$^{u}$** रंनु, with a feminine **rüñ$^{ü}$** रंञ्ू. When followed by *y* with any other vowel except *a* (in which case *ya* becomes *ĕ*), it also becomes **ñ** ञ्, but the *y* disappears. Thus, the second past participle of **ranun** रनुन् is **ran + yōv** रन् + योव्, and becomes **rañōv** रञोव्. But these changes do not occur in the conjugation of verbs of the third conjugation. Thus, the second past participle of the verb **banun** बनुन् (third conjugation), to become, is **banyōv** बन्योव्, not **bañōv** बञोव्. See Gr.Gr. 28, 29, 226 ; Gr.M., p. 22.

**na** न نہ । नहि adv. particle of negation, equivalent to 'not', 'no', 'neither', 'nor'. In a direct sentence it is usually suffixed to the verb, as in **gaʦhi-na,** he will not go ; **pok$^{u}$-na,** he did not proceed ; **gayōv,** he went, **gayō-na,** he did not go ; **chuh,** he is, **chuna,** he is not (p. 159*a*, l. 14) (Gr.Gr. 177, 255 ; W. 96, 151 ; L.V. 35, 98, 104, etc. ; Śiv. 5, 35, 45, etc. ; Rām. 74, 77, 104, etc. ; H. i, 6 ; ii, 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, etc. ; and so elsewhere *passim*). When two verbs are both negatived, the **na** is prefixed, not suffixed, to each, as in **na gaʦhi na diyi,** he will neither go nor give.

This word is not used with the simple or the polite imperative (see **ma**), but is used as a prohibitive with the future imperative, as in **dȧp$^{i}$zĕm-na,** you must not speak to me (H. v, 8) ; **kȧr$^{i}$zi-na,** you must not make (H. viii, 1 ; xii, 6) ; **wȧs$^{i}$zi-na,** you must not descend (H. xii, 11) ; **mȧng$^{i}$zĕs-na,** you must not demand from her (H. xii, 18).

In a subordinate sentence, **na** precedes the verb, as in **tȧm$^{i}$ ʦȧṭ$^{i}$ par, yuth$^{u}$ na wuḍith gaʦhi,** he cut the feathers, so that it should fly away (Gr.M.).

When employed to negative a verbal adjective or noun, **na** precedes the word it negatives, as in **na-bananī,** impossible ; but, if the sentence, not the word is negatived, **na,** as usual, is suffixed to the verb, as in **chu-na bananī,** it is not possible.

With an indefinite pronoun, it usually precedes the pronoun, as in **na kŭh,** no one (p. 389*b*, l. 38) ; **na kĕh,** nothing (id., l. 40). Cf., however, **kĕh-na,** nothing (p. 389*b*, l. 45 ; p. 390*a*, l. 18) ; **kuni-na,** nowhere (p. 453*b*, l. 26).

Similarly, it often precedes an interjection, as in **na-bā,** no, Sir! (is) not, Sir! (Gr.Gr. 102) ; **na-dĕd,** no, Madam! (used in addressing a mother or elderly female) (W. 96) ; **na-sa,** no, Sir! (Śiv. 1247).

Used alone as interj. indicating negation, no! (K.Pr. 18).

Between two words a single **na** is often equivalent to 'neither . . . nor', as in **ōr na yōr,** neither there nor here (p. 41*b*, l. 16), and in such cases sometimes has a special idiomatic force, as in **dāsh na dāsh,** a person's entire property (apparently, what is lasting and what is not lasting) (p. 252*b*, l. 39) ; **höh$^{i}$ na pröh$^{i}$,** (occurring) suddenly over and over again (p. 325*a*, l. 18) ; **pĕv na pĕv,** while in the act of falling (K.Pr. 175) ; cf. **zĕn nā zĕn,** bel. Or **na** may be repeated, as in **na . . . na** (or **ta na**), neither . . . nor (K.Pr. 46). So, **na . . . ta** न . . . त, neither . . . nor. **na . . . na . . . ta,** nor . . . nor . . . nor (L.V. 15). **na danan ta mĕtran** न दनन् त म्यत्रन् । न स्वार्थं न परार्थम् adv. neither for one's own profit nor for another's (e.g. expenditure, loss, etc.). **na dazüñ$^{ü}$ ta wuʦüñ$^{ü}$** न दज़ंञ्ू त वुत्संञ्ू । चिन्ताखेदादिराहित्यम् f. neither being burnt nor being consumed by fire, the being unaffected by one's own, or another's, prosperity or adversity, stoicism.

**na-ta 1 न-त** adv. and not, nor (L.V. 37, 96, 97; Śiv. 1540; YZ. 7; K.Pr. 135). **na-ta 2 न-त । यद्वा** adv. not then, i.e. (if) not then, or else, otherwise, or (El.; W. 99; L.V. 19, 71; K.Pr. 150; Śiv. 171, 311, 593, etc.; Rām. 268, 1342, 1588; K. 559, 571, 1146, etc.; YZ. 83, 105, 119, 180); **aki na-ta aki laṭi,** at one time or another (Śiv. 1564). **na-ta 3 न-त । नहि नाम** adv. not verily, forsooth not (Rām. 63). **na-tay न-तय् । अन्यथा,** i.q. **na-ta 2,** ab. or else, otherwise (**tay = ta + ay 2**) (Śiv. 682; Rām. 103, 325, 401, etc.). **na-zi न-ज़ि,** an emph. equivalent for **na,** as in **na-zi pazi,** it is not at all proper (K. 34; so K. 82, 453).

**nā 1 ना,** i.q. **na,** ab. (L.V. 2, 9, etc.). **nā . . . nā,** neither . . . nor (L.V. 7). **zĕn nā zĕn,** they are being born, (and) they are not being born, immediately on being born, while they are yet being born (L.V. 47); cf. **pĕv na pĕv,** ab. **nā 2 ना** ( = **na + a 3** or **ā 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix added to verbs, as in **karān chunā** (**chuh + na + ā 1**), does he not make? **karyōn-nā,** did he not make? **karān chĕkh-nā** (**na + a 3**), does not thou (fem.) make? cf. **a 3** (Gr.Gr. 180; L.V. 83; Śiv. 871, 882, 1096, etc.; Rām. 145, 152, 154, 329, 540, 1051, etc.; H. vi, 1; viii, 7; ix, 7, etc.; K. 369). As a negative interrogative, this word often has the force of an emphatic affirmative, like the English 'is it not good?' meaning 'it is very good' (Śiv. 573 ff., 651, 793, 838, 1134, etc.; Rām. 188, 193, 668, 757, 759; K. 101, 126, 1171).

**nau नौ** or **nō नो** adv. no certainly (in addressing a man. In addressing a woman, **nāy,** bel., is used) (W. 96; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, etc.; H. vii, 23; xi, 15; K.Pr. 135).

**nu . . . nu नु . . . नु,** neither . . . nor (H. xii, 4).

**nay 1 नय्** ( = **na + ay 1**) adv. a negative interrogative suffix, i.q. **nā 2,** but used when addressing a woman, as in **karān chĕkh-nay,** dost thou (fem.) not make? cf. **a 3,** esp. p. *2a*, l. 40 (Gr.Gr. 180). **nay 2 नय** ( = **na + ay 2**) conj., a suffix indicating a negative supposition. If not, unless. It may be appended to a verb, as in **karihē-nay,** if he had not made, but is more usually attached to the subject of the sentence, as in **rūd-nay pĕyihē,** if rain had not fallen; **sunay** ( = **suh + nay**) **karihē,** if he had not made; cf. **ay 2** (El. *nai*; Gr.Gr. 257; Śiv. 168, 634, 1236, etc.; Rām. 165, 338, 496, etc.; K. 1107, 1123; K.Pr. 46, 100). **nay 3 नय्** (for **4, 5,** see s.vv.) ( = **na** + emph. **y**) not verily, not at all (Śiv. 46, 327, 348, 579, etc.; H. v, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 12, etc.; YZ. 23).

**nāy नाय् । नहि** adv. negative particle, used like **na** when addressing a woman with respect, but emphatically. Not, certainly, certainly not (W. 96, *nāi*). Fem. of **nau,** ab.

**nái,** see **nöy**$^{i}$.

**nāi,** see **nāy,** s.v. **na.**

**nāī,** see **nöyī.**

**nao,** see **nāv 1.**

**náo,** see **nāv 2.**

**naủ 1, naũ,** see **nav 1.**

**nau 2,** see **now**$^{u}$.

**nau 3,** see **na.**

**nau 4 नौ,** see **nam 2.**

**nĕ न्य,** a prefix used in the formation of compound words, indicating 'not', 'without', as in **nĕ-gor**$^{u}$, not manufactured, naturally formed; **nĕ-pŏtur**$^{u}$, having no son; **nĕ-kama,** useless. It is the equivalent of the Sanskrit *niḥ*. Words with this prefix will be found in their proper alphabetical order.

**neaó pōsh,** see **nyôw**$^{u}$.

**nō नो,** i.q. **na** (L.V. 1, 29, etc.; Śiv. 375, 1753; Rām. 216, 218, 293–4, 488, etc.).

**nö नां,** see **nawa-nö,** s.v. **nav 1,** and **nastuv-nö.**

**nū,** the spelling for **now**$^{u}$ **2,** used by El.

**nab नब् । नभः** m. the sky, the atmosphere, heaven; firmament (L. 464; Śiv. 1076, 1879; Rām. 458, 504, 678, 888, 1032, 1333, 1550). **nab** (or **nȧb**$^{i}$) **log**$^{u}$**-mot**$^{u}$ **नब् (नंबि) लंगु-मंतु । अतिगर्वयुक्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—lüj**$^{ü}$**-müts**$^{ü}$ **—लंजू-मंच़ू**), attached to the sky, one who is up in the sky; hence, met. become full of haughtiness. **—lagun —लगुन् । अतिगर्वोद्भवः** m.inf. to reach to the sky; met. to be filled with pride, to become haughty, to have a feeling of contempt for others, to despise people.

**naba-ȫd**$^{i}$ **नब-ऑंदि । नाभसतामिस्रम्** f. a storm in the sky, heavy with dark clouds and furious dust. **-dub -दुब् । आकाशात्पतनम्, उत्पातः** m. a crash from the sky, a fall from a great height; an earthquake or similar calamity in which mountains, buildings, and the like are upset. **-grañ -ग्रञ् । स्फूर्जथुः** m. anxiety from the sky; hence, a clap or peal of thunder. **-grāy -ग्राय् । आकाशकम्पः** f. a shaking of the sky accompanied by thunder, believed to be produced by an earthquake. **-gāsh -गाश्** or **-gôsh**$^{u}$ **-गोशु । नाभसप्रकाशः** m. brightness of the sky, the illumination of a starlit night (when there is no moon). **-gaṭa -गट । नाभसतमः** f. a darkness of the sky (from clouds, etc.). **-nañĕr** -नञर् । आकाशनिर्मलता m. clearness of the sky (when there is not a trace of clouds). **-nār** -नार् । दिग्दाहः, अतिगर्वः m. fire from the sky, an earthquake or similar calamitous portent accompanied by a fiery sky; haughtiness, excessive pride, despising people. **-nār anun** -नार् अनुन् । अत्यहङ्कारोद्भवः m.inf. haughtiness, etc., to arise. **-nār hyon$^{u}$** -नार् ह्यंनु । अतीर्ष्योद्भवः m.inf. to be filled with jealousy. **-nār khasun** -नार् खसुन् । अत्यहङ्कारप्रादुर्भावः m.inf. excessive haughtiness to be displayed. **-nār wŏthun** -नार् व्वथुन् । अतीर्ष्योद्भवः m.inf. great jealousy to arise. **-phal** -फल् । आकाशफलम् m. fruit in the sky, i.e. something non-existent, impossible, or lost for ever (e.g. dead or destroyed). **-pōsh** -पोश् । आकाशपुष्पम् m. flowers (growing) in the sky, something impossible, non-existent, or utterly destroyed; something weak or unsubstantial, and on this account disappearing before one's very eyes. **-ṭub** -टुब् । सर्वनाशः m. utter destruction from the sky, i.e. (esp. of a country) utter destruction from an earthquake or similar calamity, or from bad government. **-traṭh** -त्रठ् । आकाशतो विद्युत्पातः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), lightning from the sky, the lightning of a thunderstorm, a thunderbolt. **-zā̃ḍ** -ज़ाँड् । नभोमालिन्यम् f. hoar-frost in the sky, blackness in the sky due to frosty weather. **-zāl** -ज़ाल् । नभआवृतिः m. a cloud covering of the sky, a clouded sky.

**nȧb$^{i}$ ō̃d$^{i}$** नंबि ऑंदि । आकाशोत्थध्वान्तम् f., i.q. **naba-ō̃d$^{i}$**, ab. **-grañ** -ग्रञ् । निर्घातशब्दः m., i.q. **naba-gr°**, ab. **-gaṭa** -गट । आकाशतमः f., i.q. **naba-ga°**, ab. **—log$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —लंगु-मंतु, see **nab log$^{u}$ mot$^{u}$**. **—lagun** —लगुन्, see **nab lagun**, ab. **-pōsh** -पोश् । असदस्थिरम् m., i.q. **naba-pōsh**, ab. **-traṭh** -त्रठ् । आकस्मिकवज्रपातः f. (sg. dat. **-traṭi** -त्रटि), i.q. **naba-traṭh**, ab. **-traṭh hyuh$^{u}$** -त्रठ् हिहु । महोत्पातोत्पादनशीलः adj. (f. **-traṭh hish$^{ü}$** -त्रठ् हिशू), like a thunderbolt; hence, one who is always causing great and sudden destruction, a break-all.

**nabuk$^{u}$** नबुकु । आकाशभवः adj. (f. **nabüc$^{ü}$** नबंचू), of, or belonging to, the sky; produced in the sky. **—nār** —नार् m. twilight (El. *nabukār*, a misprint).

**nabacĕ tāra wālañĕ** नबच्य तार वालञ । अत्युत्साहः f. pl. inf. to bring down the stars from the sky; met. to exhibit great energy or industry in one's study or in other work.

**nabun$^{u}$ 1** नबुनु (for **2**, see s.v.) adj. (f. **nabüñ$^{ü}$** नबंञू), of, or belonging to, the Sky (personified).
**nabañĕ tāra** नबञ तार । नाभसतारकाः f.pl. the stars of the sky, the stars of heaven.

**nabas khasun** नबस् खसुन् । अतिगर्वारोहः m.inf. to mount to the sky; to be filled with (esp. groundless) pride or haughtiness.

**nāb** नाव् । नाभिः f. the navel; a focus or central point (L.V. 34, 57); cf. **nāph**. **—ḍalüñ$^{ü}$** —डलंञू । नाभिनाडीविकारः f.inf. the navel to be displaced, rupture (the disease) to occur.

**nāba-ṭang** नाब-टंग् । कल्पितसाम m. a pear on the navel; hence, the use of pretended smooth words (in order to gain some object), wheedling, soft solder. **-ṭang wālȧn$^{i}$** -टंग् वालंनि । कल्पितसाम्नायत्तीकरणम् m. pl. inf. to bring down a pear on the naval; hence, to wheedle a person into doing something.

**nābi-sthān** नाबि-स्थान् । नाभिप्रदेशः m. the locality, or neighbourhood, of the navel, the navel (El. *nabistán*).

**nāib** نائب m. a deputy, used in such compounds as **nāib taḥṣīldār** نائب تحصیلدار, a certain subordinate revenue official (L. 401, 422).

**nēb** नेब् । संकेतः m. a trace, mark, token, clue (K. 268, 284–5, 1162); a person's address. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । वृत्ताभिज्ञापनम् m.inf. to give a clue, to give the address (of). **—nishāna** —निशान । संकेतलक्षणम् m. a mark or token (which affords a clue). **—rōzun** —रोज़ुन् । संकेतनियमः m.inf. a trace or clue to remain (behind), a trace to be left. **—thawun** —थवुन् or **—thāwun** —थावुन् । संकेतसंदेशः m.inf. to give or point out a clue (Śiv. 1878); to promise (to visit a person) (Gr.M.). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । वृत्ताभिज्ञानम् m.inf. a trace to come, a clue to be obtained.

**nēba-wôl$^{u}$** नेब-वोलु । दत्तसंकेतः m. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who has given a clue.

**nēbas gaʦhun** नेबस् गछुन् । संकेतानुवर्तनम् m.inf. to follow up a clue. **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु । संकेतानुभवः m.inf. to come upon a clue, hit upon a clue. **—wôt$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —वोतु-मंतु । ज्ञातसंकेतः perf. part. (f. **—wöʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —वांचू-मंचू), one who has found a clue. **—wātun** —वातुन् । संकेतज्ञानम् m.inf. to arrive at a clue, to find a clue.

**nābad** नाबद् (= نبات) । मत्स्यण्डी m. refined white sugar, sugar candy (cf. **ḍal-nā°**, p. 210*a*, l. 5, and **nūn nābad gaʦhun**, s.v. **nūn**) (L. 254 (the Persian form *nabāt*); L.V. 108; Śiv. 435, 478, 499, 591, etc.; Rām. 1653; K.Pr. 78, 146, 155, 159, 233). **-dọ̆r$^{a}$g** -द्वंरग् । त्रिकोणफाणितखण्डम् f. a three-cornered lump of candy. **-kuza** -कुज़ । फाणितचित्रखण्डम् m. sugar crystallized in an earthen pot or pan.

**nābȧd$^{i}$** नाबंदि in the following:—**nābȧd$^{i}$ rang** नाबंदि रंग् । रागविशेषः m. a kind of colour, pale orange. **-trēl** -त्रेल् । **फलविशेषः** f. a kind of small, sweet, juicy, yellow apple (L. 349, *nabádi trel*).

**nābūd** नावूद् نابود adj. c.g. non-existent, annihilated, ruined, destroyed, disappeared, vanished. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । **अदृष्टीभवनम्** m.inf. to become annihilated, non-existent, etc.

**nābūdī** नावूदी نابودي f. non-existence, annihilation, ruin. **—gaʦhün$^{ü}$** —गछ़ुञ् । **नष्टीभवनम्** f.inf. annihilation, non-existence, disappearance to occur (to any person or thing).

**nĕbagôr$^{u}$** न्यवगोरु adj. (f. **nĕbagör$^{ü}$** न्यवगांरू), cooked without oil or *ghī* (cf. **bagāra**) (W. 110).

**nabukār** (a misprint in El. for **nabuk$^{u}$ nār,** p. 619*a*, l. 42).

**nābīnā** नावीना نابينا adj. c.g. blind (Rām. 234, YZ. 156).

**nabun$^{u}$ 2** नवुनु (for 1, see p. 619*a*, l. 47) । **अनुत्पत्तिः** m. the non-production of anything (e.g. failure or barrenness of a crop, or non-result of any action). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । **अनुद्भवसंभवः** m.inf. such non-production, etc., to occur.

**nibun** निवुन् । **पर्यापणम्** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nibyōv** निब्योव्), to be accomplished or performed; to succeed, be successfully carried out. **nibyō-mot$^{u}$** निब्यो-मंतु । **समाप्तीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **nibyē-müʦ$^{ü}$** निब्ये-मंचू), accomplished, successfully carried out.

**nẹ̆b$^{a}$r** न्यंव्र् a form of **nĕbar 2,** q.v. (Gr.Gr. 152), used in the following:—**nẹ̆b$^{a}$r-drövī** न्यंव्र्-द्रांवी । **वाह्यसंचारशीलत्वम्, अभिसारिकात्वम्** f. a habit or custom of going about the town and meeting friends, etc.; the habit of acting as a secret light woman, who visits her lover privately.

**nẹ̆b$^{a}$ra** न्यंव्र adv. or postpos. governing abl., from outside, outwards (cf. **ạnd$^{a}$ra nĕ°,** p. 32*b*, l. 8) (W. 95, *nebara*; 98, *nebarạ*; L.V. 94; K. 493, 899, 1129, 1141); outside, outwardly (K.Pr. 156). **—drāv** —द्राव् । **वहिःसंचारव्यवहारशीलः, व्यभिचारिणी (अभिसारिका)** adj. c.g. (W. 21), one who makes a habit of going outside the house and meeting, or gossiping, with friends; f. (**अभिसारिका**) an unchaste woman who is in the habit of going privately out to her lover or lovers.

**nẹ̆b$^{á}$r$^{i}$** न्यंव्रि adv. and postpos. governing abl., outside; at the outside edge (of), on the frontier (of some country) (K. 619). **—ʦám$^{i}$** —च़ंमि । **असंवद्धम्** adv. 'on the outer skin' (without considering what is inside); hence, unsuitably, with unpleasant results (esp. u.w. vbs. implying 'eating', 'enjoying', or the like; e.g. with reference to eating tempting but unwholesome food). **-ʦám$^{i}$ gaʦhun** -च़ंमि गछुन् । **शोकोत्तरीभवनम्** m.inf. to become unsuitable, to have unpleasant results, as ab. **-ʦám$^{i}$ karun** -च़ंमि करुन् । **शोकोत्तरीकरणम्** m.inf. to lead a person to action which has unpleasant results, as ab.

**nĕbar 1** न्यवर् । **मलोत्सर्गः** m. the act of defæcation (a back formation from **nĕbar nērun,** see **nĕbar 2**); human ordure.

**nĕbar 2** न्यवर् । **वहिः** adv. outside, without (Gr.Gr. 152, **nẹ̆b$^{a}$r,** q.v.) (Gr.M.; W. 95; Śiv. 766, 866, 991, etc.; H. iii, 8; viii, 7; x, 7; K. 664); out of doors (Gr.M.); abroad, not at home (L.V. 4); cf. **andar-n°** (p. 32*a*, l. 49). As postpos. governing either the abl. or else the abl. with **nishĕ** (Gr.M.; W. 97 says it governs dat.), outside, beyond (cf. **khala-nĕ°,** outside the universe, p. 397*a*, l. 21; **hada-nishĕ nĕ°,** beyond limit, p. 322*a*, l. 29); (governing dat.) to outside (H. x, 5). **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् m.inf. to go outside; to become well known (Rām. 167). **-kun** -कुन् adv. to the outside, outwards (El., Rām. 481). **—karun** —करुन् m.inf. to put outside, to draw out (El.); cf. **and$^{a}$ryum$^{u}$ nĕbar karun,** to turn inside out (p. 33*a*, l. 3). **—nērun** —नेरुन् । **वहिर्निर्याणम्, राजद्वारादौ कार्यप्रवृत्त्यारम्भः, मलोत्सर्गः** m.inf. to go forth outside, to go outside (K.Pr. 30, 102; Rām. 167, 174, 299, 390, 467–8, 669, etc.); to go outside (school, etc.), i.e. having finished one's education to take public or other service; to go outside the house (to ease oneself), to defæcate. **-pahān** -पहान् । **ईषद्वहिः** adv. a little outside, somewhat outside, just outside.

**nĕbár$^{i}$** न्यवंरि adv. outside, externally, etc., i.q. **nĕbar,** but more emphatic (Śiv. 764, 1807). **-kin$^{i}$** -किनि adv. outside (Rām. 1558).

**nẹ̆b$^{a}$ryum$^{u}$** न्यंव्रिमु । **वाह्यः** adj. (f. **nẹ̆b$^{a}$rim$^{u}$** न्यंव्रिमू), outer, external (El. *nebrum*; Gr.Gr. 152; Śiv. 1355, 1821; Rām. 1658; K. 983; K.Pr. 13); one who has gone outside (from school, etc.), i.e. one who, having finished his education, has taken public or other service (K.Pr. 156). The converse is **ạnd$^{a}$ryum$^{u}$,** q.v. **—mahanyuw$^{u}$** —महनिवु । **व्यवहारनिपुणः** m. an external man; a man who has left his home (for public service, business, or the like); hence, a good business man, a man of the world.

**nabistán,** see **nābi-sthān,** p. 619*b*, l. 14.

**nabāt** نبات, see **nābad.**

**naubath** नौवथ् نوبت ? f. a period, time, turn; musical instruments, or drums, sounding at the gate of a great man at certain intervals (K.Pr. 67).

**nibāwun** निबावुन् । **उल्लङ्घनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nibôw$^{u}$** निबोवु), to carry on or through, to conduct, manage, accomplish (Gr.M.); to pass (time, the day, etc.) (cf. **dŏh ni°**, p. 199*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.); to spend time (in expectation). **nibôwᵘ-motᵘ** निवोवु-मंतु । उन्नङ्घितः perf. part. (f. **nibövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** निवांवू-मंचू), accomplished, etc.; passed (of time, etc.), etc.

**nabūwath** नबूवथ् । दुर्लभता f. (sg. dat. **nabūvüʦᵘ̈** नबूवंचू), rareness, costliness, preciousness.

**nabᵃz** नब्ज़् نبض m. the pulse (Gr.M.).

**nĕcĕ** न्यच्य, see **nĕṭᵘ̈**.

**nicĕ** निच्य, **nicᵘ̈** निचू, see **nyukᵘ**.

**nāch** नाछ् । नाट्यम् m. (sg. dat. **nācas** नाचस्), dancing; an entertainment at which dancing girls perform, a nautch. Cf. **naʦun**.

**nēch** नेछ् adj. good (L.V. 35); as adv. well, successfully, fortunately (L.V. 37). Cf. **nēkh**.

**nechu**, see **nĕcyuwᵘ**.

**nēchōmotᵘ** नेछोमंतु । सत्कीर्तिं सत्स्वभावमापन्नः adj. (f. **nēchēmüʦᵘ̈** नेछेमंचू), one who has achieved a high reputation; one who is endowed with a virtuous disposition. Cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchanāwun**.

**nēchanāwun** नेछनावुन् । ख्यातीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchanôwᵘ** नेछनोवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol; cf. **nēchawun** and **nēchō-motᵘ**. **nēchanôwᵘ-motᵘ** नेछनोवु-मंतु । ख्यातीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nēchanövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** नेछनांवू-मंचू), extolled.

**nĕchapaṭᵃr** न्यछपंत्र् or **nĕchapaṭᵘ̈rᵘ̈** न्यछपंत्रू । (नक्षत्र)तिथिपत्रिका f. an almanac (cf. **bösⁱ-nĕ°**, p. 131*b*, l. 34) (Gr.M.).

**nĕchapatri-kūṭᵘ̈** न्यछपत्रि-कूटू । दीर्घाकृतिर्वर्षपञ्चाङ्गपत्रिका f. a kind of almanac (not like a book with pages, but written on one side of a long strip of paper which is kept in a roll). **-pūthⁱ** -पूथि । तिथिपत्रिकापुस्तकम् f. an almanac (in book form). **-warukh** -वरख् । तिथिपत्रिकापत्रम् m. (sg. dat. **-warakas** -वरकस्), a single leaf of an almanac.

**nŏ̃chĕr** नॉँछ्यर् । निष्फलता m. fruitlessness, barrenness; fruitlessness, futility. Cf. **nŏ̃ṭhun**.

**nŏ̃chᵃrun** नॉँछ्रन् । विघातनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nŏ̃chᵒrᵘ** नॉँछ्रु), to ruin, spoil, vitiate. Cf. **nŏ̃ṭhun**, of which it is the causal.

**nĕchotᵘ** न्यछंतु । नक्षत्रम् m. an asterism in the moon's path, a lunar mansion. There are twenty-seven of these. Cf. **nĕchatur** and **nĕshⁱtur**.

**nĕchatur** न्यछतुर् । नक्षत्रम m. a lunar asterism or mansion, i.q. **nĕchotᵘ**; the season during which the sun, or the moon, is passing through a lunar mansion; hence, a time or moment fixed by astrology (L.V. 3). Cf. **nĕshⁱtur**.

**nēchawun** नेछवुन् । ख्यापनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nēchowᵘ** नेछंवु), to give (a person or thing) a high reputation, to extol, proclaim, i.q. **nēchanāwun**. Cf. **nēchōmotᵘ**.

**nēchowᵘ-motᵘ** नेछंवु-मंतु । ख्यापितः perf. part. (f. **nēchüvᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** नछंवू-मंचू), extolled.

**nēchawana āmotᵘ** नेछवन आमंतु । ख्यातीभूतः perf. part. pass. (f. **—āmüʦᵘ̈** —आमंचू), one who has become extolled, one who has gained universally a high reputation. **—yunᵘ** —यिनु । ख्यातीभवनम् m.inf. pass. to become extolled, to gain universally a high reputation.

**nācār** ناچار, **nācāra** नाचार adj. c.g. helpless, destitute, forlorn, distressed, miserable (YZ. 45, 100, 253).

**nicĕr** निच्यर् । सूक्ष्मता m. smallness, littleness, minuteness (cf. **ös-ni°**, p. 46*b*, l. 6) (Gr.Gr. 30, 139); leanness, thinness (El.).

**nĕcyuwᵘ** न्यचिवु । पुत्रः (बालकः) m. a boy, a man-child, a lad (El. *nechú*) (cf. **bōlāki-nĕ°**, p. 105*b*, l. 39) (Gr.M.; W. 18, 110, and L. 464, *nechu*; Śiv. 326; Rām. 128; K. 559, 941; K.Pr. 156, 215); a son (cf. **baṭa-nĕ°**, p. 138, l. 40; **khāra-nĕ°**, p. 407*b*, l. 45) (Gr.Gr. 14, 136; W. and L., as ab.; Śiv. 1331; Rām. 695–9, 859, 965, 1375; H. iii, 9; v, 2; viii, 3, 11, 13; xii, 1; K. 137, 458, 734, 741–2; K.Pr. 107, 137, 145).

**nĕcivⁱ-dôdᵘ** न्यचिवि-दोदु । पुत्रात्यभीप्सा m. son-pain, i.e. the pain of childlessness, longing for a son. **-han** -हन् । एकमात्रबालकः f. a little son, an only son; esp. a darling only son (W. 112, *nechiuhun*). **-khā̃dar** -खाँदर् । पुत्रविवाहोत्सवः m. the marriage festival of a person's son. **-lạgᵃn** -लंगन् । पुत्रविवाहः m. the wedding of a person's son (esp. u.w. ref. to an invitation to such). **-mahanyuwᵘ** -महनिवु । पुत्रात्मजनः m. a male child, a son. **-mŏy** -म्वय् । बालकमात्रः m. a single little son, a baby boy child. **-sondᵘ** -संन्दु । पुत्रसंबन्धी sg. gen. (f. **-sünzᵘ̈** -संज़ू), of, or belonging to, a son. **-sọ̆n̄ᵘ** -स्वंञु । वर-पिता, श्वशुरः m. the father of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the bride's father) or the father of the bride (from the point of view of the bridegroom's father) (the two fathers-in-law are called '**sọ̆n̄ᵘ**' to each other). **-sŏn̄ĕn̄** -स्वञञ् । वरमाता, श्वश्रूः f. the mother of the bridegroom (from the point of view of the mother of the bride) or the mother of the bride (from the point of view of the mother of the bridegroom), the two mothers-in-law being **sŏn̄ĕn̄** to each other. **-wājĕn̄** -वाज्यञ् । प्रशस्तपुत्रका, वरमाता f. the mother of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the mother of the bridegroom (as distinct from the mother of the bride). **-wôl$^{u}$ -वोलु । प्रशस्तपुत्रकः, वरपिता** m. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**, see ab.) one who has a son (i.e. a real son), the father of a good son (Gr.Gr. 136); (at a wedding) the father of the bridegroom (as distinct from the father of the bride).

**nad नद् । नदी** f. a brook, a small river (cf. **nadī**) (L.V. 57, 96; K.Pr. 17, 47, 149).

**nād नाद् । आह्वानम्** m. sounding, a sound, cry, noise (Gr.Gr. 10, Gr.M.); a voice, a cry, exclamation (L.V. 72); (in Kāshmīrī) a call, summons (Śiv. 256, 471, 510, etc.); **kraka-nād,** screaming (Gr.M.). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु । संबोधनम्** m.inf. to cry aloud, call out, shout (Gr.M.; YZ. 109, 154); to call, summon (someone within easy reach of the voice) (L. 459; W. 88; Śiv. 440, 450, 1337; Rām. 377, 474, 476, 1139, 1766; H. i, 10; x, 12; xii, 17; YZ. 437); in pl. **—din$^{i}$ —दिनि** to utter repeated calls (Rām. 1356, 1630); to utter repeated cries, to utter lamentations, appeals for mercy, help, or the like (Rām. 1356, 1535, 1630); **anun nād dith,** to summon, send for (Gr.M.). **—lāyun —लायुन् । अतिदूरात्संबोधनम्** m.inf. to strike a call, to call (very loudly) to a person from a distance, to shout to (Śiv. 1323, 1370, 1441, 1746; Rām. 491, 650, 1720; K. 291). **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । आकस्मिकाह्वानप्राप्तिः, अनावृत्त्यै गत्याह्वानप्राप्तिः** m.inf. a sudden call to come; the summons (to the other world) to be received, to die.

**nāda-bĕnd नाद-ब्यंद्,** i.q. **bindu-nād,** p. 111*b*, l. 22 (Śiv. 669, 1320, 1336, 1594, 1602, 1757, 1891). **-nād -नाद् । असकृदाह्वानम्** m. calling or summoning over and over again, repeated calling (at one time, not at intervals); although masc., this compound is treated as a fem. in the following. **-nād karüñ$^{ü}$ -नाद् करंञू । बहुश आहूतिः** f.inf. to call repeatedly in this way.

**nādas gatshun नादस् गछुन् । आह्वानाय यानम्** m.inf. to go on a summons, to go to call or summon a person. **—yun$^{u}$ —यिनु । आह्वानागमनम्** m.inf. to come on a call, to come in answer to a summons (conveyed by a messenger or the like).

**nadī नदी । नदी** f. a river (whether great or small) (cf. **nad**) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 24, 239, 532, 1910; Rām. 245, 622, 805, 1439, 1501; K. (pl. nom. **nadiyĕ**) 586), **-boṭh$^{u}$ -बंठु । नदीकूलम्** m. the bank of a river (Gr.M.).

**nāḍi नाडि** or **nöḍī नांडी । नाडी** f. [sg. dat. **nāḍi नाडि**; the nom. pl. is optionally the irregular **nöj$^{i}$ नांजि** or **nöj$^{ü}$ नांजू** (cf. **ōh-nöj$^{ü}$**, p. 18*a*, l. 12)], one of the larger blood-vessels; by the ignorant used to denote any blood-vessel, tendon, or other similar prominent object felt under the skin; (in Yōga philosophy) the tubes in the body through which the life-winds circulate. There are fourteen (of which ten are principal) of these, rising from the *kanda*, or region between the pudendum and the navel (L.V. 69; Śiv. 1082, 1891; see L.V., s.v. **nāḍi**). **-dal -दल्** m. the whole group of these tubes (L.V. 80).

**nöj$^{i}$ नांजि** or **nöj$^{ü}$ नांजू । नाड्यः** f. pl. irr. the veins, tendons, etc., as ab., considered as a whole. **—khasañĕ —खसञ । नाडीविकासः** f. pl. inf. the veins or tendons, etc., to swell (e.g. from holding the breath). **—lagañĕ —लगञ । नाडीरोधखेदापत्तिः** f. pl. inf. the windpipe to be choked, i.e. to get a sore throat from shouting excessively. **—lāgañĕ —लागञ । नाडीखेदापादनम्** f. pl. inf. to cause a person to get a sore throat, as ab. (by not obeying his call, and, hence, making him shout excessively).

**naid,** see **nöyid.**

**nõdī नाँदी । कुल्याविशेषः** f. an elevated earthen or wooden trough for conveying water for the irrigation of uneven ground.

**nididyāsan निदियासन् । निदिध्यासनम्** m. profound and repeated meditation, constant musing (Śiv. 1001, 1205, 1792).

**nĕdāg 1 न्यदाग् । अतीतवृत्तव्यापारः** m. a person's previous experiences (past and done with). **—phirån$^{i}$ —फिरंनि । स्ववृत्तख्यापनम्** m. pl. inf. to detail one's previous experiences (in order to excite pity).

**nĕdāg 2 न्यदाग् । निष्कलङ्कः** adj. (f. **nĕdöj$^{ü}$ न्यदांजू**), unmarked, without mark or blemish, faultless, unobjectionable. Cf. **dāg.**

**nad$^{a}$har नद्हर् । कुररः** m. (f. **nad$^{a}$hür$^{ü}$ नद्हंरू**, q.v.), a certain bird, the osprey (K.Pr. 149 translates it doubtfully as 'cormorant', but the Sanskrit *kurara* means 'osprey').

**nad$^{a}$harüñ$^{ü}$ naṭh नद्हरंञू नठ् । अतिभयम्** f. a *nad$^{a}$har's* trembling; hence, any special fear (K.Pr. 149).

**nad$^{a}$hür$^{ü}$ नद्हंरू । कुररी** f. a female osprey (see **nad$^{a}$har**).

**nadāmath नदामथ्** ندامت **। दैन्यलज्जा (सदोषंमन्यता)** f. (sg. dat. **nadāmüts$^{ü}$ नदामंचू**), repentance, penitence, contrition, regret, shame.

**nādān नादान्** نادان adj. c.g. ignorant, unlearned, simple (Gr.M.); unwise, foolish (of an action) (Gr.M., K.Pr. 47); an ignorant fellow, a fool, a blockhead (El.; W. 144; Śiv. 241, 762, 1900; Rām. 805; H. ii, 5; xi, 11; K.Pr. 54, 149).

**nĕdān 1 न्यदान्** or **nidān 1 निदान् । कोशः (निधिः)** m. stored treasure, a treasure (Śiv. 58, 520, 893).

**nĕdān 2 न्यदान्** or **nidān 2 निदान्** । **कल्पितवृत्तान्तः** m. a false tale, an imaginary story, a work of fiction, a fairy tale, a fable. **—lāyun —लायुन्** । **कल्पितसंवादप्रचारणम्** m.inf. to spread abroad a false tale.

**nĕdān 3 न्यदान्** or **nidān 3 निदान्** m. a primary cause, the first or essential cause (Śiv. 808).

**nādār नादार्** نادار adj. c.g. impecunious, poor, indigent (El. *nadeor*) (Rām. 1351). Cf. **nĕdör$^{i}$.**

**nādörī नादांरी** نادآري f. impecuniosity, poverty, indigence (Śiv. 215).

**nador$^{u}$ 1 नदंरु** or **nadur$^{u}$ नदुरु** । **विसम्** m. the stalk of a lotus, the leaf-stem of the *Nelumbium speciosum* (L. 72, 461; Śiv. 1850; K.Pr. 149, 155). According to El. (s.v. *nadir*) Hindūs cut this up into small pieces, cook it with oil and condiments, and eat it along with flesh or *dāl* (cf. **mŏnjĕ-n°**, p. 575*a*, l. 37) (L.V. 89; cf. **nador$^{u}$ 2**).

**nadår$^{i}$-ā̃car नदंरि-ऑंचार्** । **विसखण्डसूदविशेषः** m. a pickle made of lotus-stalks, cooked in the sun with mustard, salt, oil, and tamarind-juice. **-curma -चुर्म** । **स्नेहभर्जितविसखण्डसूदः** m. a dish of broken lotus-stalks fried in oil or *ghī*. **-caṭiñ -चटिञ्** । **कुट्टितविससूदः** f. a chutnee, or pickle, of pounded lotus-stalks. **-gaṇḍ -गंड्** । **विसमूलग्रन्थिः** m. the lump or knot at the root of a lotus from which the stalk issues. **-khünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -खंडू** । **विसखण्डम्** f. a broken piece of lotus-stalk (as prepared for cooking). **-kūṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -कूटू** । **विसखण्डिका** f. (sg. dat. **-kōcĕ -कोच्य**), a long piece of lotus-stalk. **-mō̃kun -मोँकुन्** । **विसखण्डम्** m. a piece of lotus-stalk, about two or three inches long, for grinding to powder for toilet purposes; see **mō̃kun 1.** **-mŏnḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -म्वंडू** । **विसभक्ष्यविशेषः** f. a pasty of lotus-stalks (Gr.Gr. 75). **-mō̃thun$^{u}$ -मोँथुनु** । **विसखण्डम्** m. a short piece of lotus-stalk (about two or three inches long) shaped like a drum bulging in the middle. **-nambal -नंबल्** । **विसनड्वलः** f. a lotus-bed, a plot in a lake where lotuses grow profusely. **-nāṭa -नाट** । **विससंसृष्टमांससूदः** f.pl. lotus-stalks cooked with flesh-meat; cf. **nāṭh.** **-pālakh -पालख्** । **विससंसृष्टपालङ्कीशाकसूदः** (sg. dat. **-pālaki -पालकि**), lotus-stalks stewed with spinach. **-ras -रस्** । **विसरसः** m. a sauce of lotus-stalk juice mixed with condiments. **-syun$^{u}$ -सिनु** । **विससंसृष्टमांससूदः** m. a stew of meat and lotus-stalks. **-talör$^{\ddot{u}}$ -तलांरू** । **विससूदविशेषः** f. a certain dish of fried lotus-stalks. **-talöy$^{i}$ -तलांयि** । **विससूदविशेषः** a pancake (lit. a blanket) of lotus-stalks. **-tsakul -च़कुल्** । **विसखण्डम्** m. a round bit of a lotus-stalk, a small disc of lotus-stalk chopped across. **-tsyūṭ$^{u}$ -च़्यूटु** । **विसकुट्टिका** m. a soup of parched lotus-stalks, pounded with salt. It is quickly made and used when other soup is not available. **-wāl -वाल्** । **विसवालः** m. the filament of a lotus-stalk.

**nadarin$^{i}$ zådi$^{i}$ नदरिनि ज़ंदि** । **रोगविशेषः** m.pl. N. of a certain disease, in which the body is covered with holes like the hollows of lotus-stalks. The disease is generally mentioned in abusive cursing—'may your body become like this'.

**nador$^{u}$ 2 नदंरु** । **अदृढः** adj. (f. **nadür$^{\ddot{u}}$ नदंरू**), not strong, weak, infirm (L.V. 89, where there is a play on the meaning of **nador$^{u}$ 1**).

**nĕdör$^{i}$ न्यदांरि** or **nĕdôr$^{u}$ न्यदोरु** (= نادار) । **द्रव्यहीनः, सत्त्वहीनः, धैर्यहीनः** adj. (f. **nĕdör$^{\ddot{u}}$ न्यदांरू**), wanting strength, wanting durability (cf. **dār 3**); wanting in endurance, wanting in patience (cf. **dörī 1**); wanting the necessities of life, poverty-stricken. Cf. **nādār.**

**nidrā निद्रा** f. sleep, sleepiness (Śiv. 1478, 1485, 1826).

**nödir नांदिर्** نآدر adj. c.g. singular, rare, uncommon, wonderful (El.).

**nĕdarsh न्यदर्श्** । **दुर्दर्शनम्** m. a horrible vision conjured up by insanity or the like and indicating the approach of death. **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** । **मरणोन्मुख्ये दुर्दशाप्तिः** m.inf. to be in a state of utter misery which can only end in death. **—hāwun —हावुन्** । **दुर्दशानुभावनम्** m.inf. to show a person such misery, or to serve as an example of such, as a warning of the consequences of evil conduct. **—wuchun —वुछुन्** । **दुरवस्थानुभवः** m.inf. to recognize such misery (in oneself or another, as the result of evil conduct).

**nĕdarshĕn न्यदर्शन्** । **दृष्टान्तः** an instance, example, illustration (Rām. 260).

**nĕdyôr$^{u}$ न्यद्योरु** । **निर्द्रव्यः** adj. (f. **nĕdyör$^{\ddot{u}}$ न्यद्यांरू**), without wealth, without money, poverty-stricken. Cf. **dyār.**

**naf-**, for words beginning thus see under **naph-.**

**nāf** ناف, see **nāph.**

**nafl** نفل, see **naphul.**

**nafar, nafrē,** see **naphar.**

**nā-farmānī** نافرماني, see **nā-phŏrmön$^{i}$.**

**nāg 1 नाग्** । **नागम्** m. lead (the metal) (Gr.M.).

**nāga-gōla नाग-गोल** । **नागगोलकम्** m. a ball (esp. a large ball) of lead. **-gūl$^{i}$ -गूलि** । **नागगुलिका** f. a leaden bullet. **-köryun -कांर्युन्** । **नागद्रावणम्** m. the melting of lead (see **kārun**). **-mŏnḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -म्वंडू** । **सीसकखण्डम्** f. a piece or lump of lead melted and cast into any desired shape. **-pal -पल्** । **सीसकोपलः** m. large boulder or rock of lead ore. **-tsrüṭ$^{\ddot{u}}$ -च़्रंटू** । **सीसकचक्रिका** f. a round disc of lead (e.g. made by hammering flat a ball of lead).

**nāguk$^{u}$ 1 नागुकु ।** **सीसकसंवन्धी, नागभवः** adj. (f. **nāgüc$^{ü}$ नागंचू**), of, or belonging to, lead; made of lead.

**nāg 2 नाग् । नागः (महासर्पः), जलाशयः** m. (f. **nögiñ नांगिञ्**, q.v., Gr.Gr. 37), a snake, esp. a fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit Pātāla. In Kashmīr, they are the deities of springs (Gr.Gr. 37, L. 342, Śiv. 1455, K. 230 ff.); a fountain, a spring of water (Gr.Gr. 51; Gr.M.; L. 464; Śiv. 1109, 1181, 1883; H. iii, 4, 59; v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14; YZ. 396, 406; K.Pr. 150). Cf. **hāputh-nāg,** p. 342*b*, l. 33, and **nīla-nāg,** s.v. **nīl,** and many other place-names (e.g. in Śiv. 1164–78; K.Pr. 134, 233).

**nāga-bab$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$ नाग-वव्रू । ओषधिविशेषः** f. a certain plant, water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) (L. 72). **-bal -वल् । अखाताश्रयः** m. a spring sacred to some *nāga* demi-god and hence a place of worship or pilgrimage. **-gāḍa -गाड । अखातमत्स्याः** f.pl. the fish in a sacred spring. (The visiting of these is considered to be propitious, and to eat them is looked upon as a sin.) **-kīsar -कीसर् । नागकेसरः** m. N. of a small tree with fragrant blossoms, *Mesua Roxburghii.* **-lay -लय् । नागाश्रयप्रदेशः** f. a tract of country in which there are many springs. **-nikh -निख्** or **nāg-anikh नाग्-अनिख् । अनेकनागाश्रयः** f. (sg. dat. **-niki -निकि**) 'many springs', a place where there are many springs. **-nẹ̆nd$^{a}$r -न्यंदर् । सुखनिद्रा** f. deep and sweet sleep (like that by a cool spring) (Śiv. 1691). **-nāth -नाथ्** m. (sg. dat. **-nāthas -नाथस्**), the lord, or king, of serpents, ruling over all water-springs (Śiv. 1181, 1585). **-phū̃s$^{i}$ -फूँसि । नाग(सर्प)पाशः** f. a serpent's noose, the fettering by a serpent which winds itself two or three times round a human body; a kind of noose used as a weapon, esp. a sort of magical noose of this kind. **-rād -राद् । विशिष्टनागाश्रयक्षेत्रम्** m. a kind of sacred spring or lake (Śiv. 191, 509, 1591; Rām. 1495, 1720, 1722); a fountain (Śiv. 964). **-rāza -राज़ । नागराजः** m. a royal serpent, a serpent demi-god of high rank (of whom there are several in Hindū mythology, such as, e.g. Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkōṭa, and so on). **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु । नागजलम्** m. the water of a spring, spring water (El. *nágawóiñ*, Gr.Gr. 73, Śiv. 1522). **-wuziñ -वुज़िञ् । नागजलोच्छ्रासः** f. the steady perpetual flow of water from a spring; met. a steady perpetual flow of wealth, coming easily from some invisible source. **-zal -ज़ल् । नागजलम्** m. the water of a spring (Śiv. 929).

**nög$^{i}$-rāy नांगि-राय् । नागराजः** m., i.q. **nāga-rāza,** ab. (Rām. 1026, 1571).

**nāguk$^{u}$ 2 नागुकु । नागसंवन्धी** adj. (f. **nāgüc$^{ü}$ नागंचू**), of, or belonging to, a spring.

**nagbath नग्वथ्** (= نخوت) m. (sg. dat. **nagbatas नग्वतस्**), pride, haughtiness, consequential airs. **—khasun —खसुन् । अतिगर्वोत्पत्तिः** m.inf. pride, haughtiness, etc., to arise. **—lagun —लगुन् । अत्यहंकारमदसमापातः** m.inf. pride or haughtiness suddenly to attack a person.

**nāgāh नागाह्** ناگاه or **nāgah नागह्** ناگه adv. suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once, unawares, abruptly. **nāgahüc$^{ü}$ balāy नागहंचू वलाय् । आकस्मिकोत्पातः** f. a sudden, unexpected, calamity (such as divine anger, anger of a king, an earthquake, a lightning stroke, conflagration, plunder, false accusation, or the like).

**nigöl$^{i}$ निगांलि । पशुगलाधस्तनभागः** f. a dewlap.

**nö̃gil नाँगिल् । पादुकाविशेषः** m. a kind of pointed shoe.

**nagma नग्म** نغمه m. a song (El. *naghma*); (in Kāshmīrī) a dance of women or boys (El. *nagamah*) (Śiv. 1731); cf. **baca-na°** (p. 79*a*, l. 20) and **höphiza-na°** (p. 342*a*, l. 38). **—lāgun —लागुन्** m.inf. to set a dance going (H. iii, 7); to start dancing or capering in joy (Rām. 525).

**nigīn निगीन्** (= نگین) **। मणिः** m. a precious stone, a jewel (H. viii, 3, 11).

**nögind$^{a}$r नांगिंदर्** m. (sg. dat. **nögindras नांगिंद्रस्**), i.q. **nāga-rāza,** col. *a*, l. 40, q.v. (Śiv. 2, 521, 978).

**nögiñ नांगिञ् । विशिष्टसर्पिणी, लघुनागः** f. a female serpent (see **nāg 2**) (Gr.Gr. 37); a small water-spring (see **nāg 2**). **nögiñĕ-bal नांगिञ-वल् । लघुनागाश्रयस्थानम्** m. a small sacred spring (esp. when a place of pilgrimage). Cf. **nāga-bal** (col. *a*, l. 18).

**naġ$^{a}$r नंगर् । नगरी** f. (for gend., see Gr.Gr. 37), a small town, a village, a hamlet. **—navüñ$^{ü}$ —नवंञू । अतिसंतत्युद्भवः** f.inf. a village to become excessive; met. a single man to have a great number of descendants (sons, daughters, grand-children, great-grandchildren, etc.).

**nagar नगर् । नगरम्** m. (sg. abl. **nagra नग्र्,** K.Pr. 150), a city, a town (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1749, 1821; Rām. 294, 508, 1675, 1678, 1757, 1760; K. 23, 100, 181, 408, 589–90, etc.; K.Pr. 150); a province, country (Gr.M., Śiv. 32).

**nagāra नगार** (= نقاره) **। ढक्का** m. a large drum, a double drum (El. also *nagár*, Gr.M., L. 459). **—kǫ̆nd$^{u}$ —क्वंण्डु । ढक्कापात्रम्** m. the body or bowl of a double drum. **—wāyĕnwōl$^{u}$ —वायन्वोलु** n.ag. (f.

**—wāyĕnwājĕñ —वायन्वाज्यञ्**), a drummer (El. *nagár wáyanwol*).

**nagār-khāna नगार्-खान** نقار خانه m. the place at the porch of a palace where the drums are beaten at stated intervals (Śiv. 725).

**nã̄gr नाँग्र् । पुनःपुनर्याचनम्** f. repeated asking, asking for something again and again (even when some has been already given once or twice). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करंञ् । पुनःपुनर्याचना** f.inf. to ask in this way, to irritate by asking again and again.

**nāgar नागर्** adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, a city or town. **-pan -पन् । ताम्बूलपत्रम्** m. N. of the best kind of betel leaf.

**nāgár$^{i}$ नागंरि । नागराक्षरमयः** subst., f. and adj. c.g. the Nāgarī character; anything written or composed in that character; (a pen, etc.) suited for writing the character.

**nagör$^{ü}$ नगांरू । व्यभिचारिणी** f. an unchaste woman (esp. one who is so privately).

**nĕgor$^{u}$ न्यगंरु । अघट्टितः** adj. (f. **nĕgür$^{ü}$ न्यगंरू**), not made, not fashioned (e.g. a stone mortar in its natural condition and not worked into shape).

**nã̄grilad नाँग्रिलद् । पुनःपुनर्याचनशीलः** adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nã̄griladiñ नाँग्रिलदिञ्**), one who asks over and over again (even after already having obtained several times).

**nigarönī निगरांनी** نگرانی f. watchfulness, supervision (Gr.M.).

**nāguw$^{u}$ नागुवु । नागमयः** adj. (f. **nāgüv$^{ü}$ नागंवू**), made of lead, leaden.

**nigay निगय् । पशुभोजनपात्रम्** f. a feeding trough for cattle.

**nigayĕ-kör$^{ü}$ निगय-कांरू । विनयशीलता** f. 'feeding-trough-necked', the condition of having the head bent low, a habit of humility. **-püt$^{ü}$ -पंटू । पशुभोजनपात्रपट्टिका** f. the board in front of a feeding trough to which the heads of the feeding cattle are tied.

**nah** نه, see **na**.

**naih**, see **nay 5**.

**nĕh 1 न्यह् । निद्रा (निमीलना)** f. sleep (of mankind or beast) (K. 91); the closing or sleeping of a flower.

**nĕha drāv न्यह द्राव् । गतनिमीलनः** adj. c.g. one (man or beast) whose sleep has vanished, or (of a flower) which has begun to open. **-gaṭa -गट । रात्र्यान्ध्यम** f. darkness during sleep-time, darkness in night-time. **-phŏli -फ़्वलि । प्रभातम्** adv. at the flowering from sleep, at the flowering of dawn, at dawn (Gr.Gr. 156, where a word **nĕha-phọl$^{u}$**, break of day, is also given).

**nĕh 2 न्यह्** f. absconding, running away to a distance, in the following:— **nĕh anüñ$^{ü}$ न्यह अनंञू । दूरप्रद्रावणम्** f.inf. to chase to a distance [K.Pr. 25, wrongly translated to bring people (to prayer)]. **—yiñ$^{ü}$ —यिञू । सुदूरपलायनम्** f.inf. to flee to a distance.

**nih निह्**, see **nyun$^{u}$**.

**nōh नोह्** نوح m. N.P., the patriarch Noah (H. iv, 3).

**nöh$^{i}$ नांहि** or **noh$^{u}$ नहु । अन्त्रविशेषसमूहः** m. the bowels of man or beast.

**nöh$^{i}$-** (or **nȧh$^{i}$-**) **gŏṭsür$^{ü}$ नांहि-** (or **नंहि-**) **ग्वच़ंरू । अन्त्रविशेषस्यूतिः** f. the bag of the bowels, the bag-shaped portion of the bowels in which the refuse of digestion is collected, ? the large intestine. **-kala -कल । अन्त्रविशेषसमुदायोर्ध्वभागः** m. the head of the bowels, the upper part of the bowels, the stomach and neighbouring part of the intestines. **-pat$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ -पतंजू । अन्त्रविशेषसमुदायाधस्तनभागः** f. the 'mat of the bowels', the lower part of the bowels. **-ras -रस् । अन्त्रसमूहरसः** m. juice of the bowels, i.e. soup (for an invalid) made from the intestines of sheep or goats. **-raz -रज़् । अन्त्रसमूहः** f. the rope of the bowels, the bowels of a slaughtered sheep or goats (like a long rope when unfolded). **-ṭsrüṭ$^{ü}$ -च्रंटू । अन्त्रसमूहचक्रम्** f. the 'potter's wheel of the intestines', i.e. the convoluted part of the bowels near the navel, ? the small intestine.

**nĕhadāv न्यहदाव् । ईषदातपः** m. short warmth (as when the sun breaks for a short time through the clouds); a short display of brilliant power, a miraculous action (Rām. 1099); a temporary display of any virtue or the like (Rām. 1619).

**nahöj$^{i}$ नहांजि । अन्तर्नाडिका** f. (the pl. nom. of this word is, exceptionally, the same as the sg.) the veins, etc. (e.g. of the arm or neck), which are visible from outside; cf. **nāḍi**. **—khasañĕ —खसञ । नाडीप्रादुर्भावः** f. inf. pl. these veins to rise, i.e. become prominent (e.g. the veins of the neck or cheek to swell from the exertion of coughing, shouting, or the like, or from rage). **—wŏthañĕ —व्वथञ । नाड्याविर्भावः** f. inf. pl., id.; met. to become enraged.

**nahāka नहाक । निर्हेतु (निरर्थम्)** adv. causelessly, uselessly, unnecessarily. **—pahāka —पहाक । निष्कारणम** adv. without a cause, for no reason (u.w. vbs. of abusing, confining, and the like).

**nahākas-pĕṭh नहाकस्-प्यठ् । निष्प्रयोजनमेव** adv. absolutely uselessly, to no purpose.

**nāhakh नाहख्** ناحق adj. c.g. unjust, wrong, iniquitous (El. *nahakk*, K.Pr. *nāhakk*); as adv. without ground, without cause, without rhyme or reason (Śiv. 571, 575, 589; K.Pr. 158); **nāhaka नाहक** adv., id. (Śiv. 1796; Rām. 1670; K.Pr. 67, 180).

**nahĕkan-wôl$^{u}$ नह्यकन्-वोलु** n.ag. (f. **-wājĕñ -वाज्यञ्**), unable (El.). Cf. **hĕkun.**

**nah$^{a}$la नहॢल । नवाङ्कयुक्तः** adj. c.g. marked with the figure or number nine; the nine at cards. Cf. **nawa 3.**

**nĕhāl$^{i}$ न्यहॖलि** for **nĕhöl$^{i}$**, q.v., in **hāka-nĕ°**, p. 326*b*, l. 26.

**nĕhāl न्यहाल् । आढ्यः** adj. c.g. prosperous, flourishing (L.V. 24, Rām. 1653); rich, wealthy (K. 1104); pleased, happy.

**nĕhöl$^{i}$ न्यहॉलि** نہالی **। रोप्यशाखा** f. a seedling (for transplanting), young plant, shoot, sucker; a rice-nursery (in which seedlings are grown) (L. 331, 463, *nihāli*). **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करुंञू । लतारोपणम्** f.inf. to plant cuttings, saplings, or the like; to transplant seedlings. **—thôp$^{u}$ —थोपु । रोप्यलतासमूहः** m. a bundle (as much as can be grasped in the hand) of seedlings, etc., for planting out.

**nĕhāli-dāñĕ न्यहालि-दाञ । धान्यविशेषः** m. rice which is transplanted (not sown broadcast). **-ḍūr$^{u}$ -डूरु । रोप्यलताक्षेत्रम्** m. a seed-bed in which plants are sown for transplantation.

**nahang नहंग् । निर्भयः** adj. c.g. careless, free from care, without fear, brave.

**nahr नहर्** نہر or **nahar नहर्** f. a river, stream, canal (Śiv. 499). **nahri-tār नहॖरि-तार्** m. an aqueduct (L. 458).

**nahör$^{i}$ नहॉरि** نہاری **। भक्ष्यविशेषः** breakfast; a snack, a small amount of food taken in default of a regular meal. **—karüñ$^{ü}$ —करुंञू । भक्ष्यविशेषभोजनम्** f.inf. to take or eat breakfast; to eat a snack in default of a regular meal.

**nahīth नहीथ्** in **nahīth tshunun नहीथ् छुनुन्** m.inf. to cancel, make void (H. xii, 4).

**nahāwan नहावन् । मार्जनी** f. (sg. dat. **nahāvüñ$^{ü}$ 1 नहावंञू**; for **2**, see **nahāwun$^{u}$**, s.v. **nahāwun**), an article for obliterating writing, etc., an eraser (Gr.Gr. 121).

**nahāwun नहावुन् । अदृष्टीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nahôw$^{u}$ नहोवु**), to erase (writing, etc.) (cf. **buth$^{u}$ na°**, p. 142*a*, l. 3) (Gr.Gr. 121); to pull down and scatter (a house, wall, or the like), to put an end to.

**nahôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ नहोवु-मंतु । अपयापितः** perf. part. (f. **nahöv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ नहॉवू-मंछू**), erased, wiped out, destroyed, etc., as ab.

**nahāwan-kal नहावन्-कल् । निषेधनम्** f. prohibiting. **-kal diñ$^{ü}$ -कल् दिञू । बुद्धिव्यावर्तनम्** f.inf. to cause a person to change his mind.

**nahāwun$^{u}$ नहावुनु । निपात्यः** fut. pass. part. (f. **nahāvüñ$^{ü}$ 2 नहावंञू**; for **1**, see **nahāwan**), fit to be erased, worthy of, or destined to, destruction.

**nahāwañ नहावञ् । निपातनभृतिः** f. wages for destroying, for pulling down (a house, etc.).

**nahas नहस्** نحس **। दुराचरणः** adj. c.g. unlucky, ill-fated, inauspicious; (in Kāshmīrī) bad, wicked; bad, not good (e.g. a thing, a road, or the like).

**nihāyĕt** نہایت adv. extremely, very, used by Musalmāns to form the superlative degree of adjectives (W. 22).

**naja नज । स्त्रीवृत्तिः** m. a womanlike man, a weak feminine fellow, a man who lives among women.

**nījĕ नीज्य**, see **nyūl$^{u}$.**

**nīj$^{ü}$ 1 नीजू** (for **2**, see **nyūl$^{u}$**) **। वासन्तिकतृणसमूहः** f. (properly f. of **nyūl$^{u}$**, the fresh feminine thing) a collection of fresh young spring grass. (Sheep, goats, and cattle are fed on dried grass during the winter. When, in the spring, they are first given this fresh grass, it acts as a spring medicine, causing diarrhœa and consequent leanness till they grow accustomed to it.)

**nījĕ-bombur नीज्य-बंबुर् । भ्रमरविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-bomburas -बंबुरस्**), a kind of large stinging fly which is found at the season of this fresh grass. **-boṭh$^{u}$ -बंठु । हरित्तृणपूर्णकूलम्** m. a bank covered with this grass. **-büṭh$^{ü}$ -बंठू । हरित्तृणयुतकूलम्** f. a small bank (such as a field boundary) bearing this grass. **-dŏd -द्वद् । हरित्तृणास्वादनोद्भवदुग्धम्** m. the milk of a cow fed on this grass, and consequently thin, and wanting in the fatty constituents. **-dand -दन्द् । हरित्तृणचर्वणदन्ताः** m. the teeth of an animal fed on this grass (one of the consequences being that they are weak, as compared with their condition when eating the dried winter grass). **-khāv -खाव् । हरित्तृणादनासक्तः** adj. c.g. an eater of this grass, a herbivorous animal which eats this grass too greedily (with consequential diarrhœa and other ill effects; cf. **-môr$^{u}$**, bel.). **-kyom$^{u}$ -क्यमु । कीटविशेषः** m. a certain winged insect found in this grass. **-môr$^{u}$ -मोरु । क्षीणमांसमेदस्कः** adj. (f. **-mör$^{ü}$ -मॉरू**), 'struck by this grass,' a full-bodied man who has become thin and wasted (like a sheep or goat which eats this grass too eagerly; see **-khāv**, ab.). **—pyon$^{u}$ —प्यंनु । हरित्तृणचर्वणारम्भः** m.inf. to happen (i.e. to begin) upon this grass, (of cattle, etc.) to begin to graze on the new spring grass. **-syun$^{u}$ -सिनु । हरित्तृणचारिमेषाजमांसम्** m. the flesh of sheep or goats fed on this grass (and consequently lean, skinny, and without fat). **-tyūr$^{u}$ -त्यूरु । हरित्तृणादी मेषाजपशुः** m. (sg. dat. **-tīris -तीरिस्**), a flock of sheep or goats fed on this grass (hence, lean from the consequent diarrhœa). **-wôñ$^{u}$ -वोञु । शाद्वलप्रदेशप्रवहज्जलम्** m. water flowing from a place where this grass grows.

**nīji drāmot$^{u}$** नीजि द्राम॑तु । परिशीलितहरित्तृणः perf. part. (f. **—drāmüts$^{ü}$** —द्राम॑च़ू ), issued from this grass, a herbivorous animal which is become accustomed to eating this grass, and is consequently immune from its ill effects. **—drāv** —द्राव् । भुक्तहरित्तृणसमूहः adj. c.g., id.

**nöj$^{i}$** ना॑जि, **nöj$^{ü}$** ना॑जू, see **nāḍi.**

**nūj$^{ü}$** नूजू in **nūjĕ karñĕ** नूज्य कर्ञे (for **—karañĕ** —करञे) । ससंभ्रमभर्त्सनम् f.pl. suddenly and unexpectedly to burst out in abuse; to imitate weeping, talking, etc.

**nījĕr** नीज्यर् । नीलवर्णता, हरिद्वर्णता, हरित्तृणसमुदायः m. blueness, dark greenness, greenness; a collection of fresh spring grass. **—atsun** —अचुन् । अङ्कुरोद्भवः m.inf. fresh greenness to appear, fresh shoots to come. **—phērun** —फेरुन् । नीलवर्णतापत्तिः m.inf. blueness to spread over any person or thing (from illness, fear, a blow, etc.). **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु । परितोऽङ्कुरितीभवनम् m.inf. to be covered with fresh springing grass.

**nīj$^{a}$run** नीज्रुन् । नील-(हरित्-)वर्णतापादनम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj$^{o}$r$^{u}$** नीज॑रु), to make blue (or green), to cause a thing to change to that colour; to cause to be blue (by illness or a blow, etc.).

**nīj$^{a}$rāwun** नीज्रावुन् । नील-(हरित्-)वर्णापादनम conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīj$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$** नीज्रोवु), i.q. **nīj$^{a}$run. nīj$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** नीज्रोवु-म॑तु । श्याम-(हरित्-)त्वमापादितः perf. part. (**nīj$^{a}$röv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$** नीज्रा॑वू-म॑च़ू ), caused to become blue or green, etc.

**najīs** नजीस् ( = نَجِس ) । विष्टाक्तः adj. c.g. befouled with ordure, filthy, nasty.

**najāsath** नजासथ् نجاست । विष्टादिमलम् m. (sg. dat. **najāsatas** नजासतस), dirtiness, nastiness, filth, impurity, ordure.

**najāt** نجات m. (for gender, see W. 18) salvation (a Musalmān word).

**nīj$^{ü}$y** नीजूय्, see **nyūl$^{u}$.**

**naka** नक । अशोभननासिकः adj. c.g. ugly-nosed, big-nosed, crooked-nosed. **-wôr$^{u}$** -वोरु । नासारन्ध्रम् m. a nostril (El. *nakawár*). **-woṭ$^{u}$** -व॑टु । चिपिटनासः adj. (f. **-wüṭ$^{ü}$** -व॑टू), flat-nosed.

**nēk** نیک, see **nēkh.**

**nĕk$^{i}$** न्य॑कि, see **nyok$^{u}$.**

**nika** निक । क्षुद्रगुलिका, वराटकविशेषः, वालकः m. (properly a contracted form of **nyuk$^{u}$**, small, q.v. In some of the following compounds the word is an adjective equivalent to **nyuk$^{u}$**), a small ball, a marble, or the like; a small solid cowry; (met.) (as a term of affection to a darling son), a son, a boy (K.Pr. 237). **-cirn** -चिर्न् । क्षुद्रसंघातः m. 'a little lump of suet', a small lump, a small mass. **-cirna-wād** -चिर्न-वाद् । लघुशो लघुशः m. that which is to be completed little by little. **-donz$^{u}$** -द॑ज़ु । कृशतीक्ष्णप्रायवालकः m. 'a little splinter of rice'; hence, a lean very intelligent boy; cf. **dünz$^{ü}$ 1. -dünz$^{ü}$** -द॑ज़ू । कृशातीक्ष्णा वालिका, कृत्रिमप्राय-क्षुद्रमुक्ताविशेषः f. a bunch of tiny bead-pearls (usually artificial, but sometimes real); a lean very intelligent girl; cf. **dünz$^{ü}$ 1. -gāḍa** -गाड । क्षुद्रमत्स्यसंघातः f.pl. a shoal of little fishes, or such a crowd collected in a net; cf. **nicĕ gāḍa,** s.v. **nyuk$^{u}$. -gula** -गुल । ओषधिविशेषः f. N. of a certain medicinal leaf, used as a blood purifier. **-gör$^{i}$** -गा॑रि । शृङ्गाटफलसमूहविशेषः m.pl. a collection of a certain kind of small water chestnuts. **-khor$^{u}$** -ख॑रु । क्षुद्रगुलिकाक्रीडनशीलः m. 'a marble scaldhead'; hence, a naughty boy who wastes his time playing marbles (when he ought to be at school). **-nika** -निक । क्षुद्रखण्डानि m. a collection of small pieces (e.g. bits of meat or splinters of wood). **-nika karun** -निक करुन् । खण्डशो विधानम् m.inf. to mince (meat, etc.); met. to give (a person) a good whipping or cudgelling. **-nôr$^{u}$** -नोरु । अतिताडनम् m. 'a (mere) collection of bits of intestines'; hence, a thorough beating or whipping (given to a person on every part of his body); cf. **nôr$^{u}$ 2. -nôṭ$^{u}$** -नोटु । अतिताडनम् m. 'a mere mass of bits of flesh'; hence, a thorough beating, as ab.; cutting up flesh, wood, vegetables, or the like, into small bits. **-phal** -फल् । क्षुद्रफलसमूहः m. a collection of small seeds (such as linseed, mustard, etc.). **-phol$^{u}$** -फ॑लु । क्षुद्रगुलिकाविशेषः m. a very small ball (e.g. seed pearls, shot, or the like). **-suka** -सुक । क्षुद्रक्षुद्रम् m. small things (as compared with larger things; e.g. chips off a block, small change taken out of a store of money, and the like). **-zag** -ज़ग् । धान्यविशेषः f. a kind of paddy, the grain of which is small, long, and of a red colour, and which grows in marshy land. **-zaġ$^{a}$r** -ज़॑ग्र् । धान्यविशेषः f. another rice, with a fine red grain, and growing in marshy land. **-zār** -ज़ार् । क्षुद्रवराटक-(गुलिका-)द्यूतविशेषः m. a certain gambling game played with small cowries or small earthen balls. **-zör$^{i}$** -ज़ा॑रि । क्षुद्रवराटिका-(गुलिका-)द्यूतरत् m. one addicted to this game.

**nik$^{i}$** निकि, see **nyuk$^{u}$.**

**nīkī** नीकी = نیکی f. goodness; good; piety, virtue, a good deed (K.Pr. 226). **nīkī karüñ$^{ü}$** नीकी कर॑ञू । उपकारः f.inf. to do good (to), show kindness (to) (Rām. 256).

**nīkū,** m. *Rhododendron Campanulatum* (El.).

**nĕkāba** न्यकाव (= نقاب) । आच्छादनविशेषः m. a veil, hood, covering (for the face); (in Kāshmīrī esp.)

the long veil (like a *burqa*‘) worn by respectable women.. **-düj$^{ü}$ -दंजू** । **आच्छादनविशेषमुखभागः** f. the part of this veil which covers the face (with a network in front of the eyes). (It is separable from the rest of the veil.)

**nak-ciknī,** f. *Myriogyne Minuta* (El.).

**nak$^{a}$d नक़्द्** نقد । **मुद्रितधनम्** m. ready money, cash (El. *nakad*, Gr.M.) ; coin of a just standard.

**nōkdār नोक़्दार्** نوکدار, see **nokhdār.**

**nakh 1 नख्** । **ओषधिवीजविशेषः** m. a nail of the finger or toe; a kind of perfume (a dried substance of a brown colour, and of the shape of a finger nail, generally added to incense) (cf. Hindī *nakh*). **nakha-t$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$ नख-तंजू** । **तोदना** f. a spike in the nail; hence, trouble, worry, distress (compared to the distress caused by digging in the ground with the nails in search of something lost). Cf. **nakha-t$^{a}$jĕ,** s.v. **nakh 2.**

**nakh 2 नख्** । **स्कन्धः** m. (sg. dat. **nakhas नखस्**), the shoulder (esp. as a bearer of burdens) (Śiv. 1504, 1665) (cf. **nal-nakh,** p. 631*b*, l. 42, and **nala-nakha,** p. 632*a*, l. 24). **—dyun$^{u}$ —दिनु** । **शवशिविकोत्थापनम्** m.inf. (at a funeral) to lift the bier on to the shoulders. **—mōrun —मोरुन्** । **ईषदाहतीभवनम्** m.inf. to suffer a slight blow; be lightly pressed down; cf. **mōrun.** The phrase apparently means literally ‘to twist the shoulder’ (?), or possibly it should be referred to **nakh 1.** **—mōrawạn$^{i}$ —मोरवंनि** । **ईषत्कुट्टनसंस्कारः** m. pl. inf. to give (rice) a slight repounding (in a mortar). Perhaps this should come under **nakh 1.** **—phuṭạn$^{i}$ —फुटंनि** । **स्कन्धायासाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to be dislocated, i.e. to become fatigued. **—ts̄ānun —त्सानुन्** । **स्कन्धधारणम्** m.inf. to cause the shoulder to enter, to bow the shoulders in order to receive a burden. **—wālạn$^{i}$ —वालंनि** । **स्कन्धखेदनम्** m. pl. inf. to bring down the shoulders, to make them weary (of some boy or the like carried a long way on the shoulders). **—wasạn$^{i}$ —वसंनि** । **स्कन्धवाधावाप्तिः** m. pl. inf. the shoulders to descend, i.e. to be wearied by carrying a heavy burden.

**nakha नख** । **समीपम्** adv. near, close by (El.; W. 152; Śiv. 274, 1631; H. ii, 9; K. 294; K.Pr. 62, 96, 133); near (as a helper) (Śiv. 443, K.Pr. 96); (postpos. governing dat.), near (to) (K.Pr. 210). **-chala wālañĕ -छल वालञ** । **स्कन्धभागिकखण्डच्छेदनम्** f. pl. inf. to cause the pieces of the shoulder to descend, (in cutting out a garment) to cut out the shoulders. **-chath -छथ्** । **अनादरपूर्वकनिष्पत्तिः** f. loss on the shoulder, the completion of some work unwillingly or carelessly; cf. **chath nakha wālüñ$^{ü}$,** p. 166*b*, l. 27. **—ḍakha —डख** । **समीपाश्रयभूतः** adj. c.g. close up to, near, come up close, come up close to help, a close companion, an ally (K. 43). **—ḍokh$^{u}$ —डंखु** । **सहायभूतः** adj. (f. **—ḍüch$^{ü}$ —डंछू**), one who is close (to help), a support, a helper; cf. **nokh$^{u}$-ḍokh$^{u}$,** s.v. **nokh$^{u}$.** **-nakha -नख** । **समीपे समीपे** adv. shoulder to shoulder, one by one each mutually near. **-nokh$^{u}$ -नंखु** । **अतिसमीपः, अतिसमीपे** adj. (f. **-nüch$^{ü}$ -नंछू**) and adv. one who is very near; adv. (**अतिसमीपे**) very near. **-non$^{u}$ -नंनु** । **नग्नस्कन्धः** adj. (f. **-nüñ$^{ü}$ -नंञू**), bare-shouldered. **-palav -पलव्** । **स्कन्धगूहनवसनम्** m. a shoulder cloth, the folded cloth on the shoulder used as a pad when carrying a jar of water or the like. **-pūr$^{u}$ -पूरु** m. walking slowly, slow progress (Śiv. 1832). **-t$^{a}$jĕ -तज्य** । **स्यूतिविशेषः** f.pl. ‘pins on the shoulder’. In former days Kāshmīrīs wore a kind of blanket, the head passing through a hole in the centre, and the two halves hanging down before and behind. The edges at each side were then fastened together by wooden thorns or pins. Such a garment is still worn by chief mourners at a Hindū funeral till the days of impurity are passed. This method of fastening the clothes is called by the above name; cf. **nakha-t$^{ü}$j$^{ü}$,** s.v. **nakh 1.** **-t$^{a}$jĕ lagañĕ -तज्य लगञ** । **वस्त्रातिच्छित्तिः** f. pl. inf. long tears or cuts to occur in a garment, requiring to be fastened together by pins, as in the preceding. **-tal -तल्** । **समीपे** adv. under the shoulder; hence, near, close by (L. 152). **-tạl$^{i}$ -तंलि** । **समीपतः** adv. from near, from the vicinity (u.w. vbs. of motion). **-taluk$^{u}$ -तलुकु** । **संनिकृष्टभवः** adj. (f. **-talüc$^{ü}$ -तलंचू**), of, or belonging to, near by, produced, occurring, or existing close by. **-ts̄ür$^{ü}$ -त्संरू** । **आधारकुण्डली** f. a straw or rope ring for supporting a water-jar or the like. **—wālun —वालुन्** । **निष्कृतिः, संज्ञापनम्** m.inf. to bring down from one’s own shoulder, to discharge a responsibility; (when there is joint responsibility for a work, for one person) to rid himself of the responsibility (by merely telling the other how to do it), perfunctorily to supervise; to repay (a loan, or the like) (El. also *naka wálun*, L. 350); to get through (a day), pass (a difficult day) completely (Rām. 291); cf. **bēgör$^{i}$ nakha wālüñ$^{ü}$** (p. 92*a*, l. 26), **chath nakha wālüñ$^{ü}$** (p. 166*b*, l. 27), and **drath nakha wālüñ$^{ü}$** (p. 249*b*, l. 10), all meaning ‘to do scamped work’. **-wālay -वालय्** । **संज्ञापनमात्रम्** f. merely telling a person to do a thing, and not seeing that he does it, perfunctory supervision. **-wālay karüñ$^{ü}$ -वालय् करंञू** । **संज्ञापनमात्रदानम्** f.inf. perfunctorily to supervise.

**—wasun —वसुन् ।** **समाप्तिसमवाप्तिः** m.inf. to descend from the shoulder, to be completed, got rid of (e.g. of a debt being paid off, or of the life of a person at the point of death) (Śiv. 1562, 1758). **-wāṭh -वाठ् । स्कन्धभागसंदापनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-wāṭas -वाटस्**), to join up the shoulders of a garment (in tailoring). **-woth$^{u}$ -वंथु । निर्मुक्तिः** m. repayment of a debt, etc. **-woth$^{u}$ gaʦhun -वंथु गछुन् । ऋणनिर्मुक्तिः** m.inf. a debt to be repaid. **-woth$^{u}$ karun -वंथु करुन् । ऋणमोचनम्** m.inf. to repay a debt. **—woth$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —वंथु-मंतु । समाप्तिं यातः** perf. part. (f. **—wüʦh$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —वंछू-मंचू**), completed, got rid of; repaid (of a debt).

**nȧkh$^{i}$ नंखि । स्कन्धारोहम्** adv. (carried) on the shoulders.

**nakhi नखि**, i.q. **nȧkh$^{i}$** (K. 469). **—khārun —खारुन् । स्कन्धे आरोपणम्** m.inf. to lift up on to the shoulder (e.g. a child, a burden, etc.); to undertake a responsibility. **—khasun —खसुन् । स्कन्धे आरोहणम्** m.inf. to mount on to the shoulder (K. 390); to become insolent; to be lifted on to the shoulder; a responsibility to be incurred.

**nakhan bata harun नखन् बत हरुन् । संपदर्जनसमर्थीभवनम्** m.inf. 'rice to fall on the shoulders'; hence, to be put in the way of earning a living (e.g. of a young man who is now fully trained for some employment).

**nakhas khôr$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ नखस् खोरु-मंतु । स्कन्धे आरोपितः** perf. part. (f. **—khör$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —खांरू-मंचू**), mounted on the shoulder, carried on the shoulder (e.g. a child); become insolent. **—khārun —खारुन् । आरोपणम्** m.inf. to lift (e.g. a child) on to the shoulder (K. 288); to make insolent; to undertake responsibility. **—khasun —खसुन् । रूढीभवनम्** m.inf. to ascend on to the shoulders, (of a child) to climb on to the shoulders; to become insolent; the responsibility for the completion of anything to be incurred. **—khot$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —खंतु-मंतु । आरूढः** perf. part. (f. **—khüʦ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —खंचू-मंचू**), ascended on to the shoulder; become insolent; that for the execution of which responsibility has been incurred. **-kĕth -क्यथ्** adv. on the shoulder (Rām. 746, 890); **-pĕṭh -प्यठ्** adv., id. (Rām. 446, 584, 644, 888).

**nākh 1 नाख् । फलविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **nākas नाकस्**), heaven; (considered as produced in heaven) a variety of pear (see bel., and cf. **hāra-nā°**, p. 343*b*, l. 47) (L. 350). **-ṭang -टंग् । कपित्थफलविशेषः** m. a kind of pear (see ab.).

**nākh 2 नाख्** ناک m. the nose, in the following idioms:—

**nākh dōla rōzun नाख् दोल रोज़ुन् । परस्मात्तदुत्कृष्टकार्यसिद्ध्याभिभवाप्तिः** m.inf. the nose to remain askew, to have the nose put out of joint (e.g. when A refuses help to B in any work, for B to carry it out alone with great success, and A is thus put to shame). **—dōla thawun —दोल थवुन् । उत्कृष्टसंपत्त्या परस्य पराजयः** m.inf. to put a person's nose out of joint, as ab.

**nēkh नेख्** نیک adj. and adv. good, virtuous, excellent (K.Pr. 157); kind, gentle (K.Pr. 35); as adv. well; very, exceedingly; cf. **nēch**. **-bakhtī 1 -बख्ती** نیک بختي adj. c.g. of good or happy lot, fortunate, happy. **-bakhtī 2 -बख्ती** نیک بختي f. good fortune, happiness. **—gaʦhun —गछुन् । प्रशस्तीभावः** m.inf. to become good, to turn out good. **-nāv -नाव्** (= نیکنام) famous, illustrious (El.). **-pūr$^{u}$ -पूरु । वासना** m. wish, desire (Rām. 1034). **-pūr$^{u}$ aʦun -पूरु अचुन् । इच्छोद्भवः** m.inf. desire to enter, desire to be experienced (esp. desire acquired for something not previously wished for). **-pūr$^{u}$ ʦānun -पूरु चानुन् । स्वाभाविकी प्रेरणा** m.inf. to cause desire to enter, to experience desire (for something previously not wished for). **—sapazun —सपज़ुन् । प्रशस्तीभवनम्** m.inf. to become good, to turn good.

**nēka-pākh नेक-पाख् । सुखदुःखादिमयः** adj. c.g. (of a story, occurrence, etc.) containing happiness and sorrow, vice and virtue, and so on.

**nikh निख्, nīkh नीख्**, see **nyun$^{u}$**. Cf. also **nāga-nikh**, s.v. **nāg 2**.

**nikāh निकाह्** نکاح m. matrimony, marriage, nuptials (among Musalmāns, and so in the following) (El. *nikά*). **—karun —करुन् । विवाहनियमनम्** m.inf. to settle a marriage, to fix a betrothal. **-parun -परुन् । विवाहसंबन्धविषयिका पत्रलिपिः** m.inf. to recite the marriage, i.e. to sign the marriage contract.

**nōkh नोख्** نوک **। अग्रम्** m. (sg. dat. **nōkas नोकस्**), a point, tip, end; the nib (of a pen); the beak or bill (of a bird); the canthus or corner of the eye (El., cf. **nōkhun**); (in Kāshmīrī) handsome dress, fine clothing. **nōkh-cōkh नोख्-चोख्** نوک چوک **। वेशशोभा** m. talking by innuendoes, stinging allusions, sarcastic observations; (in Kāshmīrī) splendour of personal appearance. **—cārun —चारुन् । वेशसंपादनम्** m.inf. to arrange one's appearance, to put on one's best clothes. **—thawun —थवुन् । वेशसंस्करणम्** m.inf. to tidy or arrange one's dress, head-dress, etc.

**nokh$^{u}$ नंखु** in **nokh$^{u}$-ḍokh$^{u}$ नंखु-डंखु । सहायाश्रयः** m. an asylum for help, one who, or that which, is come close to help. Cf. **nakha-ḍokh$^{u}$**, p. 628*b*, l. 3.

**nakhca नख्च** or **nakh$^{a}$ch नख्छ्** (= نقشه, نقش) **। चित्रम्** m. (sg. **nakhcas नख्चस्**), a delineation, a portrait; a painting, a picture; a map, a plan. Cf. **naksh**,

**nakshĕ. nakh$^{a}$ch-gor$^{u}$** नख्छ्-ग॑रु् । चित्रकारः m. a painter, delineator, designer, one who paints or draws patterns; a map-maker.

**nā-khŏdā** ना-ख़ुदा نا خدا c.g. an atheist, an impious wretch (YZ. 98).

**nōkhdār** नोख्दार् or **nōkdār** नोक्दार् نوکدار । अग्रयुक्तः वेशमहत्त्वयुक्तः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nōk(h)dārĕñ** नोख्(क्)दार्यञ्), pointed, having a sharp point; wearing gorgeous apparel, one who is of exalted rank.

**nōkhal** नोखल् or **nōkal** नोकल् । अग्रयुक्तः adj. c.g. pointed, having a sharp point.

**nākhalaph** नाखलफ् ناخلف adj. c.g. degenerate, ignoble, spurious (Rām. 1538).

**nōkhun** नोखुन् । नेत्रप्रान्तरोगः m. (sg. dat. **nōkhanas** नोखनस्), a disease of the eyelids, pterygium (El.). Cf. **nōkh.**

**nĕkhop$^{u}$** न्यख॑पु । असावधानः, अशिक्षितः, मूढप्रायः adj. (f. **nĕkhüp$^{ü}$** न्यख॑पू), uneducated, unskilled, clumsy, awkward (in any work).

**naḳh$^{a}$ra** न॑ख्र (= نخره) । लीलाव्यञ्जनम् m. (El. makes the word f.), trick, artifice; joke, waggery; feminine airs or blandishments; coquetry, flirting, etc. **—karàn$^{i}$** —कर॑न्नि । लीलाविलासाभिव्यञ्जनम् m. pl. inf. to coquet; to show pretended dislike. **—gatshàn$^{i}$** —गछ॑न्नि । सलीलानङ्गीकृतिः m. pl. inf. coquetry to be displayed; pretended dislike to be shown. **—rōṭun** —रोटुन् । सलीलानङ्गीकारः m.inf. 'to stop by coquetry', insincerely to refuse (e.g. of a newly married bride, although desiring union, through modesty repelling her husband).

**naḳh$^{a}$ral** न॑ख्रल् । लीलाविधानशीलः adj. c.g. flirtatious, one (male or female) who habitually coquets; elegant (so El.).

**nakhās** नखास् نخاس । घोटककरः m. a slave-, horse-, or cattle-market; a tax levied on the sale of horses or cattle; the person who levies this tax (i.q. **nakhös$^{i}$**) (K.Pr. 71).

**nakhös$^{i}$** नखा॑सि । अश्वकरसंग्रही m. the official whose duty it is to collect the tax on the sale of horses (see the preceding).

**nākhŏsh** नाख़ुश् ناخوش adj. c.g. indisposed; unhappy, displeased (Gr.M., Śiv. 881, Rām. 104); disgusted.

**nŏkhta** न्वख्त or **nŏkta** न्वक्त نقطه m. a point; hence, a particular on which one can condemn a person. **—karun** —करुन् (H. xii, 4) or **—raṭun** —रटुन् (H. xii, 19) m.inf. to make (or catch) some point (against a person, dat.), to get up something (against), catch (a person) tripping.

**nakhwaṭh** नख्वठ् । कुरूपनासिकः adj. c.g. (as subst., sg. dat. **nakhwaṭas** नख्वटस्), having a nose like a globular stone, ugly-nosed (described as having a nose which is long, broad-tipped, and with wide nostrils).

**nākhēz** नाखेज़् (= ناقص) । अङ्गहीनः adj. c.g. maimed, wanting a limb; (of an inanimate object) having some essential part missing (and thus useless). **—karun** —करुन् । हीनाङ्गतापादनम् m.inf. to maim; to make useless by depriving of some essential part. **-zad** -ज़द् । हीनाङ्गः adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **-zadiñ** -ज़दिञ्), maimed, etc., i.q. **nākhēz.**

**nākhēzlad** नाखेज़्लद् । हीनाङ्गतायुक्तः (कार्यायोग्यः) adj. c.g. (as subst., f. **nākhēzladiñ** नाखेज़्लदिञ्), maimed, wanting a limb; rendered useless (by the loss of some essential part).

**nakkāsh** नक्काश् نقاش m. a limner, draughtsman, painter (e.g. of houses, of papier mâché articles, lacquer-work, or of shawl-patterns) (El., L. 377–8, 458 *nakásh*).

**nakköshī** नक्का॑शी نقاشی f. drawing, designing, painting (esp. on papier mâché, or in making shawl-patterns) (El.).

**naḳ$^{a}$l** न॑क्ल् نقل । प्रतिरूपम् m. transportation, removal; transcribing, copying; imitating, mimicking; a copy, transcript (Gr.M.); a translation (El.); a history, narrative, tale, story. **—karun** —करुन् । उपहासापादिरूपविधानम् m.inf. to imitate, mimic; to act, represent a personal character; to make a copy of, to copy; to translate (El.); to caricature, parody, burlesque, travesty.

**nakul** नकुल् m. N.P. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince, in Skt. *Nakula* (K. 1012, 1066, 1068).

**nōkal** नोकल्, see **nōkhal.**

**nĕkạma** न्यक॑म । अकार्यः adj. c.g. without work, unemployed, idle; unserviceable; useless, worthless, good-for-nothing; not fond of work.

**nēkun** नेकुन् । शुद्धाचारीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nēkyōv** नेक्योव्), to become good, to take to good behaviour (of one previously ill-behaved), to become reformed. **nēkyō-mot$^{u}$** नेक्यो-म॑तु । सत्स्वभावतामापन्नः perf. part. (f. **nēkyē-müts$^{ü}$** नेक्ये-म॑च़ू), one who has become well-behaved; a reformed character.

**nikun** निकुन् । कृशीभवनम् conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nikyōv** निक्योव्), to become thin, gradually to diminish, little by little to decrease or become lean, to waste away (El.; W. 113, *nyikun*). **nikyō-mot$^{u}$** निक्यो-म॑तु । कृशीभूतः perf. part. (f. **nikyē-müts$^{ü}$** निक्ये-म॑च़ू), become lean, thinned.

**nakār** नकार् । निषेधः m. denial, refusal (K.Pr. 14); prohibition. **—karun** —करुन् । अनङ्गीकारः m.inf. to refuse, decline (Gr.M.); to prohibit (dat. of obj. prohibited) (H. iv, 6); to deny (having done so-and-so) (Gr.M.).

**nākāra नाकार** ناکارہ । **निन्द्यः** adj. c.g. unserviceable, unprofitable (Gr.M.); useless, worthless, despicable, bad (common in this sense, equivalent to the Hindī *burā*) (Gr.M., W. 21, K.Pr. 204); bad, prejudicial (governs dat.) (Gr.M.); bad, wicked, naughty (Gr.M.).

**nĕkôr$^{u}$ न्यकोरु । दुराकृतियुक्तः** adj. (f. **nĕkör$^{ü}$ न्यकांरू**), ugly, unsightly. **—bĕkôr$^{u}$ —व्यकोरु । दुराकृतियुक्तः** adj. (f. **nĕkör$^{ü}$ bĕkör$^{ü}$ न्यकांरू व्यकांरू**), id.

**nĕkur$^{u}$ न्यकुरु । स्यूतिविशेषः** m. tacking, preliminary sewing.

**nŏkor$^{u}$ न्वकंरु** pointed, having a point. Cf. **kh$^{a}$ñĕ-nŏ$^{o}$**, p. 405*a*, l. 43; **khrāvi-nŏk$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$**, p. 416*b*, l. 6.

**nōkar नोकर्** نوکر । **दासः** m. a servant, a domestic, an attendant, a retainer (El., Gr.M., K.Pr. *naukar*) (K.Pr. 2, 25, 42). **-bāba -बाव । दासवृत्तिकः** m. a servant father; one who is a servant by profession. **—bĕhun —ब्यह़न्** m.inf. to sit down as a servant, to take service, become employed (in service) (H. iii, 3; viii, 5). **-bāy -बाय् । दासस्त्री** f. a servant's wife. **—cākar —चाकर्** نوکر چاکر । **दाससमूहः** m.pl. servants, domestics, a group of, or the class of, servants.

**nōkár$^{i}$ नोकंरि** or **nōkarī नोकरी** نوکري । **सेवा** f. service, attendance (El. *naukarī*), employment, a post, a situation (H. viii, 5; xii, 3). **—cākár$^{i}$ —चाकंरि** نوکري چاکري **सेवादिवृत्तिः** f. the condition of one who lives by service, service as a profession.

**nākāragī नाकारगी** ناکارگي । **निन्द्यता** f. unserviceableness; worthlessness, uselessness, badness; evil actions, wickedness (Gr.M.).

**nik$^{a}$ran निक्रन् । खण्डशो भावः** f. (sg. dat. **nik$^{a}$rüñ$^{ü}$ निक्रंञू**), the condition of having been reduced to small pieces, dismemberment, the condition of having been chopped up (e.g. of a log of wood or the like).

**nikaran निकरन् । खण्डशः करणम्** f. (sg. dat. **nikarüñ$^{ü}$ निकरंञू**), the act of chopping up (e.g. wood), reducing to mincemeat, mincing (e.g. meat).

**nik$^{a}$run निक्रुन् । खण्डशः करणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik$^{o}$r$^{u}$ निकंरु**), to chop up, mince, reduce to small pieces (e.g. a log of wood, meat, etc.). **nik$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ निकंरु-मंतु । खण्डशः कृतः** perf. part. (f. **nik$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ निकंरू-मंचू**), chopped up, minced.

**nik$^{a}$rāwun निक्रावुन् । कृशीकरणम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nik$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$ निक्रोवु**), to attenuate, pare down, cut down, make thin (e.g. a thick stick with a knife or saw) (El.); to chop to pieces (e.g. a log, with a hatchet). **nik$^{a}$rôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ निक्रोवु-मंतु । क्षीणीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nik$^{a}$röv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ निक्रांवू-मंचू**), attenuated, pared down, cut down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

**nikarāwun निकरावुन् । क्षुद्रतापादनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nikarôw$^{u}$ निकरोवु**), to make thin (e.g. a log of wood with a saw); to chop into small pieces. **nikarôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ निकरोवु-मंतु । कृशीकृतः** perf. part. (f. **nikaröv$^{ü}$-müts$^{ü}$ निकरांवू-मंचू**), thinned, pared down, as ab.; chopped up, as ab.

**nōkaröz$^{ü}$ नोकरांज़ू । दासवृत्तिः** f. the profession or occupation of a servant, service.

**nŏksa न्वक्स** a corruption of **nŏskha,** q.v. (Gr.M.).

**nākis** or **nŏkis** (Gr.M.) ناقص, see **nākhēz.**

**naksh नक्श्** نقش m. painting, in **naksh karun नक्श् करुन्** m.inf. to paint (El.). Cf. **nakhca.**

**nakshĕ नक्श** نقشہ m. a delineation, portrait, picture (Gr.M.); a design, plan; a map, chart (El.); cf. **nakhca. —tulun —तुलुन्** m.inf. to draw a picture (Gr.M.).

**nakāsh,** see **nakkāsh.**

**nakshĕtr नक्षत्र्** m. the Sanskritized spelling of **nĕchatur,** q.v., sometimes used by Paṇḍits (Śiv. 38).

**nuksān नुक्सान्** نقصان, m. loss, waste; loss, damage (Gr.M., W. 136); injury, harm (El.). **—karun —करुन्** m.inf. to injure (El.).

**nuksāndār नुक्सान्दार्** نقصاندار adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

**nuksānlad नुक्सान्लद्** adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

**nuksānzad नुक्सान्ज़द्** نقصانزد adj. c.g. destructive (El.).

**nikta-gal$^{a}$r निक्त-गल्र् । लज्जया मौनम्** f. silence from a sense of shame, shamefacedness.

**nĕkoṭ$^{u}$ न्यकंटु, nik$^{o}$ṭ$^{u}$ निकंटु,** or **nikuṭ$^{u}$ निकुटु । क्षुद्रः** adj. (f. **nĕküṭ$^{ü}$ न्यकंटू,** sg. dat. **nĕkacĕ न्यकच्य,** and so on), very small, tiny (of a thing or living being, e.g. a child) (K. 106).

**nŏkta न्वक्त,** see **nŏkhta.**

**nakāthi** or **nakōt** m. a thread-winder, a woof-preparer (El.).

**nakawôr$^{u}$ नकवोरु** m. a nostril, see p. 627*a*, l. 38.

**nal नल् । शाकादिनालिका, तन्तुः, जङ्घास्थि** m. the hollow stalk of any vegetable (cf. **hāka-nal,** p. 326*b*, l. 28; **khár$^{i}$-nal,** p. 410*b*, l. 46; **kōtar-nal,** p. 491*b*, l. 49) (K.Pr. 41); a thread; the leg-bone, the leg (anatomically) (El.). **-cōd -चोद् । दुःशीलः** adj. c.g. dissolute, profligate, immoral. **—gindun —गिन्दुन् । व्याघातः** m.inf. to impede, hinder. **-nakh -नख् । अङ्गसमूहः** m.pl. leg and shoulder; hence, the limbs of the body as a whole. **-pūṭh$^{u}$ -पूठु । स्थूलतन्तुकः** adj. (f. **-pūṭh$^{ü}$ -पूठू,** sg. dat. **pōchĕ पोछ्य**), coarse-threaded, i.e. (of cloth, etc.) woven with coarse thread, coarse (of cloth). **-sān -सान् । व्यभिचारमाध्यस्थ्यवृत्तिः** m. habitually acting as a go-between in relation to dissolute conduct, the trade of a pimp. **-woṭ$^{u}$ -वंटु । वप्राच्छादनम्** m. the little roof put along the top of a mud wall to protect it from the weather (it is made of wood, straw, etc.). **-vüṭ$^{ü}$** -व॑टू । मृदुशिलाविशेषः f. (sg. dat. **-wacĕ** -वच्य), a kind of soft stone (used for making drinking cups and stools; when powdered it is used as a remedy for bruises or wounds); i.q. **-woṭ$^{u}$**, ab. (Śiv. 1562). **-waṭh** -वठ् । मृदुशिलाविशेषः, लघुमुसलविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas** -वटस्), a large lump of stone similar to the preceding (K.Pr. 82, *nalawaṭ*); a kind of small stone mortar used for pounding pepper or the like.

**nala-dab** नल-दब् । जङ्घास्थ्याघातः m. a blow on the leg-bone. **-dor$^{u}$** -द॑रु । दृढनालः, दृढतन्तुकः adj. (f. **-dür$^{ü}$** -द॑रू), possessing a strong stalk; possessing or consisting of strong thread. **-gōmot$^{u}$** -गोम॑तु । कार्यानौचित्यमापन्नः perf. part. (f. **-gömüʦ$^{ü}$** -गा॑म॑च़ू), having reached a condition of uselessness, become worthless. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापत्तिः m.inf. to reach a condition of uselessness, to become worthless. **-hākh** -हाख् । शाकविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-hākas** -हाकस्), a kind of vegetable with a hollow stalk. **—karun** —करुन् । कार्यायोग्यतापादनम् m.inf. to render useless. **-mọṭ$^{u}$** -म्व॑टु । पुष्टनालकः adj. (f. **-mŏṭ$^{ü}$** -म्व॑टू), having a stout stalk (of a plant). **-nakha** -नख । दृढस्थूलावयवः adj. c.g. having strong legs and shoulders, strong-limbed. **-nakha gaʦhun** -नख गछुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणापत्तिः m.inf. strong-limbedness to go, i.e. to become weak or wasted. **-nakha wasun** -नख वसुन् । सर्वाङ्गक्षीणतासंभवः m.inf. strong-limbedness to descend, i.q. the preceding. **-phuṭ$^{u}$** -फुटु । भग्नजङ्घास्थिकः adj. (f. **-phuṭ$^{ü}$** -फुटू), (of a plant) having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-ʦhọṭ$^{u}$** -छ्व॑टु । ह्रस्वनालः adj. (f. **-ʦhŏṭ$^{ü}$** -छ्व॑टू), having a short stalk. **-ʦünḍ$^{ü}$** -च़॑ंडू । जङ्घया ताडनम् f. a blow with the leg, a kick. **-ʦoṭ$^{u}$** -च़॑टु । भिन्नजङ्घः adj. (f. **-ʦüṭ$^{ü}$** -च़॑टू), having the stalk broken; having the leg broken. **-vyoṭh$^{u}$** -व्य॑ठु । स्थूलजङ्घः adj. (f. **-vĕṭh$^{ü}$** -व्य॑ठू), stout-legged. **-zyūṭh$^{u}$** -ज़्यूठु । दीर्घनालः adj. (f. **-zīṭh$^{ü}$** -ज़ीठू), having a long stalk, long-stalked.

**nāl 1** नाल् । वस्त्रगलः m. the collar of a coat, i.e. the border of the garment called the *kurta*, round the neck and down the breast (cf. **döv$^{i}$-n°**, p. 262*a*, l. 22; **marda-n°**, p. 589*b*, l. 25) (El.; K.Pr. 51, 123); the neck (of the body) (H. v. 9; vi, 9; viii, 10); the bosom (including the neck) (El., Śiv. 814, K.Pr. 102). **—dāmāna** (or **dāmán$^{i}$**) **karun** —दामान (दाम॑नि) करुन् । वस्त्राधरोत्तरीकरणम् m.inf. to make the collar into a skirt, to turn (a coat) upside down (a device for giving an old garment a new lease of life). **—phirun** —फिरुन् । वस्त्रव्यत्ययस्यूतिः m.inf. to turn a (worn) garment back to front (to give it a new lease of life). **—walun** —वलुन् । सकोपबलात्कारः, सर्पकर्तृकशरीरावरणम् m.inf. 'to cover the neck'; hence, angrily to scold or attack (Rām. 553); to be surrounded by the coils of a serpent (of a man, beast, tree, etc.) (lit. or met.) (Śiv. 874; Rām. 346, 1073, 1191, 1614).

**nāla-düj$^{ü}$** नाल-द॑जू । गलभागककर्पटखण्डम् f. a kerchief or piece of cloth fastened to the neck of a garment (before or behind) to strengthen it, or to protect it from dirt. **-dol$^{u}$** -द॑लु । आसक्त्या गतागतम् m. 'the skirt on the neck', urgent coming and going (in order to accomplish some purpose), going urgently backwards and forwards. **-dol$^{u}$ kaḍun** -द॑लु कडुन् । गतागतप्रयासाप्तिः m.inf. to experience the worry of coming and going long journeys for some purpose (esp. fruitlessly). **-hoṭ$^{u}$** -ह॑टु । कण्ठप्रदेशः m. the neck and the parts near it (of a man or beast, or of a garment) (YZ. 374). **—kaḍun** —कडुन् । (वस्त्र-)परित्यागः m.inf. to draw off from the neck, to put (or take) off a garment (Śiv. 1329). **-khol$^{u}$** -ख॑लु । विशालगलः adj. (f. **-khüj$^{ü}$** -ख॑जू), (of a garment) wide-necked, too loose in the neck.

**nāla-mot$^{u}$** नाल-म॑तु । आलिङ्गनम् m. an embrace, embracing (K. 399). **-mot$^{u}$ karun** -म॑तु करुन् m.inf. to embrace [Śiv. 505, 890, 1615; Rām. 1115, 1481 (pl.), 1733 (pl.); K. 246 (pl.), 461 (pl.), 475 (pl.), 857 (pl.); YZ. 354 (pl.)]. **nālamati raṭun** नालमति रटुन् । अत्यालिङ्गनम् m.inf. to hold in an embrace, to give a long and affectionate embrace (Śiv. 1258, 1324, 1381, 1468, 1556; K. 265, 292, 750, 1012, 1015, 1025, 1129).

**nāla-pakh$^{a}$sh** नाल-पख्श् । कण्ठभागखण्डिका m. (in making a garment) the piece cut out of the cloth to make the orifice for the neck. **—roṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —र॑टु-म॑तु । बलाद्गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **—rüṭ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —र॑टू-म॑च़ू), seized by the neck, seized so that one cannot proceed, arrested. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । बलाद्ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize by the neck, arrest, to seize forcibly and retain (K.Pr. 102, Rām. 762); to embrace (Śiv. 275, YZ. 371). **-tr$^{a}$th** -त्रथ् or **-trith** -त्रिथ् । कण्ठभागच्छेदः m. (sg. dat. **-tr$^{a}$tas** -त्रतस् or **-tritas** -त्रितस्), the slit in a garment for the neck.

**nöl$^{i}$** ना॑लि adv. on the neck (e.g. with reference to a necklace, garland, or the like) (Śiv. 2, 88, 169, 266, 978, 1106, 1153, 1326; K. 60, 85, 927; YZ. 22); (with reference to garments) (worn) on the person (Śiv. 98, 166, 889, 1037, 1607; Rām. 763, 1448; K.Pr. 152). **—gōmot$^{u}$** —गोम॑तु । सकोपं परिभाषमाणः perf. part. (f. **—gömüʦ$^{ü}$** —गा॑म॑च़ू), worn on the neck (YZ. 36); one who angrily scolds or threatens. **—gaʦhun**

—गछुन् । सकोपभाषणम् m.inf. angrily to scold, threaten (K.Pr. 152). **—ʦhun$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —छुनु-मंतु । आच्छादनेन परिचितः perf. part. (f. **ʦhũn$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** छुञू-मंचू), put on the neck (e.g. a necklace) (Śiv. 891); put on the neck, (of a garment) worn, donned. **—ʦhunun** —छुनुन् । आच्छादनम् m.inf. to put (a necklace, etc.) on the neck (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 163, 194, 1794; Rām. 489, 512, 715); to put on the neck, to put on, don (a garment) (Śiv. 1709; H. viii, 10; x, 4; xii, 7; YZ. 374; K.Pr. 26, *nál ʦh°*); to throw a rope round the neck, to halter (K.Pr. 102).

**nāl 2** नाल् نعل । उपानच्छस्त्रम् m. a horseshoe (El.; H. xi, 17; K.Pr. 73, misprinted *náe*); the horseshoe-like iron 'tips' fastened to the heel or sole of a human being's shoe. **-band** -वन्द् نعل بند । पादुकाशस्त्रसंदापनकारुः m. a shoeing smith (El.); a maker of iron tips for shoes. **-bȧnd$^{i}$** -वंन्दि (= نعل بندي) । करः f. shoeing (a horse or other beast), giving (a horse) new shoes; a light tribute, horseshoe money (exacted under Musalmān rule, on the plea of keeping up the cavalry of the state, or in consideration of the horsemen not devastating the country). **-bȧnd$^{i}$ lagũn$^{ü}$** -वंन्दि लगंञू । करनियमः f.inf. such a tax to be imposed. **-bȧnd$^{i}$ lāgũn$^{ü}$** -वंन्दि लागंञू । करनियमनम् f.inf. to impose such a tax. **—lāgȧn$^{i}$** —लागंनि । अश्वादिशफादौ शस्त्रयोजना, विनयनभर्त्सनम् m. pl. inf. to apply shoes, to shoe (a horse); to scold (a woman to teach her manners), to chide, admonish.

**nāla-khünḍ$^{ü}$** नाल-खंडू । उपानच्छस्त्रैकभागः f. a piece of a horseshoe. **-khŏr** -खुर् or **-khōr** -खोर् । उपानच्छस्त्रैकपादिका m. a hoof of a horseshoe, i.e. the shoe of a single hoof, a single horseshoe.

**nāl 3** नाल् m. a ring (El.).

**nāla 1** नाल । मध्यकुल्या m. an artificial watercourse, a channel, a canal (esp. when forming a boundary between two pieces of land) (Śiv. 1680, Rām. 244).

**nāla 2** नाल़ ناله । आर्तनादः f.pl. complaints, lamentations, moans, groans (Śiv. 165, 1249, 1258); a hubbub, outcry (K. 153); grief (El., who makes the word m.); as adv. with loud lamentations (Rām. 445, 875). **—diñĕ** —दिञ । बह्वाक्रन्दनम् f. pl. inf. to lament, complain (esp. with reproaches) (Rām. 278, 1540; H. vii, 22-3; YZ. 41, 102, 475). **—trāwañĕ** —त्रावञ f. pl. inf. to pour forth lamentations (Rām. 242, 292, 376, 893, 1551).

**nālan lagun** नालन् लगुन् । आक्रन्दारम्भणम् m.inf. to lament (to a person), to appeal to a person with loud lamentations. **—yun$^{u}$** —यिनु m.inf. to come to lamentations, to begin lamentations (Rām. 279).

**nālē** नाले postpos. or prep. with, together with (a corruption of Hindī) (H. xi, 4).

**nȧl$^{i}$** नंलि । नालिका f. a pipe, a tube. **-cīr$^{ü}$** -चीरू f. a machine for boring or cutting pipes (Śiv. 1018). **nali-wôñ$^{u}$** नलि-वोञु । नालिकायन्त्रजलम् m. pipe-water, water conveyed through a pipe.

**nila 1** निल m. for **nīla 2** in the following:— **—phirȧn$^{i}$** —फिरंनि or **—phirawȧn$^{i}$** —फिरवंनि । स्थाणुविशेषावर्तनाभ्यासः m. pl. inf. to whirl an athletic's club.

**nila 2** निल for **nīl 2**, in the following:— **-khrũn$^{ü}$** -खुंञू । ओषधिविशेषः f. a certain plant, described as a creeper with a long dark-coloured leaf. **-krôsh$^{u}$** -क्रोशु । चाषपक्षी m. (f. **-krösh$^{ü}$** -क्रांशू), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nilakraish*); cf. **nīla-krôsh$^{u}$**, s.v. **nīl 2**. **-pūt$^{u}$** -पूतु । पार्वतीयः कपोतः m. a kind of pigeon found in the highest mountains (where no other birds and no trees are observed).

**nīl 1** नील् or **nīla-nāg** नील-नाग् । नागराजविशेषः m. N. of a Nāga king or snake-deity (see **nāg 2**) (Śiv. 1169). It was by following his advice that Kashmīr is said to have been freed from Piśācas, and rendered habitable by men all the year round. Before that the country had been occupied by Piśācas for six months in each year. His habitation was close to the famous spring now called Nīla-nāg, near the village of Vērnāg, and is the traditional source of the river Vĕth or Jehlam (RT.Tr. II, 411). There is another small lake called by his name situated in a valley between two spurs descending from the Pīr Panʦāl range (ib. 474).

**nīl 2** नील् نيل । रागविशेषः, मूर्छा f. the colour blue, dark blue; lividity; (in Kāshmīrī) convulsions (the disease of children); cf. **nyūl$^{u}$**. **—gaʦhũn$^{ü}$** —गछंञू । मूर्छागमः f.inf. an attack of convulsions to come on.

**nīla-gur$^{u}$** नील-गुरु । श्वेताश्वः m. a horse white [*sic*] all over, a grey horse. **-har** -हर् । मण्डविकृतिः m. the turning dark (i.e. going bad) of the cream of milk, top-scum of jam, or the like; cf. **har 2**. **-kh$^{ü}$r$^{ü}$** -खंरू । पक्षिविशेषः f. a certain bird, described as small and dark-coloured, with a long tail and a prolonged sweet-sounding call. **-khür$^{ü}$** -खंरू । लताविशेषः f. name of a certain creeping plant, described as not tall, with long slender leaves and small spiny fruit. **-kanṭh** -कंठ् m. (sg. dat. **-kanṭhas** -कंठस), he who possesses a blue neck, a N. of Śiva, whose neck was dyed blue by his swallowing the deadly *kālakūṭa* poison at the churning of the ocean (Śiv. 169, 192, 235, etc.). **-küñ$^{ü}$** -कंञू । श्यामशिलाविशेषः a kind of hard dark-coloured stone (used for making mortars and the like) (Rām. 517). **-krôsh$^{u}$ -क्रोशु । चाषपक्षी** m. (f. **-krösh$^{\ddot{u}}$ -क्रांशू**), a certain bird, the European Roller (*Coracias garrula*) (L. 136, *nīlakraish*; Śiv. 1693, 1816); cf. **nila-krôsh$^{u}$**, s.v. **nila 2.** **-kray -क्रय्** f. *Crozophora tinctoria, Trichodesma indica* (El., where the word is spelt *-krai*). **-kūṭh$^{i}$ -कूठि** f. an indigo factory (Gr.M.) (borrowed from Hindī *nīlkōṭhī*). **-pal -पल् । महाशिलाविशेषः** m. 'blue rock', a certain kind of stone found in large blocks of a dark colour. **-ras -रस् । विकृतजलम्** m. 'blue juice', liquid (such as the water of a lake, or the juice of curds, etc., or of cooked food) which has become corrupt. **-sar -सर् । विकृतरसः** m., id. **-sȧr$^{i}$ gatshun -संरि गछुन् । अत्याहतिप्राप्तिः** m.inf. (of juice, as ab.) to become black and corrupt; (of the whole body when bruised) to become black and blue. **-sȧr$^{i}$ karun -संरि करुन् । अत्याहननम्** m.inf. to make juice (as ab.) become corrupt; to make a person's whole body black and blue (by a beating or the like). **-tō̃g -तोँग् । आघातविस्फोटः** m. a bruise (turned black and blue). **-tō̃g khārȧn$^{i}$ -तोँग् खारंनि । आघातविस्फोटोत्पादनम्** m. pl. inf. to cause a black or blue bruise (by a blow or the like). **-tō̃g khasȧn$^{i}$ -तोँग् खसंनि । आघातोत्थविस्फाटोत्पत्तिः** m. pl. inf. such bruises to rise (i.e. to occur). **-thŏth -थ्वथ् । तुत्याञ्जनम्** m. (sg. dat. **thŏthas थ्वथस्**), blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. **-warih -वरिह् । अपाकसंवत्सरः** m. a year in which the crops do not ripen, a famine year. **-waṭh -वठ् । श्यामशिलाविशेषः** m. (sg. dat. **-waṭas -वटस्**), a kind of large dark stone (generally globular) (according to El., s.v. *nīlawaṭ*, this is marble, said to be found in a quarry behind the famous Shālimār Gardens) (Rām. 1582).

**nīla 2 नील** (for **1**, cf. **nīl 1** and **2**) **। मल्लाभ्याससृगः** m. a kind of athlete's club; cf. **nila 1.** **-böz$^{i}$ -वांज़ि । सृगपरिवर्तक्रीडा** f. the athlete's exercise of whirling one of these clubs.

**nīl$^{i}$ नीलि, nīli नीलि, nīlis नीलिस्**, etc.; see **nyūl$^{u}$.**

**nílu**, see **nilyuw$^{u}$.**

**nol$^{u}$ नंलु । अखण्डवराटकः** m. a complete, unbroken, cowry (cf. **g$^{a}$sa-nol$^{u}$**, p. 307*a*, l. 18; **hāra-nol$^{u}$**, p. 344*b*, l. 46) (Gr.Gr. 9); hence, a small lump (of anything) (L.V. 81).

**nȧl$^{i}$-baith नंलि-वैथ् । वराटकाधःपरिवर्तनम्** m. (sg. dat. **-baitas -वैतस्**), (in gambling) the falling upside down of a cowry (cf. **g$^{a}$sa-nol$^{u}$ baith dyun$^{u}$**, p. 307*a*, l. 20).

**nūl नूल् । नकुलः** m. a mongoose, an ichneumon (L. 109, Rām. 97); (according to El.) a rat, a weasel.

**nūla-cika नूल-चिक । नकुलारावः** f.pl. the cry of the mongoose; a similar cry uttered by a human being or beast. **-har -हर् । नकुलयुद्धम्** f. a fight between mongooses, or a fight between a mongoose and a snake; met. a fight between men or animals in which each is regardless of wounds. **-kala -कल । नकुलतुल्यशिराः** m. one who has a mongoose's head, i.e. a person possessing a head with a long fine snout. **-wöj$^{\ddot{u}}$ -वांजू । नकुलगृहम्** f. the hole of a mongoose (i.e. its den).

**nalciband** m. a pipe-stalk maker (El.).

**nalagī नलगी । दुर्वृत्तिः** f. bad, deceitful conduct.

**niluj$^{u}$ निलुज़ु** or **nīlyuj$^{u}$ नीलिज़ु । पक्षिविशेषः** m. a certain bird, the mallard (*Anas boscas*) (of whose skin *pōstīns* are made for the wealthy. The four curled central feathers of the tail are worn by the Panjābī and Hindōstānī women, and are called **kōnḍal**) (El. *nilúj*; L. 129, *nilij*). **nīlij$^{i}$-tāj नीलिजि-ताज् । पक्षिविशेषचूडा** m. the crest of this bird.

**nalka नल्क । जलवाहिनालिका** m. a water-pipe, a pipe for conveying water. **-wôn̄$^{u}$ -वोञु । नालिकोत्थजलम्** m. water conveyed through a pipe.

**nalam नलम् । अपह्नवः** m. false denial (e.g. of the receipt of money entrusted, or that one has done or said something), false disowning, disclaiming, or repudiation (K.Pr. 152). **—hyon$^{u}$ —ह्यंनु । अपह्नवविधानम्** m.inf. to deny falsely as ab., to embezzle.

**nīlam नीलम्** نیلم **। रत्नविशेषः (इन्द्रनीलरत्नम्)** m. a sapphire (K. 922). **nīlama-kān नीलम्-कान् । इन्द्रनीलाकरः** f. a sapphire-mine.

**nilām निलाम्** or **lilām लिलाम्** m. an auction (Gr.M.).

**nālamot$^{u}$ नालमंतु**, see p. 632*b*, l. 23.

**nālön$^{i}$ नालांनि । सोपालम्भं समाक्रन्दन्** adj. (f. **nālön̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 नालांन्रू**; for **2**, see s.v.), one who mingles lamentations with reproaches; one who petitions with lamentations.

**nālun नालुन् । सोपालम्भसमाक्रन्दः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nālyōv नाल्योव्**), to lament (Śiv. 181; Rām. 207, 675, 1491); to lament reproachfully.

**nīlun नीलुन् । श्यामतोद्भवः, हरिद्वर्णापत्तिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **nīlyōv नील्योव्**), to become blue, dark blue, livid (Rām. 1022, 1210; YZ. 96); to become green (e.g. of the leaf of a plant); (the causal of this verb is **nīlanāwun**, not **nīl$^{a}$rāwun** (Gr.Gr. 174)). **nīlyō-mot$^{u}$ नील्यो-मंतु । आपन्नहरित-(नील-)वर्णः** perf. part. (f. **nīlyē-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ नील्ये-मंछू**), become blue; become green.

**nīlanāwun नीलनावुन्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nīlanôw$^{u}$ नीलनोवु**), to make blue or green (Gr.Gr. 174; cf. **nīlun**).

**nālön̄$^{\ddot{u}}$ 1 नालांन्रू । समुपालम्भन्ती** f. of **nālön$^{i}$**, q.v.

**nālöñ$^{ü}$ 2** नालांञू । उपानद्विशेषः f. a kind of leather shoe.

**nīlis** नीलिस्, see **nyūl$^{u}$**.

**nölish** नांलिश् نالش f. a complaint or accusation (in a court of law) (El., Gr.M.).

**nālawun$^{u}$** नालवुनु । समाक्रन्दन् n.ag. (f. **nālavüñ$^{ü}$** नालवंञू), one who makes lamentations mixed with reproaches.

**nalawaṭ**, see **nal-waṭh**, p. 632*a*, l. 6.

**nīlyuj$^{u}$** नीलिज़ु, see **niluj$^{u}$**.

**nā-lāyĕkh** ना-लायख् نالائق adj. e.g. unworthy, unfit (Gr.M., *nā-löikh*).

**nilyuw$^{u}$** निलिवु or **nīlyuw$^{u}$** नीलिवु । वलाद्दापनम, वलात्प्रेरणम् m. (sg. dat. **nilivis** निलिविस् or **nīlivis** नीलिविस्), the act of causing a person to give or award (money, punishment, etc.), or of causing him to do anything, compulsion (K.Pr. 200, *nilu*). **—āsun** —आसुन् । वलात्कारसंभवः m.inf. compulsion to exist. **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु । वलात्कारापातः m.inf. compulsion to be experienced. **—ʦhunun** —छुनुन् । वलात्समर्पणम् m.inf. to use compulsion, as ab.

**nam 1** नम् । नखः, नौकाग्रम् m. the nail of finger or toe (cf. **ong$^{u}$ji-nam**, p. 33*b*, l. 27; **atha-n°**, p. 60*b*, l. 5; **khōra-n°**, p. 410*b*, l. 1; **mŏkhta-n°**, p. 561*a*, l. 12; **maĭzi-n°**, p. 615*a*, l. 23) (Gr.Gr. 93; L. 462; Rām. 1022; H. v, 6; YZ. 329, 546; K.Pr. 163, 243); the prow of a boat or ship (according to El., also the stern) (Śiv. 1841, K.Pr. 76) (cf. **nāvi-nam**, s.v. **nāv 2**). **—din$^{i}$** —दि्नि । आशयज्ञापनार्थसान्त्वनादिः m. pl. inf. to coax or wheedle a person to reveal a secret. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दि्नु । नखविवृतिः m.inf. to apply the nail; hence, to open out with the nails compact or tangled wool, cotton, or the like; to scratch with the nails (oneself or another). **—kāsán$^{i}$** —कासं्नि । नखच्छेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut or pare the nails. **—lath nāvi lath** —लथ् नावि लथ् । दोलायितत्वव्यग्रता f. 'a kick on the prow and a kick on the boat itself', bewilderment caused by having to be in two places at once or having to do two things at once. **—phirun** —फिरुन् । नौकायाः परिवर्तनम् m.inf. to turn the prow, (when a boat is tied by one end to the bank for loading purposes) to turn the boat round with the other end to the shore (for loading at that end also); cf. **nama-phyur$^{u}$**, bel. **—raṭun** —रटुन् । नौकाग्रभागस्य कूले योजना, प्रोत्साहनम् m.inf. to fasten the prow of a ship (to the shore), to moor a ship in this way; to back one party in wordy warfare. **—thawán$^{i}$** —थवं्नि । नखरक्षणम् m. pl. inf. to keep the nails uncut. **—tal on$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —तल् अंनु-मंतु । स्वायत्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **—tal üñ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —तल् अंञू-मंच़ू), brought under one's nail, (a person or thing) completely brought (after difficulty) into one's power or under one's influence. **—tal anun** —तल् अनुन् । स्वायत्तीकरणम् m.inf. to bring under one's power or influence. **—tal thow$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —तल् थंवु-मंतु or **—tal thôw$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —तल् थोवु-मंतु । स्वायत्तस्थापितः perf. part. (f. **—tal thü(thö)v$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —तल् थं(थां) वू-मंच़ू), brought under a person's power or influence. **—tal thawun** —तल् थवुन् or **—tal thāwun** —तल् थावुन् । स्वाधीनस्थापनम् m.inf. to bring (a person or thing, without delay) under one's own power or influence. **—tulán$^{i}$** —तुलं्नि । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to lift the nails, to torment another (e.g. by making him do extra hard, difficult, or unpleasant work). **—tal rūd$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —तल् रूदु-मंतु । वशे स्थितः perf. part. (f. **—tal rūz$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —तल् रूज़ू-मंच़ू), staying, or fixed, under another's power or influence. **—tal roṭ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$** —तल् रंटु-मंतु । वशे गृहीतः perf. part. (f. **—tal rüṭ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$** —तल रंटू-मंच़ू), kept wholly or partly under one's own power or influence. **—tal raṭun** —तल् रटुन् । वशे ग्रहणम् m.inf. to seize and put, or keep, a person or thing under one's influence (esp. secretly). **—tal rōzun** —तल् रोज़ुन् । वशस्थितिः m.inf. (of a person or thing) to remain or stay under a person's power or influence. **—ta māz** —त माज़् । समीपसंबन्धी m. 'nail and flesh', very near relationship, close kinship. **—trakarun** —त्रकरुन् । नौकाग्रभागप्रोन्नतीभवनम् m.inf. the bow of a ship to be too high (e.g. from overloading the stern, or from running aground). **—ʦalán$^{i}$** —च़लं्नि । अत्यायासः m. pl. inf. 'the nails to run away', to be put to excessive expenditure of labour (e.g. in searching for something destroyed or hidden, or in polishing and scouring cooking utensils). **—ʦarán$^{i}$** —च़रं्नि । नखदैर्घ्यापत्तिः m. pl. inf. the nails to become long (e.g. in keeping a vow). **—ʦaṭán$^{i}$** —च़टं्नि । अतिखेदनम् m. pl. inf. to cut off the nails; to torture a person (e.g. to acquire information). **—wŏthán$^{i}$** —व्वथं्नि । अतिखेदाप्तिः m. pl. inf. the nails to rise (K.Pr. 152); to be tormented (e.g. to perform some difficult task in very cold weather) (K.Pr. 217).

**nama-khünḍ$^{ü}$** नम-खंडू । नखखण्डम् f. a piece of a nail, a chip of a nail. **—phyur$^{u}$** —फिरु । नौकाप्रान्तपरिवर्तनम् m. the turning of the prow, i.e. the changing the end of the boat fastened to the shore (as in **nam phirun**, ab.). **-sār** -सार् । नौकाग्रभागवन्धनः f. the post at the prow of a boat uniting the two sides. **-sör$^{ü}$** -सांरू । नखस्पर्शः f. touching a person with the nails (e.g. to draw his attention). **—wāyun** —वायुन् । अग्रे स्थित्वा

नौपरिचालनम् m.inf. to propel a boat (by standing at the prow and wielding an oar, punting-pole, or the like).

**nȧm$^{i}$ koḍ$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ नंमि कंड़ु-मंतु । अनायासयुक्तिसाधितः** perf. part. (f. **—küḍ$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —कंडू-मंचू**), accomplished gradually and successfully (as in the next). **—kaḍun —कडुन् । युक्त्या साधनम्** m.inf. to extract by the nail (as a kernel is extracted by scraping of the rind with the nails); hence (esp. of some work which is not directly under one's own authority) without trouble gradually to accomplish it in accordance with one's own needs. **—kāḍay —काडय् । युक्त्या साधनम्** f. gradual accomplishment of a work properly and without trouble (cf. the preceding). **-t$^{a}$j -त्ज् । नखतूलिका** f. a nail-pick, a little spike for cleaning the finger-nails from dirt accumulated under them. **—ʦol$^{u}$ —च़ंलु । अरोचकः** adj. (f. **-ʦüj$^{ü}$ -च़ंजू**), (of a child or the like) disgusting or repellent in appearance (owing to thinness, dirtiness, bad condition, or the like) (cf. the next); cf. **nom$^{u}$ 1** for this sense. **—ʦol$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ —च़ंलु-मंतु । निरायाससिद्धीभूतः, अरोचकः, क्षीणीभूतः** perf. part. (f. **—ʦüj$^{ü}$-müʦ$^{ü}$ —चंजू-मंचू**), accomplished without trouble (cf. the next); thin, wasted away (e.g. as a starveling child) (cf. **nom$^{u}$ 1**); (of a child or the like) disgusting, repellent (owing to thinness, etc.). **—ʦalun —च़लुन् । निरायाससिद्धिः** m.inf. to be accomplished without difficulty (cf. **—kaḍun,** ab.). **-ʦūr -च़ूर् । नखचौरः** m. a thief with the nail; (esp. in gambling 'odd or even' with cowries) one who cheats by concealing with the finger-nail one cowry of those thrown down, so as to make the number counted favourable to the cheater. **-ʦūrī -च़ूरी । नखचौर्यम्** f. cheating, as ab. **-ʦūr$^{ü}$ -च़ूरू । नखाहतिः** f. (usually of a child) persistently scratching a sore or wound on one's own body to allay the irritation, even when forbidden.

**namuk$^{u}$ नमुकु । नखसंबन्धी, नौकाग्रभवः** adj. (f. **namüc$^{ü}$ नमंचू**), of, or belonging to, a finger- or toe-nail; of, or belonging to, the prow of a boat.

**naman kijĕ diñĕ नमन् किज्य दिञ । अतितोदना** f. pl. inf. to thrust spikes under the nails; met. to torment, torture. **—mĕʦ$^{ü}$ aʦüñ$^{ü}$ —म्यंच़ू अच़ंञू । अतिखेदाप्तिः** f.inf. dirt to get under the nails; met. to be greatly worried (cf. K.Pr. 152).

**nam 2 नम्** or **nau नौ** card. the word used for 'nine', see **nav 1,** when spoken of as a separate number, as in **akh nau** or **akh nam,** one nine (W. 104).

**nām नाम** نام **। नाम** m. a (person's) name (W. 110; L.V. 8; Śiv. 677, 1014, 1113, etc.; Rām. 394, 1655; K. 127, 215; YZ. 256; K.Pr. 260); cf. **nāv 1. —ganḍȧn$^{i}$ —गंडंनि । परिवादप्रबन्धः** m. pl. inf. to bind names; hence (of a bard) to recite a poetical narrative (of events, or of heroes), to recite a literary work. **—rōzȧn$^{i}$ —रोज़ंनि । चरित्रकथावशेषः** m. pl. inf. (merely) the names to remain, (of some person or occurrence) all to be forgotten except the name. **—thawȧn$^{i}$ —थवंनि । चरित्रावशेषणम्** m. pl. inf. to leave nothing but the name to remain (as ab.). **-warī -वरी** نام وري **। प्रसिद्धिः** f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nāma-warī,** bel.

**nāma-lag नाम-लग् । प्रख्यातः** adj. c.g. become famous, well-known. **-log$^{u}$ -लंगु । रूढीभूताभिख्यः** adj. (f. **-lüj$^{ü}$ -लंजू**), famous, well-known (by tradition), conventionally accepted by name as illustrating certain qualities. **—lagun —लगुन् । नामोपन्यासः** m.inf. to be fixed on the name, to be debited or credited against (so-and-so's) name, to be imputed to, to be ascribed to. **-pay -पय् । संकेतः** m. information (regarding some hidden person or thing); a person's address (where he is to be found). **-pay hyon$^{u}$ -पय् ह्यंनु । अन्वेषणम्** m.inf. to search for, to set inquiries in motion for. **-war -वर्** (= نام آور) **। प्रख्याताभिख्यः** adj. c.g. famous, renowned, celebrated. **-warī -वरी** (= نام آوري) **। सत्कीर्तिः** f. reputation, fame, celebrity, renown. Cf. **nām-warī,** ab.

**nāma नाम** نامه m. a letter, an epistle (Rām. 832); a document; a book, a history, story (Rām. 1765). **-pögām -पांगाम्** نامه پيغام **। संदेशः** m. a message (of news), news sent. **-pögām anun -पांगाम् अनुन् । (संदेशानयनम) वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानयत्नः** m.inf. to bring news (of so-and-so). **-pögām phērun -पांगाम् फेरुन् । वृत्तान्ताभिज्ञानम्** m.inf. news to be circulated, to get news (of so-and-so), to hear about (e.g. about some distant friend's condition). **-pögām phirun -पांगाम् फिरुन् । वृत्तान्तनिवेदनम** m.inf. to circulate news (as ab.). **-pögām yun$^{u}$ -पांगाम् यिनु । संदेशप्राप्तिः** m.inf. news (as ab.) to be received.

**nȧm$^{i}$ नंमि** card. the multiplicative form of **nav 1,** nine, as in **z$^{a}$h nȧm$^{i}$ aradāh,** two nines are eighteen.

**nēm नेम् । नियमः, धर्माचारः, नैत्यकवृत्तिः, व्रतानुष्ठानम्** m. rule, principle, regular practice (of anything), custom, rule (Gr.M.); religious observance (cf. **nĕti-nēma-kin$^{i}$,** s.v. **nĕth 2**) (Śiv. 1111, 1213, 1532); a vow, the keeping of a vow; cf. **nĕyĕm. -darm -दर्म् । नियमधर्मः** m. (among Hindūs) virtuous conduct consisting in (or associated with) all the various religious ceremonies and obligations. **—karun**

—करुन् । नित्यकर्मानुष्ठानम् m.inf. to perform the rule, (among Hindūs) to live according to Hindū religious rule; to make a rule, to make over something for a certain purpose, to devote (Gr.M.). **—rachun** —रछुन् । नियमपालनम् m.inf. to adhere to custom. **—thawun** —थवुन् । वलिनियमः, व्रतपालनम् m.inf. to carry out a vow, to perform a promised vow; to carry out a vow (in the sense of carrying out a fast, a religious duty, or the like).

**nēma-boḍ$^u$** नेम-वंडु । महातपाः, नियमासक्तः adj. (f. **-büḍ$^ü$** -वंडू), one who has become eminent by the long and strict performance of austerities, fasts, or the like. **—pyōmot$^u$** —प्योमंतु । त्यक्तनियमः perf. part. (f. **—pyēmüʦ$^ü$** —प्येमंच़ू), fallen from the rule, i.e. one who has given up attending to some rule, performing a fast, regularly performing Hindū religious duties, or the like. **—pyon$^u$** —प्यंनु । आचारपतनम् m.inf. to give up performing duties (as ab.). **-rost$^u$** -रंस्तु । नियमहीनः, अनियतम् adj. and adv. (f. **-rüʦh$^ü$** -रंछू), one who does not follow the usual and obligatory religious observances; without order, without discipline (Gr.M.); as adv. without rule, irregularly. **-sost$^u$** -संस्तु । सद्धर्मसेवनशीलः f. (**-süʦh$^ü$** -संछू), one who habitually performs proper religious observances. **-wôl$^u$** -वोलु । व्रतासक्तः adj. (f. **-wājĕñ** -वाज्यञ्), one who is particular in carrying out religious observances.

**nēmuk$^u$** नेमंकु । धर्मसंवन्धी sg. gen. (f. **nēmüc$^ü$** नेमंचू), of, or belonging to, religious observances, etc.

**nĕm$^i$** न्यंमि, see **nyomb$^u$**.

**nēm$^i$** नेमि । शिलामयोदूखलिका f. a kind of stone mortar (in which Indian hemp or the like is pounded).

**nīm 1** नीम्, see **nyun$^u$**.

**nīm 2** नीम् نیم adj. half, in such Persian phrases as **nīm garm** نیم گرم adj. lukewarm (El.). **nīm khanda** نیم خنده m. a half-laugh, a smile (El.).

**nima** निम, see **nyun$^u$**.

**nọm$^i$** न्वमि, **nŏmi** न्वमि, see **yih 1**. Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

**nöm$^i$ 1** नांमि, i.q. **nömī,** in the following:—**nöm$^i$ ʦūr** नांमि च़ूर् । प्रख्यातगुणकः m. a notorious thief; hence, (met.) a famous, or well-known, person (whether a thief or not).

**nöm$^i$ 2** नांमि in **nöm$^i$ nāma** नांमि नाम । प्रतिनामधेयम् adv. name by name.

**nömī** नांमी نامی । प्रसिद्धनामा adj. e.g. named; hence, well-named, famous, celebrated, notorious.

**nom$^u$ 1** नंमु । अल्पमात्रः, कृशः m. as much as can be raised on the finger-nail, a very little (of anything) (cf. **hissa-n°**, p. 354*a*, l. 49); as adj. (f. **nüm$^ü$** नंमू), thin, wasted away (e.g. a starveling child); cf. **nam 1.** **—aʦun** —अचुन् । कार्श्यरूपतापत्तिः m. wasting away (as ab.) to enter (i.e. to become manifest).

**nom$^u$ 2** नंमु m. a group of nine (Gr.Gr. 84); with the suffix of the indefinite article, **nomwāh khanḍā,** a group of about nine but a little less (Gr.Gr. 84).

**nôm$^u$** नोमु । नामयुक्तः adj. (f. **nöm$^ü$** नांमू), having a name; having such-and-such a name, named (so-and-so) (often —°) (Gr.M.; Śiv. 782, 796, 959; Rām. 457; K. 373, 485, 635, 670, 687, 714, 867, 887). Cf. **nôv$^u$**.

**nĕmb$^i$** न्यंबि, see **nyomb$^u$**.

**nambal** नंवल् । नड्वलसरः f. a grass-grown lake, a lake choked by vegetation, a shallow lake, a marsh, swamp (it has rich peaty soil, L. 320) (cf. **gör$^i$-n°**, p. 298*a*, l. 41; **gāsa-n°**, p. 307*b*, l. 40 (L. 320, 464); **nadår$^i$-n°**, p. 623*a*, l. 36); a ferry, a ford (El.).

**nambala-syom$^u$** नंवल-स्यंमु । आनूपिकमलसंघातः m. the silt of a marsh (washed out in the rainy season, and, when deposited on paddy fields, increasing the fertility).

**nambali-boṭh$^u$** नंवलि-वंठु । आनूपिककूलम् m. the edge, bank, or margin of a marsh. **-dåj$^i$** -दंजि or **-düj$^ü$** -दंजू । आनूपिकक्षेत्रम् f. a field (usually a rice-field) in a marsh. **-dāñĕ** -दाञ । आनूपिकधान्यम m. (a kind of) paddy grown in a marsh. **-gām** -गाम् । नड्वलकृषिग्रामः m. a village, the cultivated land of which consists of marsh. **-gāsa** -गास । अनूपतृणम् m. marsh-grass. **-wôñ$^u$** -वोञु । नड्वलानूपजलम् m. marsh-water.

**nĕmbis** न्यंबिस्, see **nyomb$^u$**.

**namca-bal** नम्च-वल् । प्रदेशविशेषः m. N. of a quarter of the city of Śrīnagar, the ancient *Namuci-bila*, where there is the cave of the demon Namuci, which formed an entrance to Pātāla, or the infernal regions. Cf. RT.Tr. iii, 468.

**namda** नमद् نمده or **namaḍa** नमंद । आस्तरणपटविशेषः m. felt or close woollen cloth (formed without weaving) used in coverings for horses or in garments to keep off rain (L. 377). **-gor$^u$** -गंरु । आस्तरणविशेषकारुः m. a maker of this felt, a maker of felt rugs (El.). **-går$^i$-bāy** -गंरि-वाय् । आस्तरणविशेषकारुस्त्री f. his wife. **—gaʦhun** —गछुन् । स्थूलरूक्षतापत्तिः m.inf. to become felt; hence, to become stiff and hard (e.g. woollen cloth from much washing); to become hard and tough (e.g. a stale cake). **-khünḍ$^ü$** -खंडू । आस्तरणविशेषखण्डम् f. a piece of this felt. **-mōṇḍ** -मोँड् । आस्तरणविशेषसंयोजना f. joining up pieces of felt (done by kneading them together; cf. **mā̃ḍ**). **-palav -पलव्** । **जीर्णलघुप्रायास्तरणपटविशेषः** m. a little ragged bit of a felt quilt.

**namūd नमूद्** نمود adj. c.g. apparent, visible (El.); shown, exhibited; conspicuous.

**nā-umēd** نا أميد, **nā-umēdī** نا أميدي; see **nā-wumēd, nā-wumīdī.**

**namēdānam** نميدانم, the Persian for 'I do not know', used to signify 'ignorance' (K.Pr. 153).

**nāmdār नामदार** نامدار adj. c.g. noted, renowned, illustrious (Śiv. 414).

**namūdār नमूदार्** نمودار adj. c.g. apparent, visible, manifest (Śiv. 1119; Rām. 62, 463, 1085); conspicuous.

**namakh नमख्** نمک m. (sg. dat. **namakas नमकस्**), salt. **—khyon**$^{u}$ **—ख्यंनु** । **भरणाप्तिः** m.inf. to eat (so-and-so's) salt, to get employment or food, etc., from someone.

**nāman नामन्** । **तर्पणीपात्रविशेषः** f. (sg. dat. **nāmüñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **नामंञ्रू**), (among Hindūs) N. of the vessel of wood or copper containing offerings and libations made in place of the *śrāddha*, or full memorial rite, in the name of a deceased child who has died before investment with the sacred thread. The ceremony is performed on the twelfth lunar day of the light half of the month of Shrāwun (Skt. *Śrāvaṇa* = July–August) at the bathing place of Kapāla-mōcana. **—dīñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **—दिञ्रू** । **तर्पणविधिविशेषः** f.inf. to make this offering.

**namun नमुन्** । **नम्रीभवनम्, प्रणामविधिः** conj. 3 (2 p.p. **namyōv नम्योव्**), to bend, to bow (H. vi, 16; K. 70, 74, 494, 583, 719, 937, 988, 1164); to lean, stoop, be crooked (Gr.M.); to bow oneself, in reverence (Śiv. 94, 156, 315); to bow (YZ. 78, 86); to bend down (K.Pr. 168); to be humble (Śiv. 103, Rām. 11); to nod (El.).

**namith rōzun नमिथ् रोज़ुन्** । **नम्रीभावः** m.inf. to remain in a bowed condition, to show continual reverence, to be of humble mien.

**namyō-mot**$^{u}$ **नम्यो-मंतु** । **नम्रीभूतः, कृतप्रणामः** perf. part. (f. **namyē-müts**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **नम्ये-मंच़ू**), bowed, bent; bowed in reverence; bowed, reduced in pride, etc.

**namūna नमून** نمونه । **परीक्षणनिमित्तमात्रा** m. a sample, specimen, muster (Gr.M.); pattern, model (Gr.M.); type, form; example to be followed (Gr.M., Rām. 777). **-wör**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **-वांरू** । **परीक्षणार्थमात्रा** f. a test sample, a sample of a large consignment of grain or the like sent to the consignee by another route (for comparison with the main consignment when the latter arrives).

**namnökī नम्नांकी** نمناکي । **आर्द्रतया चञ्चलता** f. moistness, humidity; flaccidity or slackness due to damp.

**namnākh नम्नाख्** نمناک । **आर्द्रतया चञ्चलतायुक्तः** adj. c.g. moist, damp, dank; dewy; flaccid or slack owing to dampness.

**namanamath नमनमथ्** or **namānamath नमानमथ्** । **नवनवतिः** card. (pl. dat. **nama(mā)namatan नम(मा)नमतन्**), ninety-nine (Gr.Gr. 80).

**namanamatyum**$^{u}$ **नमनमत्युमु** or **namānamatyum**$^{u}$ **नमानमत्युमु** । **नवनवतितमः** ord. (f. **nama(mā)namatim**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **नम(मा)नमतिमू**), ninety-ninth (Gr.Gr. 80).

**namanamatyun**$^{u}$ **नमनमत्युनु** or **namānamatyun**$^{u}$ **नमानमत्युनु** । **नवनवतिमूल्यकः** adj. (f. **nama(mā)namatiñ**$^{\ddot{u}}$ **नम(मा)नमतिञ्रू**), costing, or worth, ninety-nine (rupees, etc.).

**nā-munösib ना-मुनांसिब्** نامناسب adj. c.g. improper, unfit, unbecoming (Gr.M.).

**nĕmantran न्यमंत्रन्** । **निमन्त्रणम्** m. an invitation (to a feast, etc.).

**nĕmantrun न्यमंत्रुन्** । **निमन्त्रणविधानम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nĕmontr**$^{u}$ **न्यमंत्रु**), to invite, issue an invitation (to a feast or the like).

**namiñ नमिञ्** । **नम्रता** f. modest demeanour, modesty, humility (Gr.Gr. 120). **namiñĕ kramiñĕ नमिञ क्रमिञ** । **अनौद्धत्येन** adv. without haughtiness, modestly.

**nàm$^{i}$ñār नंमिञार्** । **नम्रता** m. bowedness, bentness; modesty, humility.

**nömpun नांपुन्, nömpawun**$^{u}$ **नांपवुनु**, see **nõpun, nõpawun**$^{u}$.

**namĕr नम्यर्** । **कृशता, अरोचकता** m. leanness, thinness, of a wasted appearance; unpleasing appearance, disgustingness (owing to leanness, dirtiness, etc.). Cf. **nam** 1 and **nom**$^{u}$ 1.

**namrūd नम्रूद्** نمرود m. Nimrod (K.Pr. 153). **namrūdàn**$^{i}$ **dam din**$^{i}$ **नम्रूदंनि दम दिनि** । **स्वीयौत्कर्ष्यभाषणम्** m. pl. inf. to give forth the breaths of Nimrod, to boast of one's own great and good qualities, to brag.

**nāmard नामर्द्** نامرد adj. c.g. unmanly, cowardly, a coward (Rām. 487, 501); impotent.

**nā-murād ना-मुराद्** نامراد adj. c.g. unsuccessful; (in Kāshmīrī) without hope, without expectation (H. i, 10).

**nạm$^{a}$run नंम्रुन्** । **नामनम्** conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nạm$^{o}$r$^{u}$ नंम्रु**), to cause to bend, to cause to bow (Gr.M.); to cause another to show reverence by bowing; to bow (the head, etc.) in reverence. **nạm$^{o}$r$^{u}$-mot$^{u}$ नंम्रु-मंतु** । **नामितः** perf. part. (f. **nạm$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$-müts$^{\ddot{u}}$ नंम्रू-मंच़ू**), caused to bow or bend; caused to show reverence by bowing (e.g. one person caused by another, or one's own head caused to bow by one's self).

**nōmᵃran** नोम्रन् । संक्षेपणम् f. (sg. dat. **nōmᵃrüñᵘ̈** नोम्रंञ्ञू), abstracting, abridgment, giving the meaning of a long statement in a few words, making a précis.

**nọ̆mᵃrun** न्वंम्रुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nọ̆mᵒrᵘ** न्वंम्रु), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow (Gr.Gr. 7); to humiliate, abase, abash; cf. **nọ̆mᵃrāwun. nọ̆mᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** न्वंम्रु-मंतु । नम्रीकृतः perf. part. (**nọ̆mᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** न्वंम्रू-मंच़ू), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

**nōmᵃrun** नोम्रुन् । संक्षेपणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōmᵒrᵘ** नोमंरु), to give the meaning of a long statement in a few words, to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; cf. **nōmᵃrāwun. nōmᵒrᵘ-motᵘ** नोमंरु-मंतु। संक्षिप्तीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nōmᵘ̈rᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** नोमंरू-मंच़ू), abridged, as ab.

**nọ̆mᵃrāwun** न्वंम्रावुन् । नम्रीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nọ̆mᵃrôwᵘ** न्वंम्रोवु), to depress, prostrate, lay low, cause to bow, to bend (El.); to humiliate, abase, abash; to cause to nod (El.); i.q. **nọ̆mᵃrun. nọ̆mᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** न्वंम्रोवु-मंतु । नम्रीकृतः perf. part. (f. **nọ̆mᵃrövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** न्वंम्रांवू-मंच़ू), depressed, prostrated, laid low; humiliated, abased, abashed.

**nōmᵃrāwun** नोम्रावुन् । संक्षिप्तीकरणम् conj. 1 (1 p.p. **nōmᵃrôwᵘ** नोम्रोवु), to abridge, abstract, make a précis of; i.q. **nōmᵃrun. nōmᵃrôwᵘ-motᵘ** नोम्रोवु-मंतु। संक्षेपितः perf. part. (f. **nōmᵃrövᵘ̈-müʦᵘ̈** नोम्रांवू-मंच़ू), abridged, etc.

**nŏmis** न्वमिस्, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 89.

**nāmūsdār** ناموسدار adj. c.g. renowned, famous (El.).

**nimēsh** निमेश् । निमेषः m. the time occupied in closing the eye, the twinkling of the eye, a moment, an infinitesimal period of time (L.V. 26); opp. to **wunmēsh** (the time occupied in opening the eye) (Śiv. 1069, 1427).

**namaskār** नमस्कार् । नमस्कारः m. respectful or reverential address, adoration, obeisance (K.Pr. 102; Śiv. 5, 39, 66, 319, etc.; Rām. 125, 327, 833, etc.; K. 62, 115, 143, 197, etc.; K.Pr. 47, 102); (according to El.) a compliment.

**namátⁱ** नमंति card. the multiplicative form of **namath,** ninety, as in **kāh nạmátⁱ nav hath ta namath,** eleven nineties are nine hundred and ninety (Gr.Gr. 86).

**nĕmátⁱ** न्यमंति । निमित्तम् adv. and postpos. because (of), by reason (of); for the benefit (of); for the purpose (of); for the sake (of), for (Rām. 1057, **Nārān nĕ°,** for the sake of Nārāyaṇa, for God's sake!); on account (of), with a view (to). Cf. **nĕmath.**

**níámat,** see **nēmath.**

**namath** नमथ् । नवतिः card. (pl. dat. **namatan** नमतन्), ninety (Gr.Gr. 79, Rām. 548).

**nāmath** नामथ् । नामग्रहणम् f. (sg. dat. **nāmüʦᵘ̈** नामंच़), calling out by name (as in calling out an attendance list); calling by name, taking the name of. **—diñᵘ̈** —दिञ्ञू । संकेतज्ञापनम् f.inf. to point out the name (of a person, place, or thing).

**namith** नमिथ् conj. part. of **namun,** q.v., used as adj. to mean 'prone' (El., written *namut* on p. 185 by a misprint).

**nĕmath** न्यमथ् । संकेतः f. (sg. dat. **nĕmüʦᵘ̈** न्यमंच़ू), an intimation, indication, direction, trace, clue, hint. **—diñᵘ̈** —दिञ्ञू । संकेताभिज्ञापनम् f.inf. to give an indication, to hint, direct. **—wanüñᵘ̈** —वनंञ्ञू । निमित्ताभिज्ञापनम् f.inf. to explain a reason (for). Cf. **nĕmátⁱ.**

**nēmath** नेमथ् نعمت । स्वादिष्ठभोजनम् f. (sg. dat. **nēmüʦᵘ̈** नेमंच़ू), comfort, convenience, ease; a benefit, favour, boon, blessing (K.Pr. 206, *niámat*); a delicacy, dainty.

**namatyumᵘ** नमत्युमु । नवतितमः ord. (f. **namatimᵘ̈** नमतिमू), ninetieth (Gr.Gr. 79).

**namatyunᵘ** नमत्युनु । नवतिमूल्यः adj. (f. **namatiñᵘ̈** नमतिञ्ञू), costing, or worth, ninety (rupees, etc.).

**nīmüʦᵘ̈** नीमंच़ू, see **nyunᵘ.**

**namawunᵘ** नमवुनु । नमनस्वभावः n.ag. (f. **namavüñᵘ̈** नमवंञ्ञू), one who bows or bends; bending down (e.g. the branch of a tree laden with fruit); humble, meek; (of a scalepan) going down (owing to its containing the heavier weight); as adv. (अधिकपरिमाणेन) (with verbs of weighing, etc.) in excess, too heavy, on the heavier end of the balance, weighing too much.

**nŏmyukᵘ** न्वम्युकु, see **yih 1.** Cf. Gr.Gr. 90.

**nimyuzᵘ** निमिज़ु نمیز, the Musalmān form of **mimyuzᵘ,** q.v.

**nĕmāz** न्यमाज़् (= نماز, Pahlavī *nemāj*) । उपासनाविशेषः f. prayer, adoration, worship, divine service (El. *namāz*; K.Pr. 89, 157); esp. the prayers prescribed by Musalmān law, which are said five times a day.

**nĕmözⁱ** न्यमांज़ि (= نمازي) । उपासनाविशेषासेवी m. a person who prays, one who habitually follows the rules for Musalmān prayer (K.Pr. 204).

**nĕmazŏla** न्यमज़्वल or **ñĕmazŏla** ञमज़्वल c.g. or **nĕmazọ̆lᵘ** न्यमज़्वंलु (f. **nĕmazŏjᵘ̈** न्यमज़्वंजू) । अतिमन्दः adj. very indolent, lazy, torpid, sluggish, laggard.

**nān** नान् । नाभिः f. (sg. dat. **nāni** नानि, Gr.Gr. 70), the navel.

**nāna ʦaṭüñᵘ̈** नान च़टंञ्ञू । नाभिनालच्छेदः f.inf. to sever the navel cord (Rām. 636). **-dorᵘ** -दंरु । दृढचित्तः दृढौदार्यः adj. (f. **-dürᵘ̈** -दंरू), possessing a stout navel; hence, courageous, stout-hearted.

**nāni-kūṭun** नानि-कूटुन् । नाभिनालम् m. the navel cord.

**nānā** नाना adj. different, of various kinds (K. 226); used °—, as in **nānā-prakör$^{i}$** नाना-प्रका॑रि adv. of various kinds, of different kinds, in various ways (Gr.M.; Śiv. 1492; K. 200, 682); **-ranga** -रंग, id. (K. 979); **-ráng$^{i}$** -रं॑गि, id. (K. 297, 331, 701, 962).

**nauṅ,** see **nav 1.**

**nin** निन्, **nīn** नीन्, **nina** निन, **nin$^{i}$** निनि, **ni ni** नि नि, **ninī** निनी, see **nyun$^{u}$**.

**nȯn$^{u}$** नं॑नु । नग्नः, प्रकाशः, निर्मलः, प्रत्यक्षम् adj. (f. **nüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** नंञू), naked, bare (cf. **nĕtha-non$^{u}$**, s.v. **nĕtha**; **nakha-n°**, p. 628*b*, l. 10; **nanga-n°**, s.v. **nanga**) (L.V. 88; Śiv. 1196, 1651; Rām. 918; K. 825; K.Pr. 86, 154, 159); bare (of a sword) (H. viii, 6); manifest, apparent, open, public (El. *nŏn*; Śiv. 330, 347, 523, 666, 941, etc.; Rām. 787, 1766); famous, renowned (El. *nun*; Śiv. 1902; H. vi, 7); clear, bright, cloudless (of the sky) (Śiv. 268, 331); clear, distinct (of a statement) (K. 141); bright, shining (e.g. gold, an ornament); as adv. clearly, manifestly, visibly.

**nȧn$^{i}$ pöṭh$^{i}$** नं॑नि पा॑ठि or **nȧn$^{i}$ pöṭhin** नं॑नि पा॑ठिन् । प्रत्यक्षम् adv. clearly, manifestly, publicly, visibly.

**nonuy** नंनुय् । निर्लज्जम् adj. (**non$^{u}$** + emphatic **y**), absolutely naked, stark naked (L.V. 46); as adv. shamelessly (u.w. vbs. of abusing and the like).

**nañi rāgi** नञि रागि । नग्नपृष्ठ adv. on the bare back (e.g. of a horse, or of a man being whipped, etc.).

**nön$^{i}$** ना॑नि adj. c.g. of, or belonging to, **nān** نان, bread; hence, **nön$^{i}$-yār** ना॑नि-यार् । कृत्रिममित्रम् m. a bread-friend, a sham friend, a false friend, one outwardly friendly (but not heart to heart), a superficial friend (K.Pr. 5). **nön$^{i}$-yār$^{a}$z** ना॑नि-यारज़् । कृत्रिममैत्री f. superficial friendship.

**nūn** नून् or sometimes spelt **nun** नुन् (which is also written for **nun$^{u}$**) । लवणम् m. salt (cf. **basi-n°**, p. 131*a*, l. 48; **ḍāka-n°**, p. 205*b*, l. 31; **krēka-n°**, p. 470*a*, l. 18) (Gr.Gr. 18; Gr.M.; L. 463; W. 136; Rām. 187, 842; H. v, 6, *nun*; K.Pr. 36, 66, 71, 109, 153, 159, 218, 245). According to El. (s.v. *nun*) two varieties of salt are found in the bāzārs of Kashmīr, viz. rock salt, from the Panjāb, and powder salt, called **Bŏṭa nūn,** from Ladak. The former is about twice as dear as the latter. **—dyun$^{u}$** —दिनु । पशवे लवणभोजनम् m.inf. to feed (cattle, horses, etc.) with salt (K.Pr. 149); to put salt (into something, e.g. to sow salt in earth; cf. **mĕtsi nūn d°**, p. 609*a*, l. 6). **—nābad gatshun** —नावद् गछुन् । अतिसुलभस्यापि दुर्लभः m.inf. salt to become (as scarce as) sugar-candy; something usually easily obtainable to become unobtainable (e.g. owing to poverty or the like even some cheap necessary to be unobtainable). **—pyon$^{u}$** —प्यंनु । अतिखेदचिन्तापत्तिः m.inf. salt to fall (instead of rain), i.e. something to be greatly missed (e.g. the regret felt for some person or thing lost, until it is restored). **—tsēṭani bĕhun** —च़ेटनि व्यहुन् । हीनाङ्गीभूय कार्याशक्तता m.inf. to sit at salt pounding (i.e. to be reduced to this employment); hence, owing to becoming blind or maimed, to be unable to work.

**nūna-atha** नून-अथ । निष्फलतापत्तिः m. a hand of salt; the becoming fruitless (of some work begun under favourable auspices). **-bāṭh** -वाठ् । लवणवाहकः m. (sg. dat. **bāṭhas** वाठस्; his wife is **-bāṭhĕñ** -वाठ्यञ् or **-böṭhiñ** -वा॑ठिञ्), a salt carrier, a man who conveys salt (on camels, bullocks, etc.) from the mine, etc., to the market. **-böṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$** -वा॑ठू । लवणभारविशेषः f. a load of salt (carried on a camel or the like. It weighs 160 seers); cf. **-guna,** bel. **-böṭhil** -वा॑ठिल् । लवणवाहिवृत्तिः f. the trade of salt-carrying. **-d$^{a}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** -द्हरू । लवणत्रिसेटकी f. three seers weight of salt (cf. **d$^{a}$h$^{\ddot{u}}$r$^{\ddot{u}}$** 2). **-ḍünḍ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -डंडू । लवणतुलादण्डः f. the beam of the scales used for weighing salt. **-drāg** -द्राग् । लवणदुर्मूल्यता m. a salt famine, scarcity of salt, extreme high price of salt. **-guna** -गुन । लवणमानभारविशेषः f. a pack-saddle load of salt, 160 seers of salt; cf. **-böṭh$^{\ddot{u}}$**, ab. **-gur$^{i}$** -गुरि । असत्साम m.pl. horses of salt (which quickly melt away); hence, false conciliation, swindling negotiation, inducing by false promises. **-gur$^{i}$ hāwȧn$^{i}$** -गुरि हावंनि । व्याजसान्त्वनम् m. pl. inf. to display salt horses, to induce by false promises, as ab. **-khan** -खन् । लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. **-khüñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -खंञू), a salt mine; cf. **khān 3.** **-khĕtsür$^{\ddot{u}}$** -ख्यच़ंरू । लावणमुद्गिका f. too salt pottage (see **khĕtsür$^{\ddot{u}}$** 2). **-kamöy$^{i}$** -कमा॑यि । लवणसंग्रहः f. labour at salt, labour in the salt mines. **-kamyul$^{u}$** -कमिलु । लवणोपार्जकभृत्यः m. a worker in salt mines (whose hair, features, and body generally are white with salt powder). **-kān** -कान् । लवणाकरः f. (sg. dat. **-köñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -का॑ञू), a salt mine; cf. **kān 2.** **-küñ$^{\ddot{u}}$** -कंञू । लवणशिला f. a lump of rock salt. **-krēkh** -क्रेंख् । लवणविशेषः m. (sg. dat. **-krēkas** -क्रेंकस्), a crystal of salt (clear and transparent. It is used as a stone in signet rings, see **krēkh**). **-kara-wôñ$^{u}$** -कर-वोञु । लवणयुक्तपक्वजलम् m. salt water boiled down, brine. **-maza** -मज़ । लवणास्वादः m. a salt taste, saltishness, the taste of salt (even though no salt be present). **-nār hyuh$^{u}$** -नार् हिहु । अतिकोपनः adj. (f. **-nār hish$^{\ddot{u}}$** -नार् हिशू), like a fire of salt; hence, furiously angry (esp. of a master

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